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No. 112

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 28, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DEBBIE DINGELL to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

AMERICA MUST DEMAND BETTER

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, nearly 100 days after being appointed as the Biden administration border czar, Vice President HARRIS finally visited the southern border at the end of last week. It was 800 miles away from the crux of the problem, but I suppose it is a start.

Clearly, the Biden-Harris administration knows that it is facing a border

crisis. To them, it is a PR crisis. To the American people, the Biden border crisis is so real.

As I have said time and time again, the illicit fentanyl that is made in China or elsewhere crosses the porous southern border and winds up on our streets in Pennsylvania. It spurs addiction; it tears apart families; it destroys the workforce; and worst of all, it is killing friends and neighbors.

Last month alone, U.S. Customs and Border Protection intercepted more than 900 pounds of fentanyl. In fact, border agents have seized more fentanyl at the border so far this year than in all of last year.

As my friend and Franklin County Coroner Jeff Conner just recently told me, fentanyl is easy to get and fast to kill. This is true in Pennsylvania, and this is true across our country.

Can you imagine what 900 pounds of fentanyl means for American communities, what it means to American families?

The chaos on the southern border is absolutely a crisis for first responders, law enforcement, healthcare providers, and community leaders on the front lines of the drug epidemic in our communities. Every day, I hear from Pennsylvanians who have experienced the ramifications of this crisis firsthand. For them, this is a stark reality.

Vice President HARRIS says that the Biden administration is making progress on this crisis. If that is the case, what is the President's definition of progress?

Does the President believe that his administration is making progress on the Biden economic crisis, as inflation spirals out of control and hardworking families bear that cost?

Does the President believe that his administration is making progress on the Biden crime crisis, as violent crimes skyrocket in cities across the country and our brave law enforcement officers face unprecedented opposition?

If this is President Biden's idea of progress, we must demand better.

Once again, I stand ready to work with the President and my colleagues on commonsense reforms to restore law and order and end the administration's border crisis. We must demand real progress.

Lives are depending on our work. All of America is depending on our work.

SALUTING DAVID WALLACE DOUGLAS

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to salute David Wallace Douglas, an author, environmental champion, social entrepreneur, and philanthropist.

He continues his family tradition of service. His grandfather was Vice President of the United States for Franklin Roosevelt. He was perhaps the most impactful Secretary of Agriculture in American history. He was an inventor and a businessperson, and the extended clan continues that tradition today.

I became acquainted with this extraordinary individual because we shared a passion for safe drinking water and sanitation. I worked with him on our Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act and the subsequent Paul Simon Water for the World Act. David was an invaluable ally and a mentor for me.

It should be noted that David is a Renaissance man. He is the author of three books and has written widely in publications featuring environmental, religious, and developmental issues. He is the conscience of the United States for preserving our natural heritage. He was a tireless champion of respect for science and public servants like in the EPA, the Park Service, and international development when they were

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

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



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under assault in the last administration.

He has created nonprofit NGO advocacy infrastructure to support his various missions. From 1986 to 2020 he founded and led Waterlines, which provided technical help and funding for over 1,000 water projects in rural communities in 15 developing countries around the world.

In 2005 David founded the D.C.-based Water Advocates, the first advocacy organization devoted to increasing American support for affordable and sustainable drinking water and sanitation.

He has two other time-limited advocacy organizations to further elevate national and global attention to WASH.

Most recently, David is fighting to focus attention on safe water and sanitation for hospitals, which impacts some 2 billion of the planet's poorest citizens. Try to imagine treating patients in a clinic where there is no safe clean water to wash your hands. You can't.

David has a gift for creating organizations for a specific time, to concentrate efforts and get the job done and move on. Some become captive of organizations. Not David. He is currently wrapping up efforts with the promise of spending more time in the great outdoors and with his family.

However David spends his time, wherever he goes, whatever he does next, we are deeply indebted to him for his leadership and vision. The world is better for his service and for his example.

STOP ATTACKS ON RURAL AMERICA

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

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge President Biden and his administration to back off on the attacks on rural America and rural Iowa.

The administration has proposed changes to the stepped-up basis tax policy, which is, effectively, the death tax with a new coat of paint.

I have heard from farmers all across the Fourth District who are concerned about these changes, and they would be financially devastating, especially when it comes to passing on that family farm to the next generation.

This was confirmed in a recent study by Texas A&M and the Agriculture and Food Policy Center. It noted that the stepped-up basis changes would impact 98 percent of family farms and impose an additional \$1 million tax on farms in the Midwest.

It is simple. The hardworking men and women of the Fourth District and those who feed the world should not have to foot the bill for the Democrats' reckless spending agenda.

The Biden administration isn't just looking at penalizing rural Americans with higher taxes. They are also look-

ing at implementing burdensome regulations that will crush rural Main Streets and our agricultural community in the Midwest.

Administrator Regan of the EPA recently announced that the EPA would look into undoing the 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule, which replaced waters of the U.S. as a smarter, more efficient, and more straightforward approach to defining what waters warrant Federal regulation.

A return to WOTUS, which allowed the Federal Government to regulate water on 97 percent of the land in Iowa, would force unnecessary and costly government regulations on the backs of Iowa farmers. There are many places the Federal Government bureaucrats just don't belong, and specifically, they don't belong on our family farms.

When the executive branch's power exploded under the Obama administration, we saw ridiculous rules implemented and enforced, leading to rising costs in the ag industry and snuffing out economic growth on our rural Main Streets and in our rural communities.

This attempted power grab ultimately proved why water regulation is best left to States and localities.

Put simply, the Biden administration's Big Government agenda for rural America includes higher taxes and more regulation, but this administration isn't stopping at this one-two gut punch. President Biden is also looking to undermine the RFS and lowering biofuel blending requirements. This will hurt both crop growers and biofuel producers, two industries that are so critical to our economic activity in rural Iowa.

At the same time, the administration is laughing as they propose spending \$174 billion on electric vehicles and charging stations. A study by Biden's own Department of Energy found that four out of every five vehicles will still require liquid fuels by 2050. Think about that. Four out of every five cars in 2050 will still need liquid fuels.

Why is President Biden taking aim at this critical industry? It seems the Democrats are shrugging their shoulders, comfortable with turning their backs on the rural Midwest, farmers, our rural Main Streets. I say enough is enough.

Rural Iowans are already suffering from high gas taxes and grocery prices due to this incredible inflation, which is a direct result of Democrats' massive and reckless spending. Gas prices are over 50 percent higher than they were a year ago. Our food and energy prices continue to rise because of inflation.

In May 2021, the Consumer Price Index increased at a rate that has not been seen since the 2008 recession. On top of the Biden inflation tax, our farmers can't afford additional taxes, more regulations, and other policies that will hinder the most important industries and will stifle growth in the rural Midwest, creating a disaster for rural Main Streets, our producers, and our family farmers.

Iowa is the breadbasket to the world. That is why President Biden must back off rural America. Please back off agriculture.

CONGRESS MUST WORK TOGETHER FOR PROGRESS

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, as we reach the middle of 2021, this House has made incredible progress, including fighting the global pandemic by passing the American Rescue Plan.

Already, more than 300 million vaccine shots have been administered. Communities are opening up, and business is picking up, creating jobs and opportunity.

Next month, parents will begin receiving their monthly child tax credit, legislation that will cut the Nation's child poverty rate in half.

We have a pathway to recovery and transformation that offers real promise to every American. But underneath all of this, our country faces a deep divide that threatens to undo the foundations upon which our country rests.

These divisions reached an apex on January 6, when our Capitol came under attack and five people died.

□ 1215

The immediate threat to the Capitol may have receded, but the threat across the country still simmers.

It is therefore imperative that we fully understand the events leading up to and including the siege on the Capitol on January 6.

As someone who was here in the gallery during the attack, someone who watched in horror as they rushed the Speaker off the floor, who took cover as the Capitol Police barricaded the door against the mob, who fully understands the cost to our Nation and the implications of simply moving on, I am personally, deeply invested in preventing such an attack on our Capitol from ever happening again.

The divide in our Nation threatens the prospects of our recovery and the potential for America to lead on the global stage.

Congress must now work in unison, Democrats and Republicans, to institute the policies we need to prevent future acts of domestic extremism. For years, I have worked to pass legislation like the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act that would invest in the types of programs built to spot and intervene in this type of extremism.

When my friend Republican Congressman JOHN KATKO negotiated a bipartisan committee to investigate January 6, he did it because he knew the stakes we faced as a Nation.

The work of the Select Committee will be essential to history's understanding of what took place on January 6 and protecting the future of our Republic.

My hope is that the members of this committee will be committed to the

sober and relentless pursuit of the truth so that such a crisis never happens again.

NO END IN SIGHT

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

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Speaker, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS was named border czar on March 24, 2021. It was 93 days later when she finally went down to visit a border community amidst this unprecedented humanity crisis. There is just one problem: she didn't actually visit the border.

Last Friday, Vice President HARRIS hopped off her plane in El Paso for a few hours on her way to California. She quickly toured a border patrol station 10 miles away from the actual border avoiding a visit to ground zero.

And what do I mean by "ground zero"? I mean the actual border where thousands of migrants are flooding across daily, like the Rio Grande Valley sector where over 50,000 illegal immigrants were apprehended in May alone, which is 128 percent, more than the entire El Paso sector.

Or in the Del Rio sector where every afternoon buses on the Mexican side of the border pull up and they unload hundreds of migrants who cross the Rio Grande River in knee-high water.

I saw it myself firsthand when I visited the Del Rio sector in June. While I was there getting a tour of the actual border, a couple of men crossed the Rio Grande over to the American side, and when they got to the bank of the river, DPS agents and I questioned them.

We asked them where they were from, why they were here, and why they thought they could get into America. They told us they were from Cuba and they had come here to work. Then they told us something that shouldn't surprise anyone: They thought they could get into America because President Biden said they could come.

Within minutes, agents of Border Patrol pulled up in a van, loaded with other migrants who had crossed down river, and away they went. Situations like this are happening in the thousands every day along our border. And Border Patrol is the one being forced to pick these migrants up, process them, straining their manpower and resources, resulting in our border being completely open for criminal illegal aliens who want to cross undetected.

Americans have been hearing about this Biden border crisis for months, and they see nothing changing. They see the cartels are getting rich trafficking these migrants across our border. And they hear the horror stories of children being abandoned and abused during their journey to our southern border. All of this has a real world impact on Americans.

As a former county sheriff in Texas, I know all too well the second and third order effects of an unsecure

southern border. Americans will undoubtedly become victims of crime from the illegal aliens successfully avoiding detection when they cross. Like Ms. Bowie who was run over and killed while I was sheriff by an illegal alien who had been deported six times prior.

Our open border will strain local law enforcement and border State resources who are tasked with cleaning up the mess. A mess created by the Biden administration's failure to stem the flow of illegal aliens pouring across the border.

But it really doesn't need to be this way. The Biden border crisis all started when Biden reversed the Trump administration's remain in Mexico policy and stopped construction of the wall. We can get back to operational control of our southern border if the Biden administration just reverts back to the Trump administration's policies. Until then, there simply is no end in sight.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEX REASSIGNMENT SURGERIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, today I rise to speak on the recent ruling by the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs to allow taxpayer dollars to be spent to provide sex reassignment surgeries. I have been a board certified urologist for 30 years, so I am quite knowledgeable about patients who suffer from gender dysphoria. Those who experience this mental and physical ambiguity may seek care that involves years of psychological and psychiatric evaluation counseling, years of hormonal manipulation, and then multiple cosmetic surgeries. The cost of these interventions may easily run into the hundreds and thousands of dollars.

Recent numbers cited by the National Center for Transgender Equality stated there were an estimated 134,000 transgender veterans in our Nation. However, using the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders data from 2019, that calculated number appears to be far less. Regardless, the new Secretary has mandated that sex reassignment surgery be covered by the VA.

Again, I am very empathetic to the challenges that these patients face, but as a surgeon and a Member of Congress, I must question the surgical priorities here. The VA is already understaffed and overburdened, and now requiring a competing array of treatments may lead to a delay in diagnosis for serious life-threatening disorders. It is an issue of resources and priorities.

There is actually a much heated debate on whether this sex reassignment surgery is truly appropriate or beneficial. In fact, in 2016 the Obama ad-

ministration came to the conclusion that it was not. In 2016, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services revisited the question of whether sex reassignment surgery would be covered by Medicare plans. Despite receiving a request that its coverage be mandated, it refused. It refused to cover it on the grounds that we lack evidence that it truly benefits patients.

It is well documented that up to 40 percent of the transgender population will attempt suicide at some point. There is no clear evidence that this tragic statistic changes anything after having sex reassignment surgery. In fact, as recent as August of 2020 in the American Journal of Psychiatry, it states that comparing those with gender dysphoria who had sex change surgery with those who did not, that the results demonstrated no advantage of surgery in relation to subsequent mood or anxiety disorder-related healthcare visits or prescriptions or hospitalizations following suicide attempts in that comparison. I could go on with the medical statistics, but suffice it to say, there is no clear consensus regarding surgical intervention in this population.

Madam Speaker, I represent the sixth largest number of veterans in any congressional district in the country. These surgeries that are required require complex surgical intervention by highly trained surgical specialists that the VA does not have, nor has any prospect of employing in the future.

The Nation is already suffering a severe shortage of surgeons. The American College of Surgeons cites severe shortages of general surgeons, urologists, and plastic surgeons. Those that we have are needed to take care of cancer, bowel obstructions, and limb reconstructions following battlefield injuries, real life and death issues. They are not going to jump ship to be paid less in a bureaucratic Government-run healthcare system.

We already know the VA is short-staffed. They need mental health treatment individuals for PTSD and traumatic brain injury from injuries sustained by veterans in battle. We already have 17 veterans dying a day from service-connected psychiatric issues. They do not need to compete for resources with those who are suffering from issues that have nothing to do with being a member of the military.

We do not have enough psychiatrists or psychologists to deal with the trauma that our veterans have faced in their fight to keep this Nation free. Is it right to divert resources away from those who require years of therapy for nonservice-connected issues? The answer, I submit, is no.

Further, gender dysphoria requires years of hormonal transition, needless to say requiring medications for anxiety and depression. This increase of pharmaceutical needs will further strain the VA pharmacy system that is already overtaxed.

But now the Secretary in an effort to appease the far left wants to stress the

system more. What are his priorities? Secretary Denis McDonough was supposed to fix the VA. So what is his first major action? Spending millions in diverting resources from our service-connected veterans for nonservice-connected issues. We are bankrupting this Nation chasing the far left progressive wish list.

Again, I will say, as a physician, I am very sympathetic to those that deal with gender dysphoria. I truly do. They face many challenges in life, but cosmetic surgical interventions on the backs of taxpayers is not the answer. Congressional duties are about setting priorities. I ask the Biden administration to reassess their priorities.

HONORING AMELIA BROWN WILSON

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

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to report some very sad news that late last week Kentucky lost a champion, and my congressional office lost a friend and a true warrior with the passing of our beloved field representative, Amelia Brown Wilson, at the young age of 39.

Amelia was born and raised in Monroe County. Like me, she graduated from Monroe County High School and her family and my family go back many generations through Monroe County.

Amelia was someone that I noticed coming up along the public school system as someone who was going to be a future superstar, someone who had class, who had brains, who had a work ethic, who had charisma. And I followed Amelia through her educational career. Amelia's older sister Kelly and I played ball together on the varsity girls' and boys' basketball team of Monroe County. We also went to Western Kentucky University at the same time. Amelia obviously was a little younger.

Amelia went to the University of Kentucky because she was the biggest University of Kentucky fan in the history of Kentucky. She got three degrees from the University of Kentucky. I don't know anyone else that can say that. Amelia got her bachelor's degree, her master's degree, and her Ph.D. all from the University of Kentucky.

Amelia worked right out of the University of Kentucky in the Cooperative Extension Service as the family consumer scientist for Fayette County, which is Lexington, Kentucky, for many years.

Amelia and I always kept in touch, and I knew she was someone with a very bright future.

But while Amelia was at University of Kentucky, she had to receive a liver transplant, and she went through that battle. And for the 20 years after her liver transplant she battled sickness almost daily, but you would never know that because Amelia always had a positive attitude.

Amelia was one of the kindest, most sincere people that you would ever meet. Amelia is someone that everyone who met her loved her, respected her, and was inspired by her, especially if they heard her story.

Amelia was very active in the Kentucky Organ Donor Program. She was a spokesperson for that program and gave speeches around the State and got thousands and thousands of people to sign up on the back of their Kentucky driver's license to be a Kentucky organ donor.

So we will never know how many lives Amelia saved because of her testimony and her story that she would deliver all over Kentucky.

□ 1230

When I was elected Commissioner of Agriculture in Kentucky, I asked Amelia to come join me at the Department of Agriculture and be my Kentucky Director of Agriculture Tourism. She did that.

Madam Speaker, I had about 275 employees. I can say with confidence that Amelia was the most popular employee in the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. Everybody loved her. And when I got elected to Congress in 2016, Amelia followed me. She was the one employee who I asked to go from the Kentucky Department of Agriculture in Frankfort, Kentucky, with me to create my new field office in Madisonville, Kentucky. Amelia was my field representative for the northwestern part of the First Congressional District of Kentucky.

Madam Speaker, every county judge and every mayor—every elected official—Democrat and Republican—in those counties worked with Amelia, respected Amelia, loved Amelia, and are saddened by the tragic loss of Amelia's life this past week.

I can't say that I have ever met a person who was more sincere and more inspiring than Amelia Wilson. She is a Christian. She is someone who lived a purpose-driven life, and she is someone who we will all greatly miss.

Heaven gained an angel last week with Amelia Brown Wilson. Our prayers go out to her husband, Allen; and her mother, Sarah Faye; and her sisters, Kellie and Keri Jo.

SECOND AMENDMENT IS ESSENTIAL ACT

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, it is always unconstitutional for government to restrict the rights of law-abiding gun owners, but to do so in the midst of a crisis is especially unconstitutional.

Unfortunately, Governors across the country, including Washington's Jay Inslee, has used the COVID-19 pandemic as justification to disregard the Founders' intent to preserve this right,

excluding those in the firearms industry from essential worker designations.

Denying Federal firearms licenses the ability to operate under essential worker designations not only infringes on the Second Amendment rights of Americans, but also recklessly ties the hands of our law enforcement officers who require access to these tools to ensure the safety of our communities.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 establishes guidelines for States regarding who should constitute critical infrastructure workers in the event of a natural disaster, an act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, we have often referred to these individuals as "essential workers." Likewise, the USA Patriot Act defines critical infrastructure as systems and assets so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such system and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

The Founders were clear in their drafting of the Second Amendment that the right to bear arms is necessary to the security of a free State. In other words, the Second Amendment is essential to our system of government.

While essential worker designations have been arbitrarily decided and enforced from the outset, forcibly shutting the doors of those who enabled Americans to exercise their Second Amendment rights is obviously motivated by a radical anti-gun agenda.

There is no question that the firearms industry is vital to the security of the American people. The rights of Americans, including the rights to keep and bear arms, are no less essential during a state of emergency. In fact, the right to defend one's self and one's home is most essential during a state of emergency. States of emergency merit our heightened vigilance to protect against unnecessary and unconstitutional government outreach.

In 2020, Americans sought to exercise their Second Amendment right so they could have peace of mind during a turbulent time. As demand rose, Americans faced delays due to the unconstitutional shutdowns imposed by Governors across the country.

That is why I introduced the Second Amendment is Essential Act. This legislation protects law-abiding citizens' ability to exercise their Second Amendment rights and prevents future anti-gun restrictions that restrict lawful access to firearms in times of emergency.

This act will classify, by law, the firearms industry as a critical infrastructure sector and those it employs as essential workers by amending the Homeland Security Act of 2002, and the USA Patriot Act of 2001.

Firearms manufacturers and dealers should not be forcibly closed by government in a time when demand for

their products is high, and law-abiding citizens should never have any of their constitutional rights restricted.

This legislation will ensure the Second Amendment can be freely enjoyed by Americans when they need it most: in times of crisis.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and ensuring that the constitutional rights of our fellow Americans are protected.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Holy God, hear our prayers for those for whom, not just yesterday, but every day is PTSD Awareness Day. We lift up our voices on behalf of those who strive to endure the constant echoes of their trauma: military veterans, survivors of abuse, people who serve within these very buildings, and countless others who have walked through the firestorms of doubt and danger, the unresolved anguish that is post-traumatic stress.

Like the prophet Habakkuk, we lament the unheard cries, the unrelenting fear, the ongoing inner strife, and the withdrawal from any form of life-giving community.

God speak Your word to those who are so overwhelmed that they accuse You of silence.

God, do not be indifferent to the suffering of those who, they themselves, have lost all sense of feeling.

God reveal Your justice in the torment of the innocent.

Lord God, we lay our unresolved questions and our unrequited faith before You. Be our strength and guide our steps that they who grieve would once again be able to find hope.

O, God of our salvation, we lift our prayers to You.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington (Mr.

NEWHOUSE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. NEWHOUSE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker on Friday, June 25, 2021:

S. 409, to provide for the availability of amounts for customer education initiatives and non-awards expenses of Commodity Futures Trading Commission Whistleblower Program, and for other purposes;

S. 1340, to amend title 28, United States Code, to redefine the eastern and middle judicial districts of North Carolina.

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:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, June 28, 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 June 28, 2021, at 9:17 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 272.
That the Senate passed S. 1095.
That the Senate passed S. 1662.
That the Senate passed S. 2255.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2441.

Appointments:
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

THANK YOU TO ALL WHO RESPONDED ON JANUARY 6, 2021

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, the House will not be in session on July 6, so I am taking a moment now to commemorate the 6 months since the attack on our democracy. It happened

right here at the United States Capitol. Right here outside these doors where we are standing today.

I thank the U.S. Capitol Police, the D.C. Metropolitan Police, the National Guard, and all the Federal police agencies that responded on January 6, 2021.

Six months later we have not forgotten your bravery, we have not forgotten your sacrifice, and we thank you.

RECOGNIZING BRAD SAWATZKE

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brad Sawatzke, who is retiring as CEO of Energy Northwest.

A leader to his core, Brad has been an invaluable member of the Tri-Cities community and has led Energy Northwest into the future with vision, enthusiasm, and determination.

I had the pleasure to know Brad, and his impressive resume merits recognition.

To earn money during college, Brad began his nuclear career as a janitor, and over four decades his hard work resulted in numerous leadership positions. Brad now retires at the pinnacle of his industry. What could better embody the American Dream than a career where grit and merit are so rightly rewarded?

During his tenure, Columbia Generating Station became one of the top-performing nuclear plants in the country, and the company is leading in clean energy innovation by spearheading the deployment of advanced nuclear technologies.

I thank Brad and his wife, Kim, for their many contributions to Washington State, and I wish them the best in this new, well-earned chapter of their lives.

RECOGNIZING LAURA GARCIA

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

Ms. HERRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Laura Garcia for being named Teacher of the Year by the New Mexico Association of Non-public Schools.

Throughout her 12-year career at Gateway Christian School in Roswell, Laura has been instrumental in educating many students and instilling in them the importance of service before self.

I applaud Laura for her working hard every day to build up our future leaders and give them the confidence and values they need to find their own success. Mr. Speaker, I thank Laura for her dedication to her students and her diligence in her work.

Our teachers are crucial in the transfer of knowledge and wisdom to future generations. Great teachers like Laura build strong leaders and strong character. An educated nation is a knowledgeable nation, and a knowledgeable

nation is a powerful one. We owe a great debt to all of the great educators like Laura in our country, as they are the ones who will ensure that the next generation is equipped to take up the mantle of leadership when their time comes.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Laura on winning this award. New Mexicans are grateful for Laura's service to her community and her work to educate the next generation.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

(Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Hyde amendment.

For over 40 years, the Hyde amendment, which prevents taxpayer-funded abortions has had strong bipartisan support. However, the Biden administration aims to end this longstanding bipartisan tradition by striking the amendment in the fiscal year 2022 budget request.

The Hyde amendment is one of the longest standing Federal pro-life policies and has prohibited publicly funded abortions since 1976. After decades of support, it is gravely concerning that President Biden has reversed his position on this important pro-life protection.

I vehemently support life and defending the unborn. I encourage all my colleagues, both Democrat and Republican, to support this important protection for the lives of the unborn.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

RECOGNIZING DARRELL HARRIS

(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 in recognition of an individual in my district who has been the true embodiment of Iowa nice and midwestern tough his entire life.

Darrell Harris has lived his entire life in rural southeastern Iowa.

Darrell grew up very poor and dropped out of school in the eighth grade to help take care of his family.

Throughout his life, Darrell spent time working on the railroad and started a family farm that is still in operation today.

Darrell was lucky enough to marry the woman of his dreams and have three beautiful children with her.

Sadly, his wife passed away at a young age, leaving Darrell as a single father to raise three young children.

Nevertheless, Darrell kept his head down and he worked hard, never asking for help and always willing to lend a hand when others needed it.

Darrell's work ethic, kindness, and never-give-up attitude are an inspiration to us all, and I am proud to represent him in Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
Washington, DC, May 20, 2021.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On April 22, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative James E. Clyburn of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 73. The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

On May 18, 2021, a majority of the Committee agreed to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
Washington, DC, May 20, 2021.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On April 19, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative Hal Rogers of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 73. The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

On May 18, 2021, a majority of the Committee agreed to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
Washington, DC, June 25, 2021.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On May 24, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative Brian Mast of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
Washington, DC, June 25, 2021.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On May 24, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative Beth Van Duyne of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
Washington, DC, June 25, 2021.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On May 20, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Mariannette Miller-Meeks by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Miller-Meeks did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
 Washington, DC, June 28, 2021.
 Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
 Speaker,
 Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On May 25, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative Lloyd Smucker of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 73. The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
 JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1504

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CASE) at 3 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ACT OF 2021

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 391) to authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to strengthen global health security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 391

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Global Health Security Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In December 2009, President Obama released the National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats, which listed as one of seven objectives "Promote global health security: Increase the availability of and access to knowledge and products of the life sciences that can help reduce the impact from outbreaks of infectious disease whether of natural, accidental, or deliberate origin".

(2) In February 2014, the United States and nearly 30 other nations launched the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSa) to address several high-priority, global infectious disease threats. The GHSa is a multi-faceted, multi-country initiative intended to accelerate partner countries' measurable capabilities to achieve specific targets to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, whether naturally occurring, deliberate, or accidental.

(3) In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include specific reference to the importance of global health security as part of SDG 3 "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages" as follows: "strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks".

(4) On November 4, 2016, President Obama signed Executive Order No. 13747, "Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats".

(5) In October 2017 at the GHSa Ministerial Meeting in Uganda, the United States and more than 40 GHSa member countries supported the "Kampala Declaration" to extend the GHSa for an additional 5 years to 2024.

(6) In December 2017, President Trump released the National Security Strategy, which includes the priority action: "Detect and contain bio-threats at their source: We will work with other countries to detect and mitigate outbreaks early to prevent the spread of disease. We will encourage other countries to invest in basic health care systems and to strengthen global health security across the intersection of human and animal health to prevent infectious disease outbreaks".

(7) In September 2018, President Trump released the National Biodefense Strategy, which includes objectives to "strengthen global health security capacities to prevent local bioincidents from becoming epidemics", and "strengthen international preparedness to support international response and recovery capabilities".

(8) In January 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13987 (86 Fed. Reg. 7019; relating to Organizing and Mobilizing the United States Government to Provide a Unified and Effective Response to Combat COVID-19 and to Provide United States Leadership on Global Health and Security), as well as National Security Memorandum on United States Global Leadership to Strengthen the International COVID-19 Response and to Advance Global Health Security and Biological Preparedness, which include objectives to strengthen and reform the World Health Organization, increase United States leadership in the global response to COVID-19, and to finance and advance global health security and pandemic preparedness.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to—

- (1) promote and invest in global health security and pandemic preparedness as a core national security interest;
- (2) advance the aims of the Global Health Security Agenda;
- (3) collaborate with other countries to detect and mitigate outbreaks early to prevent the spread of disease;
- (4) encourage and support other countries to advance pandemic preparedness by investing in basic resilient and sustainable health care systems; and
- (5) strengthen global health security across the intersection of human and animal health to prepare for and prevent infectious disease outbreaks and combat the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance.

SEC. 4. GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA INTERAGENCY REVIEW COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish a Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review 23 Council (in this section referred to as the "Council") to 24 perform the general responsibilities described in sub-section (c) and the specific roles and responsibilities described in subsection (e).

(b) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet not less than four times per year to advance its mission and fulfill its responsibilities.

(c) GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Council shall be responsible for the following activities:

(1) Provide policy-level recommendations to participating agencies on Global Health Security Agenda (GHSa) goals, objectives, and implementation, and other international efforts to strengthen pandemic preparedness and response.

(2) Facilitate interagency, multi-sectoral engagement to carry out GHSa implementation.

(3) Provide a forum for raising and working to resolve interagency disagreements concerning the GHSa, and other international efforts to strengthen pandemic preparedness and response.

(4)(A) Review the progress toward and work to resolve challenges in achieving United States commitments under the GHSa, including commitments to assist other countries in achieving the GUSA targets.

(B) The Council shall consider, among other issues, the following:

(i) The status of United States financial commitments to the GHSa in the context of commitments by other donors, and the contributions of partner countries to achieve the GHSa targets.

(ii) The progress toward the milestones outlined in GHSa national plans for those countries where the United States Government has committed to assist in implementing the GHSa and in annual work-plans outlining agency priorities for implementing the GHSa.

(iii) The external evaluations of United States and partner country capabilities to address infectious disease threats, including the ability to achieve the targets outlined within the WHO Joint External Evaluation tool, as well as gaps identified by such external evaluations.

(d) PARTICIPATION.—The Council shall be headed by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, in coordination with the heads of relevant Federal agencies. The Council shall consist of representatives from the following agencies:

- (1) The Department of State.
- (2) The Department of Defense.
- (3) The Department of Justice.
- (4) The Department of Agriculture.
- (5) The Department of Health and Human Services.
- (6) The Department of the Treasury.
- (7) The Department of Labor.
- (8) The Department of Homeland Security.
- (9) The Office of Management and Budget.
- (10) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
- (11) The United States Agency for International Development.
- (12) The Environmental Protection Agency.
- (13) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- (14) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.
- (15) The National Institutes of Health.
- (16) The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.
- (17) Such other agencies as the Council determines to be appropriate.

(e) SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The heads of agencies described in subsection (d) shall—

(A) make the GHSA and its implementation and global pandemic preparedness a high priority within their respective agencies, and include GHSA- and global pandemic preparedness-related activities within their respective agencies' strategic planning and budget processes;

(B) designate a senior-level official to be responsible for the implementation of this Act;

(C) designate, in accordance with subsection (d), an appropriate representative at the Assistant Secretary level or higher to participate on the Council;

(D) keep the Council apprised of GHSA-related activities undertaken within their respective agencies;

(E) maintain responsibility for agency-related programmatic functions in coordination with host governments, country teams, and GHSA in-country teams, and in conjunction with other relevant agencies;

(F) coordinate with other agencies that are identified in this section to satisfy programmatic goals, and further facilitate coordination of country teams, implementers, and donors in host countries; and

(G) coordinate across national health security action plans and with GHSA and other partners, as appropriate, to which the United States is providing assistance.

(2) ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in paragraph (1), the heads of agencies described in subsection (d) shall carry out their respective roles and responsibilities described in subsections (b) through (i) of section 3 of Executive Order 13747 (81 Fed. Reg. 78701; relating to Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint an individual to the position of United States Coordinator for Global Health Security, who shall be responsible for the coordination of the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies. As appropriate, the designee shall coordinate with the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not less frequently than twice each year, the employee designated under this section shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the responsibilities and activities of the individual under this section.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that, given the complex and multisectoral nature of global health threats to the United States, the President—

(1) should consider appointing an individual with significant background and expertise in public health or emergency response management to the position of United States Coordinator for Global Health Security, as required by section 5 (a), who is an employee of the National Security Council at the level of Deputy Assistant to the President or higher; and

(2) in providing assistance to implement the strategy required under section 7(a), should—

(A) coordinate, through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of relevant Federal departments and agencies to implement the strategy;

(B) seek to fully utilize the unique capabilities of each relevant Federal department

and agency while collaborating with and leveraging the contributions of other key stakeholders; and

(C) utilize open and streamlined solicitations to allow for the participation of a wide range of implementing partners through the most appropriate procurement mechanisms, which may include grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instruments as necessary and appropriate.

SEC. 7. STRATEGY AND REPORTS.

(a) STRATEGY.—The President shall coordinate the development and implementation of a strategy to implement the policy aims described in section 3, which shall—

(1) seek to strengthen United States diplomatic leadership and improve the effectiveness of United States foreign assistance for global health security to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, including through advancement of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), the International Health Regulations (2005), and other relevant frameworks that contribute to global health security and pandemic preparedness;

(2) establish specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, timetables, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation plans for United States foreign assistance for global health security that promote learning and reflect international best practices relating to global health security, transparency, and accountability;

(3) establish mechanisms to improve coordination and avoid duplication of effort between the United States Government and partner countries, donor countries, the private sector, multilateral organizations, and other key stakeholders;

(4) prioritize working with partner countries with demonstrated—

(A) need, as identified through the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, national action plans for health security, GHSA Action Packages, and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security and pandemic preparedness; and

(B) commitment to transparency, including budget and global health data transparency, complying with the International Health Regulations (2005), investing in domestic health systems, and achieving measurable results;

(5) reduce long-term reliance upon United States foreign assistance for global health security by promoting partner country ownership, improved domestic resource mobilization, co-financing, and appropriate national budget allocations for global health security and pandemic preparedness and response;

(6) assist partner countries in building the technical capacity of relevant ministries, systems, and networks to prepare, execute, monitor, and evaluate effective national action plans for health security, including mechanisms to enhance budget and global health data transparency, as necessary and appropriate;

(7) support and be aligned with country-owned global health security policy and investment plans developed with input from key stakeholders, as appropriate;

(8) facilitate communication and collaboration, as appropriate, among local stakeholders in support of a multi-sectoral approach to global health security;

(9) support the long-term success of programs by building the capacity of local organizations and institutions in target countries and communities;

(10) develop community resilience to infectious disease threats and emergencies;

(11) support global health budget and workforce planning in partner countries, includ-

ing training in financial management and budget and global health data transparency;

(12) align United States foreign assistance for global health security with national action plans for health security in partner countries, developed with input from key stakeholders, including the private sector, to the greatest extent practicable and appropriate;

(13) strengthen linkages between complementary bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance programs, including efforts of the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, that contribute to the development of more resilient health systems and supply chains in partner countries with the capacity, resources, and personnel required to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats;

(14) support innovation and public-private partnerships to improve pandemic preparedness and response, including for the development and deployment of effective, accessible, and affordable infectious disease tracking tools, diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines;

(15) support collaboration with and among relevant public and private research entities engaged in global health security; and

(16) support collaboration between United States universities and public and private institutions in partner countries that promote global health security and innovation.

(b) STRATEGY SUBMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the head of each relevant Federal department and agency, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the strategy required under subsection (a) that provides a detailed description of how the United States intends to advance the policy set forth in section 3 and the agency-specific plans described in paragraph (2).

(2) AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include specific implementation plans from each relevant Federal department and agency that describe—

(A) the anticipated contributions of the department or agency, including technical, financial, and in-kind contributions, to implement the strategy; and

(B) the efforts of the department or agency to ensure that the activities and programs carried out pursuant to the strategy are designed to achieve maximum impact and long-term sustainability.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the strategy required under subsection (a) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under subsection (b), and not later than October 1 of each year thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the status of the implementation of the strategy.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify any substantial changes made in the strategy during the preceding calendar year;

(B) describe the progress made in implementing the strategy;

(C) identify the indicators used to establish benchmarks and measure results over time, as well as the mechanisms for reporting such results in an open and transparent manner;

(D) contain a transparent, open, and detailed accounting of expenditures by relevant Federal departments and agencies to

implement the strategy, including, to the extent practicable, for each Federal department and agency, the statutory source of expenditures, amounts expended, partners, targeted populations, and types of activities supported;

(E) describe how the strategy leverages other United States global health and development assistance programs and bilateral and multilateral institutions;

(F) assess efforts to coordinate United States global health security programs, activities, and initiatives with key stakeholders;

(G) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of stakeholders, including key stakeholders, in an open, transparent manner; and

(H) describe the progress achieved and challenges concerning the United States Government's ability to advance GHSA and pandemic preparedness, including data disaggregated by priority country using indicators that are consistent on a year-to-year basis and recommendations to resolve, mitigate, or otherwise address the challenges identified therein.

(d) FORM.—The strategy required under subsection (a) and the report required under subsection (c) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS.

(a) NEGOTIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUND FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies as necessary and appropriate, should seek to enter into negotiations with donors, relevant United Nations agencies, including the World Health Organization, and other key multilateral stakeholders, for the establishment of—

(1) a multilateral, catalytic financing mechanism for global health security and pandemic preparedness, which may be known as the Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness (in this title referred to as “the Fund”), in accordance with the provisions of this section; and

(2) an Advisory Board to the Fund in accordance with section 9.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Fund should be to close critical gaps in global health security and pandemic preparedness and build capacity in eligible partner countries in the areas of global health security, infectious disease control, and pandemic preparedness, such that it—

(1) prioritizes capacity building and financing availability in eligible partner countries;

(2) incentivizes countries to prioritize the use of domestic resources for global health security and pandemic preparedness;

(3) leverages government, nongovernment, and private sector investments;

(4) regularly responds to and evaluates progress based on clear metrics and benchmarks, such as the Joint External Evaluation and Global Health Security Index;

(5) aligns with and complements ongoing bilateral and multilateral efforts and financing, including through the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and

(6) accelerates country compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005) and fulfillment of the Global Health Security Agenda 2024 Framework, in coordination with the ongoing Joint External Evaluation national action planning process.

(c) EXECUTIVE BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Fund should be governed by an Executive Board, which should be composed of not more than 20 representatives of donor governments, foundations, academic institutions, civil society, and the private sector that meet a minimum threshold in annual contributions and agree to uphold transparency measures.

(2) DUTIES.—The Executive Board should be charged with approving strategies, operations, and grant-making authorities, such that it is able to conduct effective fiduciary, monitoring, and evaluation efforts, and other oversight functions. In addition, the Executive Board should—

(A) be comprised only of contributors to the Fund at not less than the minimum threshold to be established pursuant to paragraph (1);

(B) determine operational procedures such that the Fund is able to effectively fulfill its mission; and

(C) provide oversight and accountability for the Fund in collaboration with the Inspector General to be established pursuant to section 10(e)(1)(A).

(3) COMPOSITION.—The Executive Board should include—

(A) representatives of the governments of founding permanent member countries who, in addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), qualify based upon meeting an established initial contribution threshold, which should be not less than 10 percent of total initial contributions, and a demonstrated commitment to supporting the International Health Regulations (2005);

(B) term members, who are from academic institutions, civil society, and the private sector and are selected by the permanent members on the basis of their experience and commitment to innovation, best practices, and the advancement of global health security objectives; and

(C) representatives of the World Health Organization, and the chair of the Global Health Security Steering Group.

(4) QUALIFICATIONS.—Individuals appointed to the Executive Board should have demonstrated knowledge and experience across a variety of sectors, including human and animal health, agriculture, development, defense, finance, research, and academia.

(5) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—

(A) TECHNICAL EXPERTS.—The Executive Board may include independent technical experts, provided they are not affiliated with or employed by a recipient country or organization.

(B) MULTILATERAL BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS.—Executive Board members appointed under paragraph (3)(C) should recuse themselves from matters presenting conflicts of interest, including financing decisions relating to such bodies and institutions.

(6) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) FOUNDING PERMANENT MEMBER.—The Secretary of State shall seek to establish the United States as a founding permanent member of the Fund.

(ii) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION.—The United States shall be represented on the Executive Board by an officer or employee of the United States appointed by the President.

(B) EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES.—

(i) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect upon the date the Secretary of State certifies and transmits to Congress an agreement establishing the Fund.

(ii) TERMINATION DATE.—The membership established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall terminate upon the date of termination of the Fund.

(7) REMOVAL PROCEDURES.—The Fund should establish procedures for the removal

of members of the Executive Board who engage in a consistent pattern of human rights abuses, fail to uphold global health data transparency requirements, or otherwise violate the established standards of the Fund, including in relation to corruption.

(8) ENFORCEABILITY.—Any agreement concluded under the authorities provided by this section shall be legally effective and binding upon the United States, as may be provided in the agreement, upon—

(A) the enactment of appropriate implementing legislation which provides for the approval of the specific agreement or agreements, including attachments, annexes, and supporting documentation, as appropriate; or

(B) if concluded and submitted as a treaty, receiving the necessary consent of the Senate.

(9) ELIGIBLE PARTNER COUNTRY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “eligible partner country” means a country with demonstrated—

(A) need, as identified through the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, national action plans for health security, and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security and pandemic preparedness; and

(B) commitment to transparency, including budget and global health data transparency, complying with the International Health Regulations (2005), investing in domestic health systems, and achieving measurable results, and in which the Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness established under this section may finance global health security and pandemic preparedness assistance programs under this Act.

SEC. 9. FUND AUTHORITIES.

(a) PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the purpose set forth in section 8, the Fund, acting through the Executive Board, should provide grants, including challenge grants, technical assistance, concessional lending, catalytic investment funds, and other innovative funding mechanisms, as appropriate, to—

(A) help eligible partner countries close critical gaps in health security, as identified through the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, and national action plans for health security and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security and pandemic preparedness; and

(B) support measures that enable such countries, at both national and sub-national levels, and in partnership with civil society and the private sector, to strengthen and sustain resilient health systems and supply chains with the resources, capacity, and personnel required to prevent, detect, mitigate, and respond to infectious disease threats before they become pandemics.

(2) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—The activities to be supported by the Fund should include efforts to—

(A) enable eligible partner countries to formulate and implement national health security and pandemic preparedness action plans, advance action packages under the Global Health Security Agenda, and adopt and uphold commitments under the International Health Regulations (2005) and other related international health agreements, as appropriate;

(B) support global health security budget planning in eligible partner countries, including training in financial management and budget and global health data transparency;

(C) strengthen the health security workforce, including hiring, training, and deploying experts to improve frontline preparedness for emerging epidemic and pandemic threats;

(D) improve infection control and the protection of healthcare workers within healthcare settings;

(E) combat the threat of antimicrobial resistance;

(F) strengthen laboratory capacity and promote biosafety and biosecurity through the provision of material and technical assistance;

(G) reduce the risk of bioterrorism, zoonotic disease spillover, and accidental biological release;

(H) build technical capacity to manage global health security related supply chains, including for personal protective equipment, oxygen, testing reagents, and other life-saving supplies, through effective forecasting, procurement, warehousing, and delivery from central warehouses to points of service in both the public and private sectors;

(I) enable bilateral, regional, and international partnerships and cooperation, including through pandemic early warning systems and emergency operations centers, to identify and address transnational infectious disease threats exacerbated by natural and man-made disasters, human displacement, and zoonotic infection;

(J) establish partnerships for the sharing of best practices and enabling eligible countries to meet targets and indicators under the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, and national action plans for health security relating to the detection, treatment, and prevention of neglected tropical diseases;

(K) build the technical capacity of eligible partner countries to prepare for and respond to second order development impacts of infectious disease outbreaks, while accounting for the differentiated needs and vulnerabilities of marginalized populations;

(L) develop and utilize metrics to monitor and evaluate programmatic performance and identify best practices, including in accordance with Joint External Evaluation benchmarks, Global Health Security Agenda targets, and Global Health Security Index indicators;

(M) develop and deploy mechanisms to enhance the transparency and accountability of global health security and pandemic preparedness programs and data, in compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005), including through the sharing of trends, risks, and lessons learned; and

(N) develop and implement simulation exercises, produce and release after action reports, and address related gaps.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.—In carrying out the objectives of paragraph (1), the Fund should work to eliminate duplication and waste by upholding strict transparency and accountability standards and coordinating its programs and activities with key partners working to advance global health security and pandemic preparedness, including—

(A) governments, civil society, faith-based, and nongovernmental organizations, research and academic institutions, and private sector entities in eligible partner countries;

(B) the pandemic early warning systems and emergency operations centers to be established under section 9;

(C) the World Health Organization;

(D) the Global Health Security Agenda;

(E) the Global Health Security Initiative;

(F) the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

(G) the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF, and other relevant funds, programs, and specialized agencies of the United Nations;

(H) Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance;

(I) the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI);

(J) the Global Polio Eradication Initiative; and

(K) the United States Coordinator for Global Health Security and Diplomacy established under section 5.

(b) PRIORITY.—In providing assistance under this section, the Fund should give priority to low- and lower-middle income countries with—

(1) low scores on the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems;

(2) measurable gaps in global health security and pandemic preparedness identified under Joint External Evaluations and national action plans for health security;

(3) demonstrated political and financial commitment to pandemic preparedness; and

(4) demonstrated commitment to upholding global health budget and data transparency and accountability standards, complying with the International Health Regulations (2005), investing in domestic health systems, and achieving measurable results.

(c) ELIGIBLE GRANT RECIPIENTS.—Governments and nongovernmental organizations should be eligible to receive grants as described in this section.

SEC. 10. FUND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR.—The Executive Board of the Fund should appoint an Administrator who should be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the Fund.

(b) AUTHORITY TO SOLICIT AND ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Fund should be authorized to solicit and accept contributions from governments, the private sector, foundations, individuals, and nongovernmental entities of all kinds.

(c) ACCOUNTABILITY OF FUNDS AND CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS.—As part of the negotiations described in section 8(a), the Secretary of the State, shall, consistent with 4 subsection (d)—

(1) take such actions as are necessary to ensure that the Fund will have in effect adequate procedures and standards to account for and monitor the use of funds contributed to the Fund, including the cost of administering the Fund; and

(2) seek agreement on the criteria that should be used to determine the programs and activities that should be assisted by the Fund.

(d) SELECTION OF PARTNER COUNTRIES, PROJECTS, AND RECIPIENTS.—The Executive Board should establish—

(1) eligible partner country selection criteria, to include transparent metrics to measure and assess global health security and pandemic preparedness strengths and vulnerabilities in countries seeking assistance;

(2) minimum standards for ensuring eligible partner country ownership and commitment to longterm results, including requirements for domestic budgeting, resource mobilization, and co-investment;

(3) criteria for the selection of projects to receive support from the Fund;

(4) standards and criteria regarding qualifications of recipients of such support;

(5) such rules and procedures as may be necessary for cost-effective management of the Fund; and

(6) such rules and procedures as may be necessary to ensure transparency and accountability in the grant-making process.

(e) ADDITIONAL TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall seek to ensure that the Fund maintains an independent Office of the Inspector Gen-

eral and ensure that the office has the requisite resources and capacity to regularly conduct and publish, on a publicly accessible website, rigorous financial, programmatic, and reporting audits and investigations of the Fund and its grantees.

(B) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CORRUPTION.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(i) corruption within global health programs contribute directly to the loss of human life and cannot be tolerated; and

(ii) in making financial recoveries relating to a corrupt act or criminal conduct under a grant, as determined by the Inspector General, the responsible grant recipient should be assessed at a recovery rate of up to 150 percent of such loss.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Secretary of State shall seek to ensure the Fund establishes, maintains, and makes publicly available a system to track the administrative and management costs of the Fund on a quarterly basis.

(3) FINANCIAL TRACKING SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the Fund establishes, maintains, and makes publicly available a system to track the amount of funds disbursed to each grant recipient and sub-recipient during a grant's fiscal cycle.

SEC. 11. FUND ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There should be an Advisory Board to the Fund.

(b) APPOINTMENTS.—There members of the Advisory Board should be composed of—

(1) individuals with experience and leadership in the fields of development, global health, epidemiology, medicine, biomedical research, and social sciences; and

(2) representatives of relevant United Nations agencies, including the World Health Organization, and nongovernmental organizations with on-the-ground experience in implementing global health programs in low and lower-middle income countries.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Advisory Board should provide advice and guidance to the Executive Board of the Fund on the development and implementation of programs and projects to be assisted by the Fund and on leveraging donations to the Fund.

(d) PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except for travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence), no member of the Advisory Board should receive compensation for services performed as a member of the Board.

(2) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including an international agreement), a representative of the United States on the Advisory Board may not accept compensation for services performed as a member of the Board, except that such representative may accept travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while away from the representative's home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Board.

(e) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Members of the Advisory Board should be required to disclose any potential 9 conflicts of interest prior to serving on the Advisory Board.

SEC. 12. REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON THE FUND.

(a) STATUS REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the progress of international negotiations to establish the Fund.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the establishment of the Fund,

and annually thereafter for the duration of the Fund, the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the Fund.

(2) **REPORT ELEMENTS.**—The report shall include a description of—

(A) the goals of the Fund;

(B) the programs, projects, and activities supported by the Fund;

(C) private and governmental contributions to the Fund; and

(D) the criteria utilized to determine the programs and activities that should be assisted by the Fund.

(c) **GAO REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date that the Fund comes into effect, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report evaluating the effectiveness of the Fund, including—

(1) the effectiveness of the programs, projects, and activities supported by the Fund; and

(2) an assessment of the merits of continued United States participation in the Fund.

SEC. 13. UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to submission of the certification under this section, the President is authorized to make available for United States contributions to the Fund such funds as may be authorized to be made available for such purpose.

(b) **NOTIFICATION.**—The Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days in advance of making a contribution to the Fund, including—

(1) the amount of the proposed contribution;

(2) the total of funds contributed by other donors, and

(3) the national interests served by United States participation in the Fund.

(c) **LIMITATION.**—At no point during the five years after enactment of this Act shall a United States contribution to the Fund cause the cumulative total of United States contributions to the Fund to exceed 33 percent of the total contributions to the Fund from all sources.

(d) **WITHOLDINGS.**—

(1) **SUPPORT FOR ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**—If at any time the Secretary of State determines that the Fund has provided assistance to a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, the United States shall withhold from its contribution to the Fund for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the amount expended by the Fund to the government of such country.

(2) **EXCESSIVE SALARIES.**—If at any time during the five years after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State determines that the salary of any individual employed by the Fund exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States for that fiscal year, then the United States should withhold from its contribution for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate amount by which the salary of each such individual exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States.

(3) **ACCOUNTABILITY CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of State may withhold not more than 20 percent of planned United States contributions to the Fund until the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Fund has established procedures to provide access by the Office of Inspector General of the Department of State, as cognizant Inspector General, the Inspector General of the Depart-

ment of Health and Human Services, the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Comptroller General of the United States to the Fund's financial data and other information relevant to United States contributions to the Fund (as determined by the Inspector General of the Department of State, in consultation with the Secretary of State).

SEC. 14. COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREIGN AID TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2016.

Section 2(3) of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-191; 22 U.S.C. 2394c note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “(E) the Global Health Security Act of 2021.”

SEC. 15. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional Committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) **GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.**—The term “global health security” means activities supporting epidemic and pandemic preparedness and capabilities at the country and global levels in order to minimize vulnerability to acute public health events that can endanger the health of populations across geographical regions and international boundaries.

SEC. 16. SUNSET.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act shall cease to be effective 5 fiscal years after the enactment of this Act.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 391, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 391, the Global Health Security Act of 2021.

As the saying goes: “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,” and that is undoubtedly true in global health. Pandemics don't respect borders and they don't care about nationalities, and we are seeing that play out on the front pages of the news these days as the coronavirus pandemic continues to cause severe disruptions around the world.

Over the past few years, global health security has become increas-

ingly tied to U.S. national security, as evidenced by not only our experience with COVID-19, but also previous pandemics, such as Ebola and Zika, both overseas and at home.

Having a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to prepare for and respond to these threats is critical. We must build on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Global Health Security Agenda, which the United States has committed to, helps countries invest in preparedness and strengthens systems that prevent, detect, and respond to disease outbreaks.

H.R. 391, a bipartisan bill by Representative CONNOLLY and Representative CHABOT, would institutionalize the best practices the United States has learned in global health security. This bill establishes an interagency review council to not only advance global health security, but also mandates a U.S. Global Health Security Coordinator to manage the U.S. response in these emergencies and allow the interagency review council to speak with one voice.

I believe this person should be at the National Security Council as the natural nexus between diplomacy, development, and defense. This person would help build capacity, apply lessons learned, and prepare for the future.

While I am heartened to see that the Biden administration has recently appointed such a person to tackle the pandemic that we are facing, this legislation would create a permanent position focused on U.S. global health security.

Furthermore, this bill would require the U.S. Global Health Security Coordinator to develop a strategy and regularly report to Congress on the progress the United States is making toward making global health security a core national security interest.

Finally, this bill outlines a framework to leverage assistance to increase contributions from other donors, along the lines of the Global Fund, to support global health security activities around the world.

This bill passed the House multiple times in the past, and is more timely than ever as we continue to address COVID-19 and seek to prepare ourselves for the next outbreak.

So I would like to thank Representative CONNOLLY and Representative CHABOT for their work on this legislation over the past several years and for recognizing the vital importance of global health security as part of America's national security.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank the chairman for his leadership bringing this very timely bill to the floor. I want to thank Mr. CONNOLLY for his leadership, and Mr. CHABOT, who, I think, is trying to get here as well.

COVID-19 could end up, at the end of the day, costing the global economy upwards of \$10 trillion. Of course, the full impact of viruses like COVID-19 is not just measured in economic disruption around the world, but also in the millions of lives that have been lost, somewhere upwards of four million people.

COVID-19 has proven viruses know no borders, as the chairman said. It is imperative the United States work to prevent future pandemics and be prepared to respond to diseases with pandemic potential.

So, again, I want to thank my colleagues who have been involved in this for introducing the Global Health Security Act and for their work to address this important issue.

This bill ensures a whole-of-government approach to prepare for and, hopefully, prevent future pandemics. It also establishes a new multilateral fund that will ensure all countries have access to the necessary resources to prevent and respond to future outbreaks.

Our committee has a history of working together to achieve bipartisan success, but particularly on legislation related to global health. It is not Republican or Democrat. This is an American issue. It is also a human issue and an international issue.

The Global Health Security Act is just yet another example of this great bipartisan work that we do and that makes me so proud to be a Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), the president of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; and my good friend, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for their generous remarks, for their leadership, and for bringing yet again a bipartisan bill to the floor of the House, which many people think we can't do, but we, in fact, do do.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), my good friend, for being my partner in this legislation for 3 years now.

Our legislation, the Global Health Security Act, reaffirms the United States' commitment to promoting global health security.

Prior to COVID-19, there was a dearth of leadership and strategy around U.S. planning for a global health security emergency. Now, as we start to emerge from the worst of the pandemic, we understand just how important planning is.

COVID-19 has underscored not only the need for a robust Federal response, but also the importance of investing in global health security and pandemic preparedness throughout the world.

Diseases do not stop at national borders.

I am honored and pleased the House Foreign Affairs Committee has coalesced around this legislation, which offers a bipartisan solution that addresses deficiencies in the current pandemic response effort. It also demonstrates, I think, a commitment to a comprehensive and sustainable approach to global health security moving forward.

The bill establishes a Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council overseen by a National Security Advisor, whose membership includes the heads of agencies relevant to carrying out the Global Health Security Agenda.

It establishes a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security responsible for coordinating interagency responses.

It requires the President to develop a global health security strategy with specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, and performance metrics to improve U.S. leadership on global pandemic preparedness.

Finally, it establishes an international Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness.

Mr. Speaker, I also appreciate both Chairman MEEKS' and Ranking Member MCCAUL's willingness to work to strengthen this bill as it passed through the committee during our markup. We made improvements, with their suggestion, in elevating the participants of the interagency review council in a manner commensurate with the scope of the work. We strengthened the scope of the global health security strategy with lessons learned; and we added a multilateral Federal fund.

These improvements are consistent with the Biden administration's National Security Memorandum on United States Global Leadership to Strengthen the International Response. This statutory framework is not overly prescriptive, and it does not prejudice the outcome of the current response framework offered by this administration.

Republican and Democratic Presidents alike have recognized the critical importance of global health security; from President Obama's role in launching a global health security agenda to President Trump's National Security Strategy and National Biodefense Strategy.

□ 1515

Global health crises are ongoing and increasing, and they affect national security.

Saving lives from the next global pandemic starts now, by investing in preparedness before it strikes.

Diseases, as I said, don't respect borders, and global health crises have immense security, economic, and humanitarian consequences as all too tragically we have learned from the one we are still going through.

I am proud that the Global Health Security Act has passed the House

three times already, and I hope the Senate will act swiftly on this piece of legislation.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very timely bill. We have seen utter devastation, in terms of human lives, and the economy being impacted by this.

We need to ensure, Mr. Speaker, this never happens again. There will be another COVID-like virus that will be a variant. We need to work with the global community to ensure this never happens again.

We also need to find out the origins of COVID-19, how this happened in the first place. Not for revenge, but to find out how it happened so we can stop it from ever happening again.

I give my strong support to this important legislation. The timing couldn't be more relevant and appropriate. I thank Mr. CONNOLLY for his leadership and the chairman for bringing this bill to the floor.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for his partnership in working together to bring this bipartisan legislation to the floor, because as we all have found, COVID-19, which has caused global disruption unlike any other in recent memory, is not a Democratic issue; it is not a Republican issue; it is all of our issue. It is an issue for all of us, not just here in the United States, but around the world.

Coming together on the committee, as we generally do, is extremely important, working together to get this done.

As we begin to see the light at the end of the tunnel of this pandemic, the United States must seize the opportunity and learn the lessons and best practices from the crisis so that we can be better prepared to respond to any future and similar threats to the U.S. national and global security. COVID-19 caught America off guard, but the Global Health and Security Act will ensure that this never happens again.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. CHABOT for their work on this legislation and for recognizing the vital importance of global health security as part of America's national security.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 391, the Global Health Security Act, bipartisan legislation which Congressman GERRY CONNOLLY and I introduced to strengthen U.S. and global preparedness for, and capacity to respond to pandemics, like COVID-19. And I want to thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for working with us to improve this Congress's version of the legislation in committee as the bill heads toward enactment.

After a year of lockdowns, masks, social distancing, working from home, school closures and worst of all, a horrific death here at

home and across the globe, COVID-19 has taught us, like nothing else has, the full costs of a pandemic. It has also shown us just how vulnerable the United States is to disease outbreaks on the other side of the world. A corrupt and opaque health system in China can cause millions of deaths here in America. China's politically-motivated censorship of coronavirus information early on caused the world untold suffering. But a disease like COVID-19 could start anywhere, and if it gets out, it can become a pandemic.

That is why, we must help less prepared countries identify and contain future emerging deadly diseases when they originate, and mitigate their impact before they have a chance to grow to pandemic scale.

When Mr. CONNOLLY and I first introduced this legislation in 2018, COVID-19 didn't exist. However, we realized that Congress needed to support, direct, and provide oversight for ongoing global health security work and that the proper personnel needed to be in place to coordinate our response to an emerging disease threat.

The Global Health Security Act supports each of these goals. First, it gets personnel right. Second, it strengthens Congressional oversight over global health security work. Third, it provides a Congressional endorsement, and detailed guidance for, U.S. efforts to strengthen health systems and pandemic preparedness across the globe.

Witnessing the death toll and the economic devastation that COVID-19 brought, I think all Americans will agree with me that protecting our nation's health from future pandemics must be seen as a national security priority. As the United States comes out of the pandemic, and America returns to normal, we must recommit to leadership on global health security and prepare the world to face the next deadly disease before it becomes a pandemic.

So I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 391, the "Global Health Security Act," important legislation that reaffirms and strengthens the United States' strategic approach to global health security.

This bill directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to be overseen by the National Security Advisor, elevating United States' global health security to a national security interest.

It also establishes the permanent position of the United States Coordinator for Global Health Security who will be responsible for the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies.

Additionally, H.R. 391 creates a multilateral Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness to support the Global Health Security Agenda and the 70 percent of the world's countries that are unprepared and unable to respond to dangerous public health threats.

Protecting our local and global community from global health threats is imperative as the United States has already exceeded 33 million cases of COVID-19 and over 600,000 deaths.

Almost 3 million of those cases were in Texas and Harris county has the largest number with around 403,000 cases to date.

My district in Houston has suffered the loss of almost 3,000 of its citizens to the pandemic of the over 6,500 fatalities in Harris county alone.

The United States plays a vital leadership role in the international health security domain and the COVID-19 pandemic epitomizes the urgency of global health security.

The Ebola and Zika epidemics in 2013 and 2015 respectively exposed vulnerabilities in the United States' global health strategy, highlighting the need for a designated official to coordinate interagency response to global health security emergencies.

Alongside almost 30 other nations, the United States started the Global Health Security Agenda to address significant global health emergencies and threats.

As such, it is incumbent upon Congress to codify the United States' commitment to addressing global infectious disease threats by requiring the development of a sustainable and comprehensive U.S. global health strategy strengthened by measurable goals and performance metrics.

I proudly support H.R. 391 and the advancement of global health security so we can protect our communities, including my constituents in Houston.

I thank my colleague, Congressman CONNOLLY of Virginia, for championing this bill and persisting in his effort to strengthen the United States global health policy.

I urge all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 391, the Global Health Security Act of 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 391, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIDSON. 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 motion are postponed.

TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 567) to establish an interagency program to assist countries in North and West Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 567

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) terrorist and violent extremist organizations, such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, Boko Haram, the Islamic State of

West Africa, and other affiliated groups, have killed tens of thousands of innocent civilians, displaced populations, destabilized local and national governments, and caused mass human suffering in the affected communities;

(2) poor governance, political and economic marginalization, and lack of accountability for human rights abuses by security forces are drivers of extremism;

(3) it is in the national security interest of the United States to combat the spread of terrorism and violent extremism and build the capacity of partner countries to combat these threats in Africa;

(4) terrorist and violent extremist organizations exploit vulnerable and marginalized communities suffering from poverty, lack of economic opportunity (particularly among youth populations), corruption, and weak governance; and

(5) a comprehensive, coordinated interagency approach is needed to develop an effective strategy to address the security challenges in the Sahel-Maghreb, appropriately allocate resources, de-conflict programs, and maximize the effectiveness of United States defense, diplomatic, and development capabilities.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to assist countries in North and West Africa, and other allies and partners active in those regions, in combating terrorism and violent extremism through a coordinated interagency approach with a consistent strategy that appropriately balances security activities with diplomatic and development efforts to address the political, socioeconomic, governance, and development challenges in North and West Africa that contribute to terrorism and violent extremism.

SEC. 4. TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall establish a partnership program, to be known as the "Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) Program" to coordinate all programs, projects, and activities of the United States Government in countries in North and West Africa that are conducted for any of the following purposes:

(A) To improve governance and the capacities of countries in North and West Africa to deliver basic services, particularly with at-risk communities, as a means of countering terrorism and violent extremism by enhancing state legitimacy and authority and countering corruption.

(B) To address the factors that make people and communities vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist and violent extremist organizations, including economic vulnerability and mistrust of government and government security forces, through activities such as—

(i) supporting strategies that increase youth employment opportunities;

(ii) promoting girls' education and women's political participation;

(iii) strengthening local governance and civil society capacity;

(iv) improving government transparency and accountability;

(v) fighting corruption;

(vi) improving access to economic opportunities; and

(vii) other development activities necessary to support community resilience.

(C) To strengthen the rule of law in such countries, including by enhancing the capability of the judicial institutions to independently, transparently, and credibly deter,

investigate, and prosecute acts of terrorism and violent extremism.

(D) To improve the ability of military and law enforcement entities in partner countries to detect, disrupt, respond to, and prosecute violent extremist and terrorist activity while respecting human rights, and to cooperate with the United States and other partner countries on counterterrorism and counter-extremism efforts.

(E) To enhance the border security capacity of partner countries, including the ability to monitor, detain, and interdict terrorists.

(F) To identify, monitor, disrupt, and counter the human capital and financing pipelines of terrorism.

(G) To support the free expression and operations of independent, local-language media, particularly in rural areas, while countering the media operations and recruitment propaganda of terrorist and violent extremist organizations.

(2) ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK.—Activities carried out under the TSCTP Program shall—

(A) be carried out in countries where the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, determines that there is an adequate level of partner country commitment, and has considered partner country needs, absorptive capacity, sustainment capacity, and efforts of other donors in the sector;

(B) have clearly defined outcomes;

(C) be closely coordinated among United States diplomatic and development missions, United States Africa Command, and relevant participating departments and agencies;

(D) have specific plans with robust indicators to regularly monitor and evaluate outcomes and impact;

(E) complement and enhance efforts to promote democratic governance, the rule of law, human rights, and economic growth;

(F) in the case of train and equip programs, complement longer-term security sector institution-building; and

(G) have mechanisms in place to track resources and routinely monitor and evaluate the efficacy of relevant programs.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In coordinating activities through the TSCTP Program, the Secretary of State shall also establish a coordination mechanism that ensures periodic consultation with, as appropriate, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media (formerly known as the Broadcasting Board of Governors), and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, as determined by the President.

(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days before obligating amounts for an activity of the TSCTP Program pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall submit a notification to the appropriate congressional committees, in accordance with the requirements of section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1), that includes the following:

(A) The foreign country and entity, as applicable, whose capabilities are to be enhanced in accordance with the purposes specified in paragraph (1).

(B) The amount, type, and purpose of support to be provided.

(C) An assessment of the capacity of the foreign country to effectively implement, benefit from, or utilize the assistance to be provided for the intended purpose.

(D) The anticipated implementation timeline for the activity.

(E) As applicable, a description of the plans to sustain any military or security equipment provided beyond the completion date of such activity, and the estimated cost and source of funds to support such sustainment.

(b) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION.—Efforts carried out under this section shall take into account partner country counterterrorism, counter-extremism, and development strategies and, to the extent practicable, shall be aligned with such strategies. Such efforts shall be coordinated with counterterrorism and counter-extremism activities and programs in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development carried out by other like-minded donors and international organizations in the relevant country.

(c) STRATEGIES.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other relevant Federal Government agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the following strategies:

(1) A COMPREHENSIVE FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY FOR THE SAHEL-MAGHREB.—A comprehensive five-year strategy for the Sahel-Maghreb, including details related to whole-of-government efforts in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development to advance the national security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States, including—

(A) efforts to ensure coordination with multilateral and bilateral partners, such as the Joint Force of the Group of Five of the Sahel, and with other relevant assistance frameworks;

(B) a public diplomacy strategy and actions to ensure that populations in the Sahel-Maghreb are aware of the development activities of the United States Government, especially in countries with a significant Department of Defense presence or engagement through train and equip programs;

(C) activities aimed at supporting democratic institutions and countering violent extremism with measurable goals and transparent benchmarks;

(D) plans to help each partner country address humanitarian and development needs and to help prevent, respond to, and mitigate intercommunal violence;

(E) a comprehensive plan to support security sector reform in each partner country that includes a detailed section on programs and activities being undertaken by relevant stakeholders and other international actors operating in the sector and that incorporates as appropriate any lessons learned from previous initiatives to improve security sector governance; and

(F) a specific strategy for Mali that includes plans for sustained, high-level diplomatic engagement with stakeholders, including countries in Europe and the Middle East with interests in the Sahel-Maghreb, regional governments, relevant multilateral organizations, signatory groups of the 2015 Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, and civil society actors.

(2) A COMPREHENSIVE FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY FOR TSCTP PROGRAM COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS.—A comprehensive five-year strategy for the TSCTP Program that includes—

(A) a clear statement of the objectives of United States counterterrorism efforts in North and West Africa with respect to the use of all forms of United States assistance to combat terrorism and counter violent extremism, including efforts to build military and civilian law enforcement capacity, strengthen the rule of law, promote responsive and accountable governance, and address the root causes of terrorism and violent extremism;

(B) a plan for coordinating programs through the TSCTP Program pursuant to subsection (a)(1), including an identification of which agency or bureau of the Department of State, as applicable, will be responsible for leading, coordinating, and conducting monitoring and evaluation for each such program, and the process for enabling the leading agency or bureau to establish standards, compel partners to adhere to those standards, and report results;

(C) a plan to monitor, evaluate, and share data and learning about the TSCTP Program that includes quantifiable baselines, targets, and results in accordance with monitoring and evaluation provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-191); and

(D) a plan for ensuring coordination and compliance with related requirements in United States law, including the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94)).

(3) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of State shall consult with appropriate congressional committees on progress made towards developing the strategies required in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(d) SUPPORTING MATERIAL IN ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST.—The Secretary of State shall include in the budget materials submitted to Congress in support of the President's annual budget request (submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code) for each fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, a description of the requirements, activities, and planned allocation of amounts requested by the TSCTP Program. This requirement does not apply to activities of the Department of Defense conducted pursuant to authorities under title 10, United States Code.

(e) MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(1) the progress made in meeting the objectives of the strategies required under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c), including any lessons learned in carrying out TSCTP Program activities and any recommendations for improving such programs and activities;

(2) the efforts taken to coordinate, de-conflict, and streamline TSCTP Program activities to maximize resource effectiveness;

(3) the extent to which each partner country has demonstrated the ability to absorb the equipment or training provided in the previous year under the TSCTP Program, and where applicable, the ability to maintain and appropriately utilize such equipment;

(4) the extent to which each partner country is investing its own resources to advance the goals described in subsection (a)(1) or is demonstrating a commitment and willingness to cooperate with the United States to advance such goals;

(5) the actions taken by the government of each partner country receiving assistance under the TSCTP Program to combat corruption, improve transparency and accountability, and promote other forms of democratic governance;

(6) the assistance provided in each of the three preceding fiscal years under this program, broken down by partner country, to

include the type, statutory authorization, and purpose of all United States security assistance provided to the country pursuant to authorities under title 10, United States Code, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), or any other “train and equip” authorities of the Department of Defense; and

(7) any changes or updates to the Comprehensive Five-Year Strategy for the TSCTP Program required under paragraph (2) of subsection (c) necessitated by the findings in this annual report.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENT RELATED TO AUDIT OF BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS MONITORING AND COORDINATION OF THE TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 120 days thereafter until all 13 recommendations in the September 2020 Department of State Office of Inspector General audit entitled “Audit of the Department of State Bureau of African Affairs Monitoring and Coordination of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program” (AUD-MERO-20-42) are closed or until the date that is three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is earlier, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies—

(1) which of the 13 recommendations in AUD-MERO-20-42 have not been closed;

(2) a description of progress made since the last report toward closing each recommendation identified under paragraph (1);

(3) additional resources needed, including assessment of staffing capacity, if any, to complete action required to close each recommendation identified under paragraph (1); and

(4) the anticipated timeline for completion of action required to close each recommendation identified under paragraph (1), including application of all recommendations into all existing security assistance programs managed by the Department of State under the TSCTP Program.

(g) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to Congress plans for conducting a written review of a representative sample of each of the security assistance programs administered by the Bureau of African Affairs to identify potential waste, fraud, abuse, inefficiencies, or deficiencies. The review shall include an analysis of staff capacity, including human resource needs, available resources, procedural guidance, and monitoring and evaluation processes to ensure the Bureau of African Affairs is managing programs efficiently and effectively.

(h) FORM.—The strategies required under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) and the reports required under subsections (e), (f), and (g) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(i) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 567, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 567, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program Act of 2021, from my good friend and colleague, the ranking member, Mr. McCAUL. I thank Mr. McCAUL for working in the spirit of bipartisanship and making sure that we get this bill to the floor. This bill authorizes and supports the continuation of a viable counterterrorism program with our allies and partners.

First launched in 2005, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program is a valuable initiative through which the State Department works with partner countries in North Africa and the Sahel to build more responsive and resilient counterterrorism strategies to better counter threats facing the region and our allies.

Those nations include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia.

As the nature of the terrorist threat in North Africa evolves and permeates across borders in remote geographies, close coordination and a regional approach is critical. One of the United States’ strongest tools in its arsenal is its ability to galvanize collective action, employing U.S.-led multilateral initiatives for counterterrorism purposes. The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program is a strong example of that multilateral capacity. We cannot prevent or respond to terrorism by being American alone or America only. It must be America forward, leading partners to action that safeguards our security interests.

This bill authorizes the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program and supports its continuation while requiring a clear, multiyear strategy. It also requires a plan for the thorough monitoring and evaluation of programming to ensure funds are spent wisely, progress is assessed, and programmatic actions are results-oriented. By doing so, we can ensure an effective, regional approach to counterterrorism in North Africa and the Sahel.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my friend and colleague, Ranking Member McCAUL, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank the chairman for working with

me to bring this to the floor. We passed this the last Congress, and I hope the Senate will pay attention, as this is a very important issue.

In the last year alone, ISIS- and al-Qaida-affiliated terrorist attacks in the Sahel have more than doubled, killing over 4,000 people.

Just two weeks ago, at least 130 civilians were killed in Burkina Faso in an attack reportedly carried out by child soldiers. This was the worst attack in that country in years.

As we speak, ISIS and al-Qaida affiliates are growing in strength, they are increasing in size, they are becoming more violent, and they are pushing further south into coastal West Africa. Innocent civilians are paying the price.

A military solution alone will not stabilize the Sahel. Mali has experienced two coups in a year. This is unacceptable and underscores the importance of U.S. engagement, along with our partners, to address governance challenges in the region.

Without adequate attention to the root causes of extremism, violence, and community grievances, we will never meaningfully address security challenges in the Sahel.

I want to thank my colleague, Representative KEATING, for his support of this legislation as well as the chairman. This bill will pass again. It is time for the Senate to pass it and make it into law.

This bill mandates the State Department, the Defense Department, and USAID to coordinate their efforts in the region, very similar to the Global Fragility Act we passed and signed into law.

This will help balance our diplomatic, defense, and development efforts to combat instability and terrorist activity in the Sahel.

The program also works with countries such as Chad, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Nigeria to build their capacity to conduct counterterrorism operations, prevent the spread of violent extremism, and strengthen the rule of law.

We have learned firsthand that terrorists left unchecked and allowed to exploit safe havens will pose great threats to the United States’ national security interest.

The situation in the region is dire, and we cannot afford to squander critical taxpayer resources, if they are not achieving results. This really provides for congressional oversight as well of the State Department and the Department of Defense, in terms of how they are monitoring this important program.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman, again, and Representative

KEATING for their work. As we have seen around the world, COVID-19 has made an already dire situation worse in this region.

As humanitarian needs are rising, forced displacement has increased and local communities are becoming more vulnerable.

In June, the U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations testified to the U.N. Security Council that terrorist groups are trying to capitalize on the pandemic to undermine and destabilize governments in the Sahel.

This cannot wait. I urge the administration to work with international partners to increase our engagement in the region. It is imperative we address the underlying drivers of extremism in order to truly combat rising terrorist activities.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, effective counterterrorism strategies across North Africa and the Sahel are critical to U.S. security. Terrorist attacks orchestrated by ISIS and al-Qaida-affiliated groups require a coordinated multilateral response, led by the United States in close partnership with nations in the region. A more responsive and resilient counterterrorism strategy in North Africa and the Sahel is critical and crucial to addressing the threats that we face today, and this bill ensures that this program is the most effective it can be in addressing such threats.

I thank Representative MCCAUL and Representative KEATING for bringing this bill forward, I urge the Senate to get it done also, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 567, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIDSON. 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 motion are postponed.

REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3261) to repeal the Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3261

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION.

The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3261.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3261, to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution, authored by Representative SPANBERGER.

Less than two weeks ago, this body voted for a bill to repeal the 2002 AUMF, nearly two decades after it was originally passed. By not repealing an AUMF and allowing it to remain long after it has served its purpose, we open the door for future administrations of either party to abuse that authority and stretch the authorization far beyond its original purpose.

□ 1530

By failing to remove outdated authorities, Congress cedes its Article I authority to the executive branch. This is contrary to the design of our Constitution, Mr. Speaker, which gives Congress the power to make decisions on matters of war and peace.

Today, we debate a bill that would repeal an Authorization for Use of Military Force older than the 2002 AUMF. H.R. 3261 repeals the 1991 AUMF that authorized the use of the United States Armed Forces pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolution, which was issued in the wake of Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. Yet, the 1991 AUMF remains in statute, in the United States Code, even though our military liberated Kuwait and completed its limited mission there three decades ago.

By voting this legislation out of the House, we continue to demonstrate our commitment to reclaiming our authority over war powers. One of the hardest decisions any of us can make as Members of Congress is whether to send the brave men and women of our armed services into conflict. While it is a difficult decision, it does not relinquish us of that responsibility.

I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) for authoring this important legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me first say I support this bill to repeal the 1991 Authorization for Use of Military Force for the first Gulf war. That law provided authority to use our military to enforce specific United Nations resolutions opposing Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

With the success of Operation Desert Storm, the Iraqi troops were expelled from Kuwait, and combat operations concluded in early 1991, more than 30 years ago.

The specific point of this law was accomplished. Therefore, there is no reason to leave it on the books.

It is, in that sense, very different from the 2002 Iraq AUMF we voted on before. That authority has been used consistently since its enactment to address terrorist threats in and emanating from Iraq and was most recently used—not that authority—but we saw a strike from the President against Shia militia proxies in Iraq and Syria. Those threats continue to this day. Unfortunately, not all can be targeted using the 2001 AUMF.

Real war powers reform means consulting with our military commanders and intelligence experts. It means updating Article I authorities so the President can use them to address the deadly terrorists who threaten Americans today.

It does not mean repealing old AUMFs without replacing them, although for this one, we don't need to. It does not mean telling the President just to rely on Article II powers when there is no consensus about their reach.

This law, which is tied to U.N. resolutions about the 1990 invasion of Kuwait, legally cannot be used to launch new military engagements in the 21st century.

I support this repeal. I thank Ms. SPANBERGER for bringing this. This is an example of how we can work together to clean up these old AUMFs and hopefully move forward with an updated AUMF.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER), a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of repealing the 1991 Authorization for Use of Military Force.

Today, we have another opportunity to demonstrate that Congress is serious about reclaiming congressional war powers and serious about representing the servicemembers and veterans who have served our country. Too often, they have served under authorities that were signed into law decades previously.

While the Constitution is clear that only Congress can declare war, we have steadily surrendered this responsibility to the executive branch. Building off the House's vote earlier this month to repeal the 2002 AUMF, we are considering today two additional bipartisan bills that repeal other outdated and inactive AUMFs.

First, we are considering my legislation to repeal the 1991 AUMF against Iraq. This AUMF was Congress' authorization for the first Gulf war of 1991 in response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait 30 years ago. The short military conflict that took place under this authority has been over for three decades, and we must remove this old, inactive authority from the books. Repealing this AUMF would help ensure that it is not misused or stretched by any American President going forward.

I thank the broad range of Members and advocates who have supported this legislation and helped bring us to where we are today. Representatives GALLAGHER, GOLDEN, and MELJER have been critical partners in this effort to repeal inactive, outdated AUMFs. We come from different political persuasions and different areas of the country, but we share backgrounds in national security, a commitment to serving our constituents, and a focus on our constitutional responsibilities.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Chair MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL are also original cosponsors of our bill to repeal the 1991 AUMF. They have been instrumental in moving this legislation forward quickly, including a unanimous vote out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee earlier this year.

I applaud Chairman MEEKS for his leadership of the committee and for sending a clear message that Congress must assert its war powers. Even as a Democratic chairman with a Democrat in the White House, Chairman MEEKS is making clear that this is not about a particular President. It is about fulfilling our obligation as Members of Congress.

Intelligence Committee Chair SCHIFF, Armed Services Committee Chair SMITH, State and Foreign Operations Chair LEE, Rules Chair MCGOVERN, and Rules Ranking Member COLE are also original cosponsors of this bill. And I truly appreciate the many other cosponsors who have been on board with this legislation, many of whom have served our Nation in national security roles prior to coming to Congress.

I also want to thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for her leadership on AUMF issues and congratulate her on the House voting with strong bipartisan support to repeal the 2002 AUMF earlier this month.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Notably, my bill to repeal the 1991 AUMF is also sup-

ported by a broad range of foreign policy and veterans-focused organizations.

The American Legion, the United States' largest veterans service organization, has emphasized the importance of Congress reasserting its constitutional authority over war powers. In addition, I thank the many other organizations that have been supportive of this effort for their endorsement of our legislation.

For years, Americans have been calling on their Representatives in Congress to exercise our responsibility to make decisions on war and peace. We cannot simply allow AUMFs to accumulate without congressional action.

We have more work ahead of us as we reassert congressional war powers and reform, repeal, and, in some cases, update AUMFs. But, today, we can take an important step by passing my widely supported legislation to repeal a 30-year Authorization for Use of Military Force.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on the repeal of the 1991 Gulf War Authorization for Use of Military Force.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me just say, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) for bringing this repeal. It is a real step forward. I also want to thank her for her service in the intelligence community over the years, protecting this Nation from the threats that we face. I also want to thank the chairman for really exercising great leadership on this issue.

I don't know the fate of the 2002 AUMF in the Senate, but I can tell you this one, it should sail. It is a very historic moment because it could be the first time in my memory that the Congress has finally reasserted its Article I authority and cleaned up very outdated, old AUMFs.

I see this as a very positive day, working together as Republicans and Democrats on reasserting our congressional authorities, reasserting the fact that, under the Constitution, it is the Congress that has the power to declare war, not the President of the United States.

This committee addresses nothing more grave than issues of war and peace. I think this is, again, a very historic opportunity.

I know, yesterday, the President did attack Shia proxies in Iraq and Syria. I hope I can work with the chairman on updating the 2002 and 2001 AUMFs so we can repeal the 2001 and update it to what are the modern threats that we face. After all, they are over 28 years old. Many serving may not have even been born at the time those were passed by Congress.

It is refreshing to see this kind of leadership from the chairman coming out of this committee. I applaud him, commend him. I commend the gentlewoman from Virginia for bringing this measure forward. I look forward to it

being passed by the Senate and cleaning up, as we say, the housekeeping on the books. I also look forward to exercising our authorities moving forward.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MCCAUL for working together in regard to this 1991 AUMF reform that was put forth by Ms. SPANBERGER. I want to tell the gentleman that, of course, we will work together, as I indicated at the last debate that we had on the floor to repeal and replace the 2001 AUMF so that we can deal with those items that make sure that we are secure and are modernizing and updating what we need to do to make sure that we are updated and strong moving forward, utilizing what the Constitution has given us, the Article I authority in war powers. I think that is absolutely key and essential.

It is difficult for all of us who sit here as Members of Congress, but it is our duty and our responsibility that we can't dodge. I think we understand that in a bipartisan way, that we are going to take up the responsibilities that we have.

Passing the repeal of the 2002 AUMF was the beginning of our work of reclaiming our authority over matters of war and peace, and today's repeal of the 1991 AUMF continues that effort.

Again, Representative SPANBERGER's bill before this Chamber today will remove an outdated AUMF and lessen the risk that the executive can circumvent Congress in utilizing military force.

I thank Representative SPANBERGER for authoring this bill, as well as the support of so many here in Congress on both sides of the aisle for defending Congress' Article I authority. We are doing this collectively, our responsibility that we are not dodging and not giving to the executive branch.

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, nearly two decades ago, Congress passed a resolution authorizing military force against the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein. That resolution—aided in its passage by deeply flawed intelligence that we now know had no basis in fact authorized the use of force for two express purposes: to defend the national security of the United States against the continued threat posed by Iraq and to enforce all relevant UN Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq. It has been 18 years since Saddam Hussein was deposed. It has been a decade since the United States declared a formal end of operations in Iraq. The Iraqi government is a regional partner and the UN Security Council resolutions referenced have been fulfilled.

In short, there is no virtue in allowing the 2002 AUMF to lay dormant but active. The only possible outcome is for a future administration to wield it as a legal loophole to bypass the need to confer with Congress before engaging in military operations. Each of us here

understands that the nature of modern warfare has changed—it is murkier, dirtier, and involves a variety of state- and non-state actors.

But that fact should not compel Congress to forfeit its constitutional responsibility to directly authorize the use of force. It should not preclude any administration from receiving direct authorization from the Congress to engage in global conflicts.

Earlier this year, the House Foreign Affairs Committee had a productive hearing where each of the three expert witnesses testified that this AUMF is not necessary. It does not enhance our national security. It does not make Americans any safer. It does not make the mission of our men and women in uniform any easier. To repeal this resolution would not tie the hands of the current administration or any future administration in their responsibility to preserve the national security of the United States—it would instead ensure that it could not be manipulated to take us into a war that Congress did not authorize.

If we fail to act, we run the risk of opportunistic legal interpretations leading to a slippery slope until our country finds itself on a permanent war footing. Congress did not authorize that in 2002. We shouldn't tacitly authorize it by failing to act. Let's do our jobs—we owe it to the American people and to our men and women in uniform.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3261.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIDSON. 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 motion are postponed.

REPEAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3283) to repeal the joint resolution entitled, "A joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3283

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

Effective on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East" (Public Law 85-7; 22 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.) is hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3283, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3283 to repeal the joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East," offered by Representative MEIJER.

Earlier, I made the case for continuing this Chamber's hard work of reclaiming congressional war powers, started less than 2 weeks ago by our vote to repeal the 2002 AUMF and continued by our debate today to repeal the 1991 AUMF and the 1957 AUMF.

□ 1545

I will keep my remarks short so as not to belabor the points I made earlier, as the case for repealing the 1941 AUMF similarly applies to the 1957 AUMF, if not more so.

Going way back, I was barely a toddler when this authorization was passed, and I have been here for a while. The fact that this authorization still exists as good law today indicates the vital need for Congress to take seriously its responsibility over war and peace and repeal AUMFs once their purpose has been served or expired.

Good legislative housekeeping requires us not to just authorize force when needed to protect and defend this Nation, but to recall and repeal authorities when their usefulness has passed.

The Soviet Union this authorization was meant to counter no longer exists. There is no Soviet Union now. The 1957 AUMF is a relic of the Cold War. It is outdated and obsolete.

We, as Members of Congress, have been granted the responsibility to make decisions on matters of war and peace by the Constitution, a responsibility none of us takes lightly. However, for far too long we have failed to make those decisions at all. Instead, we have ceded our Article I authority to administrations that have reinterpreted old AUMFs. The threat of that abuse continues so long as we allow these authorizations to remain in the U.S. Code.

I thank again the ranking member for working with us to bring this bill forward. I thank Representative MEIJER for authoring this legislation. And I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

First of all, I thank the chairman for, again, exercising our Article I constitutional responsibilities. That is what leadership is all about, and this one is very bipartisan, and again, I think historic. Because in my memory we have never done this before successfully.

I also thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER) for introducing this bill to repeal an aging AUMF that has never been used in the 64 years since it was enacted.

Now, I have to say, Mr. Speaker, I wasn't even born when this AUMF was enacted. Just barely, though. I was born not long after that. But that is amazing as I stand here at almost 60 years old. That law gave the President authority to "use Armed Forces to assist any Middle East nation requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism."

This unused relic of the Cold War should not be left on the books or on the shelf for a creative President to dust off and put to unexpected use. So I think we all agree, if a President was to commit U.S. troops to new hostilities in the Middle East, he or she should come to the Congress for authorization.

Mr. Speaker, for that reason I support this repeal, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER), a very valued member of our committee on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of repealing the 1957 AUMF. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ranking Member, I was also not born when this Authorization for Use of Military Force was put in place.

In addition to considering my legislation to repeal the 1991 Gulf war AUMF, I am pleased that we are considering a separate bill that I co-lead with Congressman MEIJER to repeal an open-ended resolution from 1957 that authorized the use for military force in the Middle East.

This Cold War-era authorization still on the books today is more than 60 years old, and it provides outdated, blank-check authorities to an executive branch or Presidential administration that might seek to justify expanded operations in the Middle East. It is not necessary, and we must repeal it.

Repealing this resolution would not undermine any existing U.S. military operations, but it would help ensure that its significantly outdated authorities are not used or abused by any future President. Additionally, it would show that Congress is ready to exercise its responsibilities under the Constitution.

I was pleased to see this bill pass out of the Foreign Affairs Committee on a voice vote, and I appreciate Congressman MEIJER's leadership, as well as the bipartisan cosponsors who have joined him.

It is far past time for Congress to reassert our war powers. I welcome the bipartisan and diverse coalitions that have mobilized around this shared goal of constitutional responsibility, Congress demonstrating its sense of responsibility as it relates to authorizing war powers in moving forward with repealing these outdated and unused authorizations.

We owe it to our constituents, especially those who have served in uniform. While they time and time again demonstrate their willingness to serve our Nation, there should never be a worry that they may be deployed under a 60-year-old-plus authority. It is important that every time we send servicemembers off to war, we here in the United States Congress are taking the step of being responsible by voting on authorizations.

Today, it is time to vote to take this outdated resolution off the books. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to do so today.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), the ranking member of the House Rules Committee, a man who has dedicated quite a bit of time to this issue, and I would say is one of the leaders in the House on Authorizations for Use of Military Force and the War Powers Act and reasserting Congress' role.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding, and I want to be the first to admit I was alive when both of these authorizations were passed.

The Congress' current effort to review the existing authorities for military force for which the original purposes have been achieved or are no longer appropriate is an important exercise of this body's authority under the Constitution and pursuant to the War Powers Act.

I am pleased to note that Chairman MCGOVERN and I, along with my friends, Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL, helped initiate an evaluation of the War Powers Act, its strength and limitations and its need for modernization in a hearing on this topic in March. It is fitting, and frankly overdue, that the House is considering these issues and is now poised to repeal a second and third outdated AUMF this year with strong bipartisan support.

The joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East was enacted in 1957, 2 years after the signing of the Warsaw Pact, in response to the concerns about the potential spread of communist influence in the Middle East and, therefore, threats to U.S. economic and political interests in the region is long overdue. Needless to say, much has changed in the 64 intervening years. The Berlin Wall has fallen, and six of the seven former Eastern Bloc countries are now allied with the United States through NATO. The Soviet Union, of course, is no more. Communism obviously re-

mains in the world, but it is no longer the driving force for most threats to the United States, particularly in the Middle East.

Similarly, the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 1991 is not related to the current situation in Iraq, and therefore, defunct. United Nations Resolution 678 authorized member states to use force to restore peace and order in response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. President Bush stated on multiple occasions at the time, including in his signing statement of this AUMF, that he believed he had sufficient constitutional authority to use force in this case. However, he did not test the question, and requested and welcomed the AUMF. With or without the United Nations approval, in spite of the action's intent to enforce international law and, regardless of my support for the action taken by President Bush at that time, it was the initiation of a war, and in my opinion, the President was obligated to seek Congressional approval. However, since the issue has been long-since settled, it is time to revoke the outdated authority.

Let us reinforce with this action today, Mr. Speaker, that should the President find reason to initiate military action subject to the War Powers Act in Iraq or anywhere in the Middle East, he or she must come to Congress with information, justification, and request for approval.

Also going forward, I strongly suggest this and future Congresses consistently establish a sunset of future authorizations either by a firm expiration date in the authorization or triggered by satisfaction of clear and specific objectives.

Once again, I support the passage of H.R. 3283 and H.R. 3261.

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MELJER), the author of this repeal.

Mr. MELJER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill today to repeal the outdated and unnecessary 1957 Authorization for Use of Military Force.

We have heard from many on just how this bill originally designed to defend Middle East nations against "armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism," how far it has outstripped its usefulness, no longer serving any purpose, but still retains that potential to be abused by any current or future administration to launch unwarranted military operations in the Middle East and doing an end run around Congress.

The repeal we are discussing today would have no impact on ongoing operations, and is all the more reason to take it off the books immediately, but, Mr. Speaker, a decades-long war on terror and the lack of oversight, the lack of that reaffirming action on behalf of Congress has demonstrated to us the risks when we neglect our constitu-

tional duty to oversee matters of war and peace. It is time that Congress get back in the habit of vigorously debating and voting on these matters because the Constitution and the American people demand it.

I applaud the work of my colleagues to help lead this bipartisan effort to restore Congress' authority. Congresswoman SPANBERGER's bill to repeal the outdated 1991 AUMF is another critical step in this effort, and I am proud to support her on this matter.

I also thank Congressman MIKE GALLAGHER and Congressman JARED GOLDEN for helping to lead the effort to repeal the 1957 and 1991 AUMFs. And lastly, I thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for helping to bring these bills to the House floor for a vote and for their leadership on reprising Congress' authority in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage on this bill.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, while the chairman was a toddler when this was enacted, I still was not born. I want to make that point. That is how old this thing is. And it is time. It is great to exercise our constitutional responsibilities and repeal these outdated AUMFs so that they can never be manipulated or exploited by a future President.

Again, I view this as a historic moment that Congress and this committee are exercising its powers as the Founding Fathers had wanted us to.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the author of this, Mr. MELJER, I thank the chairman for his leadership, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank Mr. MELJER for this piece of legislation. Again, I thank Mr. MCCAUL for working together, and I have no come back; yes, I was just a toddler, you weren't here yet.

There seems to be a theme, and if you think there is a theme that is going on today, there is a theme. The theme is that we in the United States Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, are acting to reclaim our Congressional war powers. First, we voted to repeal the 2002 AUMF, then the 1991 AUMF, and now the 1957 AUMF. These authorizations serve no current national security purpose and only risk to strip Congress of its Article I authority to decide matters of war and peace. That is the theme here today.

The work is not over. We still have to work, as I have said, and I pledge to work with Mr. MCCAUL to repeal and replace the 2001 AUMF. But it is our solemn responsibility to decide when, where, and how we deploy members of our armed services and not take a back seat on such decisions to the executive branch.

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Mr. Speaker, working together, we will indeed do what Article I tells us to do: To determine when, where, and how we go to war.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3283, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. 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 motion are postponed.

CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF TREVOR REED

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 186) calling for the immediate release of Trevor Reed, a United States citizen who was unjustly found guilty and sentenced to nine years in a Russian prison.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 186

Whereas United States citizen Trevor Reed is a resident of Granbury, Texas, and a United States Marine Corps veteran;

Whereas Trevor Reed traveled to Moscow to visit his girlfriend in May 2019;

Whereas Moscow's Police Service detained Trevor Reed in August 2019;

Whereas Trevor Reed was accused of grabbing the arm of the police officer driving the vehicle and elbowing another officer while en route to the police station, causing the vehicle to swerve and therefore endangering the lives of the police officers;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Moscow has filed numerous diplomatic notes with the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding Trevor Reed being denied consular access, communications, medical treatment, family visitations, and other violations of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;

Whereas Trevor Reed was not given food or water until approximately 72 hours after his initial arrest;

Whereas Trevor Reed was not given a medical evaluation of his injuries until 10 days following his arrest;

Whereas Trevor Reed's defense team presented video evidence to the courts that disproves the police officers' statements of supposed endangerment and wrongdoing;

Whereas Trevor Reed's defense team was denied access to additional video evidence from inside the police vehicle and police station that had the potential to prove his innocence, the requests for all video recordings are documented, and the existence of the other videos was confirmed by police officials and investigators;

Whereas the police officers claimed emotional and physical damages, but did not sustain any visible injury, or claim any time missed from work, and the law considers the police officers victims;

Whereas the Constitutional Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Second Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction concurred that Russian procedural law was violated in the way that Trevor Reed's bail was revoked;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Moscow has filed complaints with the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding denial of communications with Trevor Reed;

Whereas during the trial, the defense counsel presented 59 minutes of traffic camera video from four traffic cameras, and senior Russian Government officials analyzed the video recordings and confirmed that the videos showed the police car—

(1) did not change direction or leave its lane;

(2) did not swerve; and

(3) did not stop or slow down;

Whereas witnesses following directly behind the police car in a private vehicle never witnessed any dangerous movement of the police car;

Whereas the two police officers changed their testimonies in writing, in their interviews, and at least three times during defense questioning, with final answers to the judge being "I don't remember," causing court attendees and the judge to laugh;

Whereas the Investigative Bureau and Golovinsky District Court Judge Arnout denied Trevor Reed's requests to investigate how his injuries occurred;

Whereas, on July 30, 2020, Golovinsky District Court Judge Arnout read a verdict that dismissed all defense evidence, witnesses, and government experts and only considered pieces of the police officers' statements;

Whereas the judge sentenced Trevor Reed to 9 years in prison camp and was ordered to pay 100,000 rubles to each police officer for moral and physical injuries;

Whereas Trevor Reed had already been detained in Russia for one year at the time of the judge's verdict;

Whereas a Consul representing the United States Embassy in Moscow attended all of Trevor Reed's trial hearings;

Whereas the United States Ambassador to Russia, John Sullivan, upon Trevor's sentencing, stated that the prosecution's case and the evidence presented against Mr. Reed were "so preposterous that they provoked laughter in the courtroom", the conviction and sentence were "ridiculous", and "justice was not even considered";

Whereas, upon appeal to the Moscow City Court, the Golovinsky District Court failed to provide Trevor Reed with translated copies of the court's decision and trial transcripts per law; and

Whereas the appeal court returned the case to the Golovinsky District Court to review omissions and incorrect statements in the trial transcripts, and the official court audio recordings were reviewed by the defense and the corrections were certified by a third-party notarization firm, with the result being Judge Arnout refusing to include any corrections to the corrupted transcripts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release Trevor Reed and all other prisoners arrested for political motivations;

(2) condemns the practice of politically motivated imprisonment in the Russian Federation, which violates the commitments of the Russian Federation to international obli-

gations with respect to human rights and the rule of law;

(3) urges the United States Government, in all its interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of Trevor Reed and to press for his release;

(4) expresses support for Trevor Reed, Paul Whelan, and all prisoners unjustly imprisoned in the Russian Federation;

(5) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to provide unrestricted consular access to Trevor Reed while he remains in detention;

(6) until Trevor Reed's release, calls on the Government of the Russian Federation—

(A) to provide Trevor Reed any necessary medical treatment and personal protective equipment;

(B) to notify the United States Ambassador to Russia of any medical problems or complaints that arise during his detention; and

(C) to provide the United States Embassy in Moscow with full access to all of Trevor Reed's medical records;

(7) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect Trevor Reed's universally recognized human rights; and

(8) expresses support to the family of Trevor Reed and commitment to bringing Trevor Reed home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 186.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 186, introduced by Mr. PFLUGER of Texas, calling for the release of Trevor Reed.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan measure that we have now, regrettably, had to move through the committee and the House for two Congresses.

This is a good resolution that calls for the release of Trevor Reed and condemns the deplorable treatment inflicted upon him throughout his ordeal.

It is shameful that the Kremlin continues to make a mockery of the principles of an independent judiciary, the rule of law, and due process, holding innocent American hostages for nefarious political purposes. Not even the judge on Trevor Reed's case could keep a straight face when presented with the absurd case that the Russian prosecutors brought to the table, yet the courts sentenced him to 9 years in prison anyway.

On top of the unimaginable suffering Trevor has already endured as a result of his terrible conditions and refusal of the Russian authorities to attend to his medical needs, Mr. Reed has been now diagnosed with COVID-19.

Other Americans are also suffering these same injustices inflicted by the Russian Government.

Paul Whelan, first arrested on baseless charges in December 2018, remains unjustly imprisoned and is serving a 16-year sentence.

The imprisonment of American citizens in Russia for political purposes, likely in an attempt to force the United States to release convicted Russian criminals and Putin cronies in the United States, is a despicable practice and an affront to human rights and the rule of law everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that President Biden, in his meeting with Vladimir Putin in Geneva, specifically demanded the release of Trevor Reed and Paul Whelan; and I am pleased that we, in Congress, are continuing to do the same with the consideration of this resolution.

The Kremlin must release Trevor Reed, Paul Whelan, and all others wrongfully detained in Russia so that they may finally return to their families. This is an important bill resolution. I support it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, 682 days ago, my constituent, Trevor Reed of Granbury, Texas, was thrown into jail by the Russian Government for a crime he did not commit before being convicted in Russian kangaroo court. He is an Eagle Scout, a U.S. marine, and, more importantly, a beloved son and brother, who stands to endure a decade of his life in a Russian prison if we are unable to bring him home.

Trevor was initially detained for public intoxication, but when the Russian Federal Security Service discovered that he was a U.S. marine, they upped the charges and accused him of endangering the lives of police officers. The accusation and the lack of evidence to support it was so ridiculous that even a Russian judge erupted in laughter during his trial.

U.S. Ambassador John Sullivan said justice was not even considered in this case, and described Trevor's trial as a theater of the absurd.

His trial was a sham, and his treatment in the custody of Russian authorities has been nothing short of appalling. He has been denied medical care, counselor access, and has been repeatedly moved without prior or proper notification. Even when he was infected with COVID, the Russians cut off communication with our embassy and with his family. Vladimir Putin himself recently smeared Trevor Reed's name, further underscoring the reality that Trevor's detainment is, in fact, politically motivated.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member MICHAEL MCCAUL for partnering with me to introduce this resolution, and for the support of Chairman

MEEKS, and for our commitment together in a bipartisan way to stand up for Trevor and the entire Reed family and others who are unlawfully detained.

Mr. Speaker, the passage of this resolution could not be more timely than it is today. In fact, just today, a corrupt Russian appeals court rejected Trevor's final appeal certifying the absurd 9-year sentence.

Our message is simple: The United States will not tolerate an American citizen being held by the Putin regime as a political pawn.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join together and stand firm with Trevor and his family, to reunite Trevor and his family, and to bring him home. Free Trevor Reed.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), a great patriot.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from west Texas for this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, recently, I created the Congressional Task Force on American Hostages and Americans Wrongfully Detained Abroad with my colleague, our good friend, TED DEUTCH from Florida. I thank Representative PFLUGER for being one of the first Members to join that task force.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I come and rise in support of my friend, Representative PFLUGER's resolution. This resolution calls for the release of Trevor Reed of Texas; and expresses support for Paul Whelan of Michigan, another American unjustly imprisoned in Russia.

From this debate, we have heard and learned some of the details of Trevor's arrest, sham trial, and absurd sentencing for his alleged crimes. All channels of the United States Government must engage with friends and enemies alike to ensure that Americans in situations like Trevor and Paul are brought home expeditiously.

This is especially the case for Members of Congress who represent the concerned families of those held hostage or wrongfully detained. Here in Congress, we must continue to collaborate with the administration in situations like these to disincentivize wrongful detention and taking hostage of Americans in the future.

Let this be a message to Trevor and Paul and their families: We are committed to bringing you back to the United States safely.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the full committee for his support of this effort and work. I also thank my friend from west Texas. I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the chairman and Ranking Member MCCAUL.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must send a strong message to Vladimir Putin that we will not tolerate a U.S. citizen and a marine veteran being held as a political pawn.

I, again, want to recognize those here in the Chamber who have supported this. Ranking Member MICHAEL MCCAUL from Texas, Mr. HILL from Arkansas, and others for partnering with me on the resolution, that we will not stand for any unlawful detention of any American.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the American families of those wrongfully detained by Russia are waiting for decisive action. Congress needs to stand united in support of Trevor Reed, Paul Whelan, and all those who have had to suffer terrible conditions and treatment by the Kremlin.

This resolution introduced by Mr. PFLUGER makes clear our resolute condemnation of their imprisonment, demanding the release of the American prisoners who are being used as pawns in the Kremlin's political game. It is past time for Russia to release these political prisoners and return them to their families.

Again, I thank Mr. PFLUGER for introducing this legislation, and I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for working with us. I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 186.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. 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 motion are postponed.

HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2471

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On January 12, 2010, a massive earthquake struck near the Haitian capital city of Port-au-Prince, leaving at least 220,000 people dead, including 103 United States citizens, 101 United Nations personnel, and nearly 18 percent of Haiti’s civil service, as well as 300,000 injured, 115,000 homes destroyed, and 1,500,000 Haitians displaced.

(2) The international community, led by the United States and the United Nations, mounted an unprecedented humanitarian response to the earthquake in Haiti. Through 2018, more than 8,000,000,000 has been disbursed by donors. Since the 2010 earthquake, the United States Government has disbursed more than 4,000,000,000 in recovery and development funding.

(3) On October 4, 2016, Hurricane Matthew struck southwestern Haiti on the Tiburon Peninsula, causing widespread damage and flooding and leaving 1.4 million people in need of immediate assistance. Recovery efforts continue more than four years later.

(4) Prior to both the 2010 earthquake and 2016 hurricane, Haiti registered among the lowest in socioeconomic indicators and had the second highest rate of income disparity in the world—conditions that have further complicated disaster recovery and resilience efforts. As of November 2020, 4,400,000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Haiti.

(5) Since 2018, tens of thousands of Haitians have participated in popular demonstrations demanding accountability over government management of Petrocaribe resources. In early 2019, the Haitian superior court of auditors released a series of reports implicating high-level government officials in the misappropriation of funds.

(6) The United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner and the Human Rights Service jointly found a 333 percent increase in human rights violations and abuses against the rights of life and security in Haiti from July 2018 through December 2019. There were 131 violations in 2018 and 567 violations in 2019, including the shooting of at least five Haitian journalists covering the protests.

(7) Leading members of civil society have faced attacks, including Monferrier Dorval, a constitutional law expert and president of the Port-au-Prince bar who was killed on August 28, 2020.

(8) On November 13, 2018, according to the Haitian National Human Rights Defense Network, at least 71 people were killed and 18 people were raped in the Port-au-Prince neighborhood of La Saline.

(9) On December 10, 2020, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control designated former Haitian National Police officer Jimmy Cherizier, former Director General of the Ministry of the Interior Fednel Monchery, and former Departmental Delegate Joseph Pierre Richard Duplan pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Executive Order for being foreign persons responsible for or complicit in, or having directly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights abuse for their connection to the La Saline massacre.

(10) Following the La Saline massacre, similar attacks have occurred in Port-au-Prince neighborhoods, including the November 2019 and August 2020 attacks on Bel Air,

in which 24 people were killed and hundreds of families were displaced.

(11) Parliamentary elections scheduled for October 2019 did not take place, and since January 13, 2020, President Jovenel Moïse has ruled by decree. The United States and international community have urged President Moïse to limit the use of executive decrees during this period and have expressed concern over several decrees issued, including those creating the National Intelligence Agency and appointing three new judges to the Supreme Court outside of constitutional procedures. Haitian civil society organizations have denounced the president’s use of decrees as an attempt to consolidate power.

(12) Due to institutional weakness and other challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, Haiti’s economy contracted by an estimated 4 percent in 2020 and inflation neared 20 percent. Although there has been no parliament in place since January 2020, the Haitian Government approved a budget on September 30, 2020. However, the delay prevented the International Monetary Fund and other multilaterals from disbursing millions in international assistance.

(13) In September 2020, President Moïse bypassed the Supreme Court to appoint a Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) by executive decree. Several civil society groups that traditionally participate in Haiti’s electoral councils criticized the decision and have declined to be represented in the CEP.

(14) The Moïse administration lacks the credibility to oversee a proposed constitutional referendum scheduled for June 2021, which legal experts consider unconstitutional.

(15) There are concerns that, given the lack of democratic checks and balances, the dispute over the credibility of the electoral council, and the deteriorating security situation, elections scheduled for September 2021 will not be free or fair. Additionally, the security situation remains volatile and on February 7, 2021, President Moïse alleged that a coup had been attempted against him leading to 23 arrests and the forced retirement of three Supreme Court justices.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to support the sustainable rebuilding and development of Haiti in a manner that—

(1) recognizes Haitian independence, self-reliance, sovereignty, democratic governance, and efficiency;

(2) promotes efforts that are led by and support the people and Government of Haiti at all levels so that Haitians lead the course of reconstruction and development of Haiti;

(3) builds the long-term capacity of the Government of Haiti, civil society in Haiti, and the private sector to foster economic opportunities in Haiti;

(4) fosters collaboration between the Haitian diaspora in the United States, including dual citizens of Haiti and the United States, with the Haitian Government and the business community in Haiti;

(5) supports anti-corruption efforts, promotes press freedom, and addresses human rights concerns, including through the enforcement of sanctions imposed in accordance with the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act on individuals implicated in human rights violations;

(6) respects and helps restore Haiti’s natural resources, as well as strengthens community-level resilience to environmental and weather-related impacts;

(7) promotes the holding of free, fair, and timely elections in accordance with democratic principles and the Haitian Constitution;

(8) provides timely and comprehensive reporting on Haiti and the United States Gov-

ernment’s goals and progress, as well as transparent post program evaluations and contracting data;

(9) promotes the participation of Haitian women and youth in governmental and nongovernmental institutions and in economic development and governance assistance programs funded by the United States; and

(10) does not provide support to facilitate the proposed June 2021 constitutional referendum, including through multilateral organizations.

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENING HUMAN RIGHTS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN HAITI AND HOLDING PERPETRATORS OF THE LA SALINE MASSACRE ACCOUNTABLE.

(a) SECRETARY OF STATE PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary of State shall prioritize the protection of human rights and anticorruption efforts in Haiti by the following methods:

(1) Fostering strong relationships with independent civil society groups focused on monitoring corruption and human rights abuses and promoting democracy in Haiti.

(2) Supporting the efforts of the Haitian Government to identify persons involved in human rights violations and significant acts of corruption in Haiti, including public and private sector actors, and hold them accountable for their actions.

(3) Addressing concerns of impunity for the alleged perpetrators, as well as the intellectual authors, of the La Saline massacre.

(4) Urging authorities to continue to investigate attacks in the La Saline and Bel Air neighborhoods from 2018 through 2021 that left dozens dead in order to bring the perpetrators to justice.

(b) BRIEFING.—

(1) ELEMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the happenings on November 13, 2018, in the Port-au-Prince neighborhood of La Saline, and its aftermath. The briefing shall include—

(A) an examination of any links between the massacre in La Saline and mass protests that occurred concurrently in the country;

(B) an analysis of the reports on the La Saline massacre authored by the United Nations, the European Union, and the Government of Haiti;

(C) a detailed description of all known perpetrators, as well as the intellectual authors, of the shootings;

(D) an overview of efforts taken by the Haitian Government to bring the perpetrators, as well as the intellectual authors, of the La Saline massacre to justice and to prevent other similar attacks; and

(E) an assessment of the ensuing treatment and displacement of the survivors of the La Saline massacre.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In the briefing required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consult with nongovernmental organizations in Haiti and the United States.

SEC. 5. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND ASSEMBLY IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State shall prioritize the promotion of freedom of the press and freedom of assembly, as well as the protection of journalists in Haiti by the following methods:

(1) Advocating to Haitian authorities for increased protection for journalists and the press and for the freedom to peacefully assemble or protest in Haiti.

(2) Collaborating with government officials and representatives of civil society to develop and implement legal protections for journalists in Haiti.

(3) Supporting efforts to strengthen transparency in Haiti’s public and private sectors, as well as access to information in Haiti.

(4) Supporting efforts to strengthen the capacity of independent journalists and increase access to resources for investigative journalism.

SEC. 6. ACTIONS TO SUPPORT POST-EARTHQUAKE, POST-HURRICANE AND POST-COVID-19 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), shall prioritize post-earthquake and post-hurricane recovery and development efforts in Haiti by the following methods:

(1) Collaborating with the Haitian Government on a detailed and transparent development plan that includes clear objectives and benchmarks.

(2) Building the capacity of Haitian-led public, private, and nongovernmental sector institutions in Haiti through post-earthquake and post-hurricane recovery and development planning.

(3) Assessing the impact of both the United States' and the international community's recovery and development efforts in Haiti since January 2010.

(4) Supporting disaster resilience and reconstruction efforts.

(5) Addressing the underlying causes of poverty and inequality, and improving access to health resources, clean water, food, and shelter.

(6) Assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on post-disaster recovery efforts and evaluating United States support to help with pandemic response efforts in Haiti, including providing technical assistance and preventing other infectious disease outbreaks.

SEC. 7. REPORT.

(a) **REPORT CONTENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and other relevant agencies and departments, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a strategy for carrying out the initiatives described in sections 4, 5, and 6, including established baselines, benchmarks, and indicators to measure outcomes and impact;

(2) an assessment of major corruption committed among the public and private sectors, and, as practical and appropriate, an assessment of corruption prosecutions investigated by the Haitian judiciary since January 2015;

(3) an overview of efforts taken by the Haitian Government to address corruption, including the Petrocaribe scandal, and corrective measures to strengthen and restore trust in Haiti's public institutions;

(4) a description of United States Government efforts to consult and engage with Haitian Government officials and independent civil society groups focused on monitoring corruption and human rights abuses and promoting democracy and press freedom in Haiti since January 2015;

(5) a description of the Haitian Government's response to civic protests that have taken place since July 2018 and any allegations of human rights abuses, including attacks on journalists;

(6) an assessment of United States security assistance to Haiti, including the United States support to the Haitian National Police and an assessment of compliance with section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) and section 362 of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Leahy Laws");

(7) a description of the Haitian Government's efforts to support displaced survivors of urban and gang violence;

(8) an assessment of the impact of presidential decrees on the health of Haiti's

democratic institutions and safeguarding of human rights, including reducing the authority of the Superior Court of Accounts and Administrative Litigation, promulgating an antiterrorism law, and establishing the National Intelligence Agency, as well as retiring and subsequently appointing judges to the Supreme Court of Haiti;

(9) a plan in collaboration with the Haitian Government on efforts to support development goals since January 2015, including steps taken to—

(A) strengthen institutions at the national and local levels; and

(B) strengthen democratic governance at the national and local levels;

(10) an analysis of the effectiveness and sustainability of United States-financed development projects, including the Caracol Industrial Park and supporting infrastructure;

(11) a breakdown of procurement from Haitian small- and medium-sized businesses and nongovernmental organizations by the United States and Haitian governments for development and humanitarian activities by year since 2015, and a description of efforts to increase local procurement, including food aid;

(12) a description of United States efforts taken since January 2010 to assist the Haitian people in their pursuits for free, fair, and timely democratic elections;

(13) quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess progress and benchmarks for United States initiatives focused on sustainable development in Haiti, including democracy assistance, economic revitalization, natural disaster recovery, pandemic response, resilience, energy and infrastructure, health, and food security; and

(14) a risk assessment of conflict, instability, and violence in Haiti that includes information relating to—

(A) systemic patterns and causes of violence and subsequent impunity relating to massacres, death threats, kidnappings, armed attacks, and firearm-related violence, with analysis of the roles of the various actors and beneficiaries who play a part, including Haitian Government actors;

(B) gang activity and its role in the recent wave of kidnappings and the capacities of the police force to address the most serious manifestations of insecurity;

(C) the scope and role of criminal activity and its linkages to political forces, particularly leading up to elections; and

(D) implications of the lack of independence of Haiti's judicial system.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In preparing the report required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall consult with nongovernmental organizations and civil society groups in Haiti and the United States, as well as the Government of Haiti where appropriate.

(c) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall be made publicly available on the website of the Department of State.

SEC. 8. SUNSET.

(a) **REPEAL.**—The Assessing Progress in Haiti Act (22 U.S.C. 2151n; Public Law 113-162) is repealed.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—This Act shall terminate on December 31, 2025.

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2471, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2471, the Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act.

I thank my friend, Mr. JEFFRIES, for authoring this bipartisan bill. Mr. JEFFRIES has been a strong advocate for the Haitian people, and I thank him for his friendship and leadership on this very important issue.

On January 12, 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck Haiti with an epicenter just a few miles west of Port-au-Prince. This devastating natural disaster killed more than 200,000 people, displaced 1.5 million Haitians, and caused billions of dollars in damages.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today with the same message my colleagues and I delivered to the Haitian people 11 years ago: The United States remains steadfast in our commitment to help Haiti however we can.

Over the last decade, Congress has worked closely with the Haitian-American diaspora, the Haitian people, the Haitian Government to support rebuilding and development efforts on the island.

Unfortunately, after Hurricane Matthew devastated Haiti in 2016, the country faced another humanitarian crisis, and additional rebuilding and development plans were needed.

□ 1615

Sadly, Haiti still has a long way to go. The Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act evaluates the effectiveness of U.S. recovery and development efforts in Haiti over the past 10 years and devises strategies to promote the rule of law, encourage freedom of the press, combat government corruption, address the root causes of poverty, and improve development efforts.

Helping to pave the pathway to a reconstructed, prosperous Haiti, of course, is a two-way street. We must learn from our mistakes over the past 10 years and devise innovative solutions for any roadblocks that lie ahead.

At the same time, it is imperative that the Haitian Government address the growing and legitimate concerns about the country's deteriorating human rights situation, spiraling gang violence, and often-seen impunity for corrupt officials.

It is the duty of all of us here in Congress to stand with the Haitian people as they demand a safe, prosperous, and democratic Haiti. I urge the Haitian Government to do all they can to engage with their citizens and truly listen to their concerns.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House Foreign Affairs Committee passed this bipartisan bill unanimously, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage on the House floor today.

Again, I thank my real friend, Mr. JEFFRIES, for being such a great champion for Haiti. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the people of Haiti continue to suffer from devastating natural disasters, political instability, and fragile public institutions. The country has never recovered from the 2010 earthquake or the damage caused by Hurricane Matthew in 2016.

With their economy unable to recover, Haiti remains the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. As a result, the lack of economic opportunity has led to an increase in crime and gang violence. At the same time, civil unrest caused by political instability plagues the island nation.

There are credible accusations of systemic government corruption and human rights abuses, and Haiti is facing a constitutional crisis after failing to organize legislative elections in 2019; meaning, the country has no sitting Parliament at this time.

We continue to strongly urge the Government of Haiti to hold free and fair elections that reflect the will of the Haitian people.

All of these challenges are now compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic. That is why I support the Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act. This legislation requires the State Department to assess how effective U.S. assistance is in helping Haiti's recovery efforts.

Haiti remains the second largest recipient of U.S. support in the region. Since 2011, American taxpayers have sent nearly \$1.9 billion to assist them with economic development and to support expanding their democracy. It is our responsibility in this Congress to ensure that this money is, in fact, being spent wisely.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS), a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 2471, the Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act. I thank Congressman JEFFRIES for his

leadership in offering this important piece of legislation that will ensure that we take stock of U.S. policy in Haiti and measure our progress in addressing corruption, improving governance, and advancing the rule of law.

Haiti is facing one of its worst outbreaks of violence since 1986. This has had a devastating impact on the Haitian people and threatened any long-term progress we have made. We have seen this movie before. Instead of continuing the same approach and hoping for a different outcome, it is critical that as we are conducting our long-overdue review of policy, we are analyzing the drivers and risks of conflict, instability, and violence in Haiti.

This bill sets out to do just that and more. The amendment I offered in committee requires the State Department and USAID to conduct an assessment of conflict, instability, and violence in Haiti, analyzing the systemic patterns and causes of violence and the role of actors and beneficiaries who play a part.

This bill also makes sure that State and USAID are consulting with NGOs and civil society groups in Haiti, a critical step that is often overlooked.

As someone who has worked in conflict stabilization at the State Department, I know how important it is that we understand the root causes of violence in order to craft sound policy and make decisions on where to focus our foreign assistance. This bill would ensure our review of U.S. policy in Haiti takes this important step.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it is true that Haiti continues to face significant challenges. Yet, I remain optimistic that we can partner with the Haitian people and play a constructive role in the coming critical years of Haiti's recovery. And while we must continue our unwavering support for Haiti, we also must be open to making adjustments moving forward.

By increasing cooperation and being open to new ideas, I am confident that we can support the Haitian people as they seek peace, stability, an end to poverty, and a fully functioning democracy.

We know this is not going to be easy, but we have to stand by the Haitian people and make sure that they have an opportunity to have a better tomorrow, for surely, they deserve it.

Mr. Speaker, let me finally thank, again, Representative JEFFRIES for authoring this piece of legislation. It is very important, and I know that he has a large portion of the Haitian diaspora in his district, as it is in New York in mine and Representative CLARKE's and, of course, in Florida.

We will stand by the Haitian people, not giving up hope, not giving up trust, imploring the Government of Haiti to

do the right thing for the people of Haiti by having elections that are free and fair.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my support for H.R. 2471, the "Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act," which modernizes the U.S. foreign assistance strategy to Haiti, and affirms our role as a champion of democracy and good neighbor in the Western Hemisphere.

This legislation, introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from New York, Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES, would promote transparency within Haitian humanitarian assistance programs, and place democratic values such as good governance, freedom of the press, and human rights at the forefront of our bilateral relationship with Haiti.

Since the catastrophic earthquake on January 12, 2010, which left 220,000 people dead, 300,000 injured, and 115,000 homes destroyed, the United States—in partnership with the international community—mounted an unprecedented humanitarian response.

The United States Government has disbursed more than \$4,000,000,000 in recovery and development funding since the disaster struck in 2010.

In 2016, Hurricane Matthew caused widespread damage and flooding, leaving 1.4 million people in need of immediate assistance.

Prior to these catastrophes, Haiti registered among the lowest in socioeconomic indicators and had the second highest rate of income disparity in the world.

Concurrently, democratic backsliding in Haiti undercuts the shared commitment to democracy in our bilateral relationship and stymies our effort to ensure that humanitarian aid is reaching and improving the welfare of the Haitian people.

The United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner and the Human Rights Service jointly found a 333 percent increase in human rights violations and abuses from July 2018 through December 2019.

On top of that, parliamentary elections scheduled for October 2019 never took place, and since January 2020, President Jovenel Moïse has ruled by decree.

As an original co-sponsor of H.R. 3059, the "Assessing Progress in Haiti, Act of 2013," I maintain an unshaking belief in the Haitian people's resilience, entrepreneurial spirit, and desire for a free and fair political system.

That is why I also staunchly opposed the former president's attempt to terminate Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haitians living in the United States.

In tandem with the U.S. Government, Haiti relies on remittances that its citizens receive from TPS beneficiaries in the United States.

The Haitian community in Texas exemplifies this reality.

As such, I am pleased that Secretary Mayorkas announced a new 18-month designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status.

Following Hurricane Matthew, I called upon Houstonians to do their part in alleviating the suffering of our neighbors in Haiti.

In partnership with local organizations, churches, and the diaspora community, we collected and donated clothing, pillows, non-perishable foods, and other items to help the Haitian people.

Now, I call upon this Congress to answer the call of help—to act in accordance with our long-standing record of supporting the Haitian people in recovering and building a future worthy of their aspirations.

The “Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act” is our response to this call for help.

H.R. 2471—a bicameral and bipartisan effort—urgently upgrades our U.S. foreign assistance strategy and strengthens human rights, promotes freedom of the press, and supports disaster resilience and reconstruction efforts in Haiti.

I commend my colleagues, particularly the gentleman from New York, Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES, for shining a light on this issue, and remaining firm in our commitment to the Haitian people.

Let us, with one voice, irrespective of party, come together and affirm our role as a bulwark of democracy in the world and good neighbor in the hemisphere.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for this long overdue but enormously beneficial legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2471, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. 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 motion are postponed.

GLOBAL LEARNING LOSS ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1500) to direct the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to submit to Congress a report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global basic education programs, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1500

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Before the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly referred to as “COVID-19”) pandemic began, 258,000,000 children were out of school globally, including 130,000,000 girls.

(2) Students already at a disadvantage before COVID-19 will experience greater learning loss, thereby worsening inequity and inequality.

(3) Approximately 90 percent of the world’s student population—over 1,600,000,000 children and youth—have had their education disrupted by school closure due to COVID-19.

(4) School closures lead to interrupted learning, poor nutrition, gaps in childcare, increased dropout rates, exposure to violence, and social isolation.

(5) Up to 24,000,000 children are at risk of dropping out of school permanently due to rising levels of child poverty associated with the pandemic.

(6) School closure and remote learning is especially burdensome on girls, who are frequently expected to shoulder more household chores and responsibilities and are more vulnerable to gender-based violence.

(7) During the Ebola epidemic, nationwide school closures in Sierra Leone in 2014 led to increased instances of sexual- and gender-based violence, teenage pregnancy, school dropout, and child labor for girls.

(8) More than 60 percent of national distance learning alternatives rely exclusively on online platforms but two-thirds of the world’s school aged children, or 1,300,000,000 children aged 3 through 17, do not have internet connection in their homes, and schools and local learning centers also frequently have inadequate internet connectivity. Eighty percent of students in sub-Saharan Africa lack such access, with an even higher rate for girls.

(9) Children and youth with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the health, education, and socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic. As a further challenge, distance learning tools are not always accessible to learners with disabilities or those with complex learning needs, especially in poorer and rural households.

(10) Before the COVID-19 pandemic, refugee children were twice as likely to be out of school as other youth, and school closures and a lack of access to distance learning tools threaten to make the education gap among refugee children even more severe.

(11) The economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic could lead to an education financing gap of \$77,000,000,000 in low- and middle-income countries over the next 2 years.

(12) The economic cost of school closures could be up to \$1,337 per student, which on a global scale equates to approximately \$10,000,000,000,000 in lost economic output over the coming generation.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that United States-funded basic education programs operating in low- and middle-income countries should seek to—

(1) provide inclusive learning opportunities for students and teachers, especially for the most marginalized, including girls, children with disabilities, and previously out of school children;

(2) build local capacity and help countries strengthen their education systems, including opportunities for early childhood development;

(3) improve the availability, delivery, and quality of education services from early childhood through secondary education;

(4) improve equity and safety in education services; and

(5) support the return of children to school who have experienced interruptions in their education due to the COVID-19 pandemic and work to enroll previously out-of-school children and youth, particularly the most marginalized.

SEC. 4. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, acting through the Senior Coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance and in consultation with the Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women’s Em-

powerment, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on United States Agency for International Development basic education programs.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on such basic education programs, including the magnitude of learning loss that will result from protracted school closures and the specific effects of school and learning space closures on marginalized children and youth, including girls, minority populations, displaced children, and those with disabilities.

(2) An assessment comparing academic outcomes of beneficiaries of United States Agency for International Development basic education programs, as practical and appropriate, between those that attend schools that remain closed or continue to operate remotely since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and schools that have resumed in-person instruction.

(3) A description of the effectiveness, cost, accessibility, and reach of the most commonly used forms of distance learning in low- and middle-income countries and low-resource contexts.

(4) A description of efforts to pivot and adapt such basic education programs during the COVID-19 pandemic, including an overview of existing data on funding and programmatic focus disaggregated by gender, country, education level, and disability.

(5) An identification and description of any gaps in, or barriers to, reaching and educating marginalized populations, such as girls, children with disabilities, displaced children, or other children adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with distance learning interventions.

(6) A description of the United States Agency for International Development’s plan and needed authorities and resources to prevent degradation of such basic education programs and to support, as necessary and appropriate, continued distance learning interventions, safe school reopenings, assessments of student learning levels, remedial and accelerated learning, re-enrollment campaigns for out-of-school children and youth, and education system strengthening and resilience-building efforts.

(7) An analysis of the coordination between the United States Agency for International Development and other actors in global basic education policy and programming to provide education during the COVID-19 pandemic, including partner organizations, faith based-organizations, donors, and multilateral organizations.

(8) A description of opportunities to partner and support efforts to expand access to digital infrastructure, internet connectivity, and learning resources in areas that lack access to digital and remote learning infrastructure and resources, including rural and remote communities.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be made available to the public.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1500, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1500, the Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021.

I thank Representative HOULAHAN for authoring this bipartisan bill and for her leadership and strong advocacy for children and education around the world.

Over the past year and a half, we have seen everyday lives disrupted in unimaginable ways due to COVID-19. One of the biggest disruptions has been in the realm of education. From primary school to graduate school, students around the world have seen their education interrupted, challenged, adapted, and forever changed by this pandemic.

The United States has long supported basic education efforts around the world, with its most recent champion, former Congresswoman NITA LOWEY, being an invaluable advocate. It is therefore crucial that the United States understand the effects of COVID-19 on international basic education programs and use that data to respond to current crises and better prepare for future pandemics.

Research has already shown that every day and every year in school counts. Women earn up to 12 percent more for every additional year they stay in school. However, UNESCO estimates that as many as 11 million—I repeat, 11 million—girls won't return to school after COVID, which increased their risk of forced labor, early marriage, and limiting their professional and economic opportunities.

This bill requires the United States Agency for International Development to submit a report to Congress on the impacts of COVID-19 on USAID's basic education programs and global learning loss, including the magnitude of global learning loss that will result from protracted school closures, descriptions of forms of distance learning in low resource contexts, analysis of how school closures affected marginalized children, data on Agency programs being carried out to support continued learning during the pandemic, and a description of what is needed to help mitigate learning loss and help students get back on the right track.

Again, I thank Representative HOULAHAN for her work on this bill and

her commitment to ensuring that we are fully aware of how COVID-19 has placed development gains at risk and to finding the best path forward to prevent further backsliding.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representatives HOULAHAN and FITZPATRICK, for their work on the Global Learning Loss Assessment Act.

As of December 2020, the United Nations estimated that school classrooms for one in five children, which is over 320 million children, remained closed. Further reports indicate more than 880 million children worldwide faced disruptions to their education due to full and partial school closures.

The continued closure of schools and classrooms is having a devastating impact on the education and the development of the next generation. This bill requires a report on COVID-19 impacts on the United States to support education programs in developing countries.

Last year, the United States provided over \$900 million to support basic education programs, including support for teacher training, curriculum development, and expanding access to education for refugees and communities in conflict zones.

□ 1630

In many countries, including here in the United States, schools were forced to pivot to virtual learning or close entirely. This bill does not provide any additional assistance. Instead, it requires USAID to assess how previously appropriated funds have been impacted by school closures and other COVID-19-related issues.

It also requires an assessment of how the administration and our implementing partners are changing programs to avoid backsliding in education outcomes as COVID-19 continues to prevent regular schooling.

It is critical that we understand the impacts of COVID-19 on our programs to ensure our foreign aid is used efficiently and effectively.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN), a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for their leadership on this critical issue and for working with me on this bill to get it not only passed out of committee, but here on the floor for consideration on a suspension basis.

I have had a really eclectic background before joining Congress, but most recently, I was a high school

chemistry teacher in north Philadelphia, and I also ran a nonprofit focused on early childhood literacy for pre-K through fourth-grade kids. So I am particularly passionate about the issue that we are talking about today.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to ask my colleagues for their support of H.R. 1500, the Global Learning Loss Assessment Act.

My bill will direct the U.S. Agency for International Development to submit a report to Congress on the impacts of COVID-19 on the Agency's basic education programs and global learning.

Investing in global education is not a humanitarian issue. It is an economic and national security issue. A more educated global population paves the way for a more stable global economy, and what is clear is that COVID-19 has caused a dramatic loss in global learning.

Our first step must be to clearly identify the scope of this loss so that we can begin the work of bridging that gap. The estimates are alarming. Ninety percent of students worldwide, meaning 1.6 billion youth, have had severe interruptions in their education due to COVID-19. This gap has the potential to hinder global efforts on economic justice, lasting peace, poverty eradication, ending world hunger, gender equity, and so much more.

As a steadfast advocate for women and girls around the world, I am also particularly concerned about the harrowing consequences that school-aged girls face in light of school closures, including an increased likelihood of gender-based violence.

To shore up the increasing gaps in learning and to preserve massive gains the United States has made in global education rates, we have to understand the extent of damage this pandemic has caused. This bill will arm us with the data that we need to move quickly, invest effectively across our USAID programs, and make our international basic education programs more resilient to crises such as these.

We cannot afford to ignore the devastating effects that COVID-19 has had on students around our globe. Education loss will continue without intentional steps on our behalf, and so that is why I am so grateful to Speaker PELOSI, Chairman MEEKS, and Mr. MCCAUL for placing my bipartisan Global Learning Loss Assessment Act here before the Congress for a vote today.

In particular, I want to thank and express my deep appreciation to Representative FITZPATRICK and Representative QUIGLEY for working so closely with my office in introducing this legislation with me.

Their steadfast education to learning and students around the world is to be commended. This is an important bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in this crucial effort to mitigate the drastic effects of such an educational gap and the effects it is already having.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. HOULAHAN for this important legislation that she is introducing. Education lays the foundation for future prosperity and stability. I am deeply concerned by the impact this pandemic is having on school children, particularly amongst the vulnerable communities facing conflict and refugees who are already experiencing barriers to educational access.

We must understand the full scope of these challenges in order to address programs accordingly and ensure effective use of our funds. So I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Education is recognized as the surest path to economic mobility. However, over the past year and a half, the COVID-19 pandemic has rattled educational systems across the world, presented challenges unlike anything we have seen in the last 100 years since we had the last global pandemic, and it jeopardizes access to education for students around the world.

While some students and educators quickly adapted and overcame these challenges, the widespread disruptions caused by the pandemic will invariably have lasting impacts on communities at home and abroad. The Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021 will allow us to better understand the effect the pandemic has had on global learning, and also find ways to help get students back on the path to continued learning and future success.

I know from my home city that the lack of availability of educational school buildings and lack of dialogue and conversations with other students in the classroom has hurt them. We need to evaluate and make sure what needs to be done so they can make up that time and continue the path to success because our Nation here in the United States and in the countries around the world are dependent upon it so that we can have a better tomorrow.

That is why I thank Ms. HOULAHAN for her bill, along with Mr. FITZPATRICK, working with the minority, Ranking Member MCCAUL, coming together because we understand the significance and importance of education. I hope all of my colleagues will join in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1500, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. 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 motion are postponed.

URGING THE ADMINISTRATION TO FACILITATE ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO THE DEVASTATING IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN INDIA

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (H. Res. 402) urging the Administration to facilitate assistance in response to the devastating impact of COVID-19 in India, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 402

Whereas in March 2021, a second wave of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly referred to as "COVID-19") infectious began to surge in India, overwhelming health care workers, hospitals, and crematoriums throughout the country;

Whereas testing results indicate India is seeing more than 340,000 new daily infections and upward of 4,000 deaths a day, though public health experts believe case rates are higher;

Whereas cases have surged in neighboring countries such as Nepal and other countries in the area remain highly vulnerable to renewed spikes in cases;

Whereas the deadly COVID-19 outbreak in India is a global problem that requires a coordinated global response;

Whereas in the spring of 2020, when the United States was in the midst of a devastating spike in COVID-19 cases, India lifted its export ban on certain therapeutics in response to a request by the United States Government;

Whereas India's pharmaceutical industry is a vital part of the global solution to the pandemic, especially for much of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and is the world's biggest producer of COVID vaccines having exported 66.36 million doses to 93 countries, including to United Nations personnel and, accounting for over half of global vaccine manufacturing;

Whereas due to India's critical importance in global vaccine supply chains, an increase in domestic vaccine demand as a result of the surge of COVID-19 cases within India is of global concern;

Whereas in response to the crisis in India, the Biden administration took quick action to deliver urgently needed supplies to India, including oxygen support, oxygen concentrators, personal protective equipment (PPE), raw materials for vaccine, rapid diagnostic tests, and therapeutics, and is a testament to the historic record of United States-India health cooperation dating more than seven decades;

Whereas the United States private sector has worked to generously support relief efforts in India including by working to deliver 1,000 ventilators and 25,000 oxygen concentrators to health care facilities across India;

Whereas many countries around the world have also sent medical assistance to India to help the country defeat this devastating wave of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas as the United States vaccine supply for the American people is secured, it is important for the United States to continue to ramp up its efforts, working with the private sector and all possible partners, to expand vaccine manufacturing and distribution worldwide; and

Whereas United States support for India to help beat back this latest coronavirus wave

is in the United States national interest as the pandemic will not end anywhere until it ends everywhere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the Administration to facilitate private, in-kind medical supply donations to India and deliver additional, urgently needed medical supplies, including oxygen generator plants and a cryogenic oxygen tanker and containers;

(2) urges the Administration to facilitate assistance as needed to neighboring countries, including Nepal, that are facing the spread of COVID-19 and working with partners around the world to address the virus; and

(3) calls on the United States private sector and the Indian-American community to continue their unprecedented and generous efforts at procuring medical supplies for the Indian response during this time of need, building upon contributions to date, standing with the people of India as they collectively work to stem the spread of COVID-19.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 402, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 402, urging the administration to facilitate assistance in response to the devastating impact of COVID-19 in India.

This resolution, introduced by my good friend Representative SHERMAN, is an excellent measure that solidifies this body's already strong, bipartisan support for the people of India as they recover from this most recent wave of COVID-19 infections.

It urges the administration to continue facilitating much-needed assistance. We are all saddened by the devastating impact COVID-19 has had on the Indian people. Beginning in March 2021, India started to experience a surge of COVID-19 cases and deaths. Indians from all backgrounds, young and old, urban and rural have been touched by this pandemic.

With infections rising at an alarming rate, the healthcare system struggled to provide care to all of those infected, and medical supply shortages were reported across the country.

Harrowing images depicted the devastation that COVID-19 caused, from family members looking for hospital beds and medical supplies, to funeral pyres burning nonstop, 24 hours a day, to ensure the last rites of the many people who have passed.

I am pleased with the Biden administration's swift response, sending much-

needed medical supplies to India. It was not just the American Government that contributed. We witnessed many in the Indian-American community and the United States private sector rally support to get critical supplies to India.

We now see COVID-19 cases starting to come down, but we cannot let our guard down. We must do more to prepare for a potential new wave of infections. It is important to recognize that none of us will be safe until all of us are safe.

The pandemic continues to highlight the important role of India in combating this disease globally. Its role in the global medical manufacturing supply chain is critical to defeating this pandemic. The global community relies on Indian pharmaceutical and vaccine manufacturing capability. What happens in India also has spillover effects in neighboring countries like Nepal.

Again, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for putting forth this resolution, and I ask my colleagues to vote in favor of it and stand in solidarity with the people of India.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to thank my colleagues Congressman SHERMAN and Congressman CHABOT for introducing this legislation.

COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on the world, but some countries have been hit harder than others.

In March of this year, just as Americans were receiving COVID-19 vaccines and the United States was seeing a decline in cases, infections in India began to surge. A year before, in the spring of 2020, when the United States was experiencing a spike in COVID-19 cases, India came to our aid and lifted its export ban on certain drugs in response to a request by the United States.

In response to India's surge, the United States quickly delivered much-needed supplies, such as PPE, rapid tests, and other drugs to India. This action from the United States, the world's oldest democracy, to India, the world's largest democracy, is only fitting. India and the United States are natural partners and COVID-19 has only proven our ties are growing stronger.

This resolution further shows that the House stands with the people of India as they work to stem the spread of COVID-19 throughout India.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), a very valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, my good friend.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding. I want to thank my colleague and co-chair of the House Congressional Caucus on India

and Indian-Americans, Mr. CHABOT, for joining with me in introducing this resolution.

Mr. CHABOT and I introduced this resolution recognizing the devastating impact that COVID-19 has had on India and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives about the need to provide the maximum possible assistance to India.

The House has a long, bipartisan record of supporting and strengthening the relationship between the United States, the world's oldest democracy, and India, the world's largest democracy.

I also want to thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for working with us on this important resolution, and thank my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee for passing this resolution unanimously.

The COVID-19 outbreak in India requires a global response. We know that the COVID epidemic is not limited by international borders, and the pandemic will not end anywhere until it ends everywhere, as the chairman pointed out.

This is particularly true with regard to variants and we are aware of the delta variant that is now spreading.

□ 1645

Until we can vaccinate the world, there will be millions, billions of opportunities for this virus to infect; where it infects, it replicates; where it replicates, it mutates and poses the risk of developing a strain that, unlike the strains we have dealt with so far, evades the vaccines that we have developed.

We have been working in a bipartisan manner to address the devastating effects of this second COVID-19 wave in India. Official testing results indicate that India has seen more than 340,000 daily infections and over 4,000 daily deaths. But many public health officials believe these numbers understate the matter, and that perhaps upwards of 2 million people a day have been infected in India.

Of course, we have seen a slight abatement in those horrific numbers, but the problem remains.

I want to thank the Biden administration and commend them for organizing so many parts of the U.S. Government, the CDC, HHS, USAID, the State Department, in getting materials to India that will help vaccine production, provide rapid COVID testing and, most importantly, oxygen support, particularly, oxygen concentrators and, of course, PPE to help save lives.

This resolution is part of the ongoing effort of the India Caucus to help India at this time of need. Earlier this year, we sent a bipartisan request to the President requesting that we increase our assistance to India in battling COVID-19, particularly focusing on the raw materials necessary to manufacture vaccines and oxygen concentration equipment.

By early May, the United States had provided over \$100 million worth of

medical supplies, including that oxygen support, and PPE, rapid diagnostic tests, and therapeutics.

USAID also facilitated the delivery of 440 oxygen cylinders and concentrators to India, generously donated by the State of California.

We should recognize the substantial support of the American public. In response to India's crisis, the Indian-American community has contributed significantly to the effort; individuals, along with the private sector, continue to do so.

Indian-American companies, such as Prime Healthcare, are working to assist efforts, not only to deliver necessary medical supplies, but also ensure that they reach the people most in need. And the U.S.-India Business Council has worked to coordinate a coalition of corporations, nonprofits, and individuals to deliver thousands of ventilators and oxygen concentrators to India.

This resolution stands with the people of India as they collectively work to stem the spread of COVID-19, urges the administration to facilitate private and in-kind medical supply donations, and urges the delivery of urgently needed supplies to India.

This resolution recognizes the importance of work by the U.S. Government and of Indian Americans in the private sector.

There is no doubt that the U.S.-India relationship is growing closer, and that our assistance to India, to help overcome this terrible COVID wave, is a critical part of building that relationship.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, I would like to, once again, thank Representative SHERMAN and Representative CHABOT for their work on this resolution.

It has been said before, but I will say it again, COVID-19 has shown that pandemics know no borders. Allies must come together and support one another during these difficult times. And we must work with India and the international community to end the spread of COVID-19 and prevent future pandemics.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this resolution, H. Res. 402, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Again, I want to thank Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CHABOT for showing how this committee has worked in a bipartisan manner for the benefit of our friends and allies and, in this case, India.

By passing this good, bipartisan resolution, the House will send a clear message that we stand with the people of India as they work to contain the spread of COVID-19. We recognize that India will continue to play an important role in containing the further global spread of COVID-19, and support global efforts to end this pandemic.

We also urge the administration to continue working with the Indian Government. Just yesterday, I was at the

Indian consulate in New York, where I had an opportunity to talk to the consul general, who was very appreciative knowing that this bill would be on the House floor today; who told me to extend thank-yous to both Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CHABOT; that it further shows American leadership and friendship with the people of India; and that we would only grow closer together to benefit not just our respective countries, but the rest of the world.

This moves and helps the people in India. So I would like to conclude by just thanking everyone, once again, for working together in a bipartisan way to do the right thing for our friends from the country of India.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 402, which Congressman BRAD SHERMAN and I introduced to call attention to India's COVID-19 second wave and press for needed assistance.

India's second wave has been a truly overwhelming challenge. As Co-Chair of the House Caucus on India and Indian Americans, I found the images in the press, the stories about the lack of oxygen, and the sheer scale of the crisis to be truly daunting. And the suffering is being felt not only in India but also right here at home by many of our constituents in the Indian American community, who have family members in India that are impacted by this deadly upswing in the pandemic.

While case rates in India continue to drop, passage of this resolution today shows that Congress and the American people are committed to helping India finish the battle against the second wave and prepare to win the war against COVID-19 altogether. Early in the pandemic, India helped us; it is our turn to offer a helping hand. We must continue to employ all effective measures to help them through this trying time.

The crisis in India is a potent reminder of the toll of this pandemic and of the importance of preparing ourselves and the world so that the next disease does not cause the damage we have seen as a result of COVID-19.

So I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 402, "Urging the administration to facilitate assistance in response to the devastating impacts of COVID-19 in India," which advocates for direct aid to India as it continues to battle the devastating effects of COVID-19.

I thank my colleague, Congressman SHERMAN of California, for authoring this important legislation that will save the lives of many in India.

Testing results reveal that India is experiencing more than 340,000 new daily infections and more than 4,000 deaths a day, and many public health experts believe case rates are likely higher.

India has the biggest global vaccine manufacturing capacity and was a major exporter of the vaccine.

More than 70 low-income nations received vaccines made in India, with a total of more than 60 million doses leaving India.

Prior to its surge in COVID-19 cases, it exported tens of millions of doses before its own

demand skyrocketed and led to a shortage in some states.

Given India's critical role in global vaccine supply chains, an increase in vaccine demand due to the surge of COVID-19 cases within India is of a global concern.

With more than 600 thousand deaths from COVID-19, we in the United States are no strangers to the devastating consequences of the pandemic.

Since the onset of the pandemic, Texas has seen a devastating 52,458 deaths due to COVID-19, 6,575 of those deaths occurred in Harris County, portions of which are in my congressional district.

India responded to the spike in COVID-19 cases here in the United States by lifting its export ban on certain therapeutics.

With the help of widespread vaccination, the United States was then able to reduce the number of COVID-19 deaths to 4 percent of our peak today.

The Indian people, who have been instrumental in vaccine production worldwide, deserve the same relief.

In New Delhi alone, one individual dies of COVID-19 every 4 minutes.

Since COVID-19 vaccine distribution began in the United States on December 14, 2020, more than 323 million doses have been administered, fully vaccinating over 153 million people, that's 46.1 percent of the total U.S. population.

Now that the United States vaccine supply is secured, I encourage our government to show its support for India by passing this resolution.

This resolution calls on the Indian American community to continue their efforts to help quell the spread of the virus in India, they need the support of the United States government.

Texas is home to the second-largest Indian American community in the United States.

At least 82,575 of these individuals live in my district, located in the West of Houston.

Thus, it is in the interest of Harris County, of Texas, interest, and of the United States more broadly to aid India in stemming the spread of this virus.

I worked hard to halt the spread of COVID-19 in my own district, partnering with Houston hospitals, local public health agencies, local businesses, and international corporations to stop the spread of the virus in local communities.

But the pandemic will not end anywhere until it has ended everywhere, and as a global travel hub, the United States is particularly vulnerable to the continued spread.

As I work on legislation to aid and support communities in dire need across the globe, I support passage of this resolution today and ask that my colleagues do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 402, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. 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 motion are postponed.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE ACT

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2225) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2225

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Science Foundation for the Future Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Over the past seven decades, the National Science Foundation has played a critical role in advancing the United States academic research enterprise by supporting fundamental research and education across science and engineering disciplines.

(2) Discoveries enabled by sustained investment in fundamental research and the education of the United States science and engineering workforce have led to transformational innovations and spawned new industries.

(3) While the traditional approach to investment in research has delivered myriad benefits to society, a concerted effort is needed to ensure the benefits of federally funded science and engineering are enjoyed by all Americans.

(4) As countries around the world increase investments in research and STEM education, United States global leadership in science and engineering is eroding, posing significant risks to economic competitiveness, national security, and public well-being.

(5) To address major societal challenges and sustain United States leadership in innovation, the Federal Government must increase investments in research, broaden participation in the STEM workforce, and bolster collaborations among universities, National Laboratories, field stations and marine laboratories, companies, labor organizations, non-profit funders of research, local policymakers, civil societies and stakeholder communities, and international partners.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ACADEMIES.—The term "Academies" means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

(2) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The term "artificial intelligence" has the meaning given such term in section 5002 of the William M. (MAC) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

(3) AWARDEE.—The term "awardee" means the legal entity to which Federal assistance is awarded and that is accountable to the Federal Government for the use of the funds provided.

(4) BOARD.—The term "Board" means the National Science Board.

(5) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(6) EMERGING RESEARCH INSTITUTION.—The term "emerging research institution" means an institution of higher education with an

established undergraduate student program that has, on average for 3 years prior to the time of application for an award, received less than \$35,000,000 in Federal research funding.

(7) **FEDERAL RESEARCH AGENCY.**—The term “Federal research agency” means any Federal agency with an annual extramural research expenditure of over \$100,000,000.

(8) **FOUNDATION.**—The term “Foundation” means the National Science Foundation.

(9) **HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.**—The term “historically Black college and university” has the meaning given the term “part B institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(10) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(11) **LABOR ORGANIZATION.**—The term “labor organization” has the meaning given the term in section 2(5) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152(5)), except that such term shall also include—

(A) any organization composed of labor organizations, such as a labor union federation or a State or municipal labor body; and

(B) any organization which would be included in the definition for such term under such section (5) but for the fact that the organization represents—

(i) individuals employed by the United States, any wholly owned Government corporation, any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof;

(ii) individuals employed by persons subject to the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or

(iii) individuals employed as agricultural laborers.

(12) **MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.**—The term “minority-serving institution” means a Hispanic-serving institution, an Alaska Native-serving institution, a Native Hawaiian-serving institutions, a Predominantly Black Institution, an Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution, or a Native American-serving nontribal institution as described in section 371 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(13) **NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION.**—The term “non-profit organization” means an organization which is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such code.

(14) **NSF INCLUDES.**—The term “NSF includes” means the initiative carried out under section 6(c).

(15) **PREK-12.**—The term “preK-12” means pre-kindergarten through grade 12.

(16) **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AWARD.**—The term “research and development award” means support provided to an individual or entity by a Federal research agency to carry out research and development activities, which may include support in the form of a grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other such transaction. The term does not include a grant, contract, agreement or other transaction for the procurement of goods or services to meet the administrative needs of a Federal research agency.

(17) **SKILLED TECHNICAL WORK.**—The term “skilled technical work” means an occupation that requires a high level of knowledge in a technical domain and does not require a bachelor’s degree for entry.

(18) **STEM.**—The term “STEM” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 6621 note).

(19) **STEM EDUCATION.**—The term “STEM education” has the meaning given the term

in section 2 of the STEM Education Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6621 note).

(20) **TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.**—The term “Tribal College or University” has the meaning given such term in section 316 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c).

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **FISCAL YEAR 2022.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$12,504,890,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(2) **SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS.**—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) \$10,025,000,000 shall be made available to carry out research and related activities, of which—

(i) \$55,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program; and

(ii) \$1,400,000,000 shall be for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions;

(B) \$1,583,160,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) \$73,700,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program;

(ii) \$59,500,000 shall be for the NSF Research Traineeship Program;

(iii) \$416,300,000 shall be for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and

(iv) \$70,000,000 shall be for the Cybercorps Scholarship for Service Program;

(C) \$249,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction, of which \$76,250,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program;

(D) \$620,000,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) \$4,620,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) \$23,120,000 shall be made available for the Office of the Inspector General.

(b) **FISCAL YEAR 2023.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$14,620,800,000 for fiscal year 2023.

(2) **SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS.**—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) \$11,870,000,000 shall be made available to carry out research and related activities, of which—

(i) \$60,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program; and

(ii) \$2,300,000,000 shall be for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions;

(B) \$1,654,520,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) \$80,400,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program;

(ii) \$64,910,000 shall be for the NSF Research Traineeship Program;

(iii) \$454,140,000 shall be for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and

(iv) \$72,000,000 shall be for the Cybercorps Scholarship for Service Program;

(C) \$355,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction, of which \$80,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program;

(D) \$710,000,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) \$4,660,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) \$26,610,000 shall be made available for the Office of the Inspector General.

(c) **FISCAL YEAR 2024.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$15,945,020,000 for fiscal year 2024.

(2) **SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS.**—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) \$13,050,000,000 shall be made available to carry out research and related activities, of which—

(i) \$70,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program; and

(ii) \$2,900,000,000 shall be for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions;

(B) \$1,739,210,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) \$87,100,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program;

(ii) \$70,320,000 shall be for the NSF Research Traineeship Program;

(iii) \$491,990,000 shall be for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and

(iv) \$78,000,000 shall be for the Cybercorps Scholarship for Service Program;

(C) \$370,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction, of which \$85,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program;

(D) \$750,000,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) \$4,700,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) \$31,110,000 shall be made available for the Office of the Inspector General.

(d) **FISCAL YEAR 2025.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$17,004,820,000 for fiscal year 2025.

(2) **SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS.**—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) \$14,000,000,000 shall be made available to carry out research and related activities, of which—

(i) \$75,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program; and

(ii) \$3,250,000,000 shall be for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions;

(B) \$1,823,470,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) \$93,800,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program;

(ii) \$75,730,000 shall be for the NSF Research Traineeship Program;

(iii) \$529,830,000 shall be for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and

(iv) \$84,000,000 shall be for the Cybercorps Scholarship for Service Program;

(C) \$372,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction, of which \$90,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program;

(D) \$770,000,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) \$4,740,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) \$34,610,000 shall be made available for the Office of the Inspector General.

(e) **FISCAL YEAR 2026.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$17,939,490,000 for fiscal year 2026.

(2) **SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS.**—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) \$14,800,000,000 shall be made available to carry out research and related activities, of which—

(i) \$80,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program; and

(ii) \$3,400,000,000 shall be for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions;

(B) \$1,921,600,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) \$100,500,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program;

(ii) \$81,140,000 shall be for the NSF Research Traineeship Program;

(iii) \$567,680,000 shall be for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and

(iv) \$90,000,000 shall be for the Cybercorps Scholarship for Service Program;

(C) \$375,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction, of which \$100,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program;

(D) \$800,000,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) \$4,780,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) \$38,110,000 shall be made available for the Office of the Inspector General.

SEC. 5. STEM EDUCATION.

(A) PREK-12 STEM EDUCATION.—

(1) DECADAL SURVEY OF STEM EDUCATION RESEARCH.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into a contract with the Academies to review and assess the status and opportunities for PreK–12 STEM education research and make recommendations for research priorities over the next decade.

(2) SCALING INNOVATIONS IN PREK-12 STEM EDUCATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to establish no fewer than 3 multidisciplinary Centers for Transformative Education Research and Translation (in this section referred to as “Centers”) to support research and development on widespread and sustained implementation of STEM education innovations.

(B) APPLICATION.—An institution of higher education or non-profit organization (or a consortium of such institutions or organizations) seeking funding under subparagraph (A) shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum, a description of how the proposed Center will—

(i) establish partnerships among academic institutions, local or State education agencies, and other relevant stakeholders in supporting programs and activities to facilitate the widespread and sustained implementation of promising, evidence-based STEM education practices, models, programs, curriculum, and technologies;

(ii) support enhanced STEM education infrastructure, including cyberlearning technologies, to facilitate the widespread adoption of promising, evidence-based practices;

(iii) support research and development on scaling practices, partnerships, and alternative models to current approaches, including approaches sensitive to the unique combinations of capabilities, resources, and needs of varying localities, educators, and learners;

(iv) include a focus on the learning needs of under resourced schools and learners in low-resource or underachieving local education agencies in urban and rural communities and the development of high-quality curriculum that engages these learners in the knowledge and practices of STEM fields;

(v) include a focus on the learning needs and unique challenges facing students with disabilities; and

(vi) support research and development on scaling practices and models to support and sustain highly-qualified STEM educators in urban and rural communities.

(C) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In awarding a grant under this paragraph, the Director may also consider the extent to which the proposed Center will—

(i) leverage existing collaborations, tools, and strategies supported by the Foundation, including NSF INCLUDES and the Convergence Accelerators;

(ii) support research on and the development and scaling of innovative approaches to distance learning and education for various student populations;

(iii) support education innovations that leverage new technologies or deepen understanding of the impact of technology on educational systems; and

(iv) include a commitment from local or State education administrators to making the proposed reforms and activities a priority.

(D) PARTNERSHIP.—In carrying out the program under subparagraph (A), the Director shall explore opportunities to partner with the Department of Education, including through jointly funding activities under this paragraph.

(E) ANNUAL MEETING.—The Director shall encourage and facilitate an annual meeting of the Centers to foster collaboration among the Centers and to further disseminate the results of the Centers’ activities.

(F) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Congress a report describing the activities carried out pursuant to this paragraph that includes—

(i) a description of the focus and proposed goals of each Center; and

(ii) an assessment of the program’s success in helping to promote scalable solutions in PreK–12 STEM education.

(3) NATIONAL ACADEMIES STUDY.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with the Academies to conduct a study to—

(A) review the research literature and identify research gaps regarding the interconnected factors that foster and hinder successful implementation of promising, evidence-based PreK–12 STEM education innovations at the local, regional, and national level;

(B) present a compendium of promising, evidence-based PreK–12 STEM education practices, models, programs, and technologies;

(C) identify barriers to widespread and sustained implementation of such innovations; and

(D) make recommendations to the Foundation, the Department of Education, the National Science and Technology Council’s Committee on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education, State and local educational agencies, and other relevant stakeholders on measures to address such barriers.

(4) SUPPORTING PRE-K-8 INFORMAL STEM OPPORTUNITIES.—Section 3 of the STEM Education Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 1862q) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) PRE-K-8 INFORMAL STEM PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall provide grants to institutions of higher education or a non-profit organizations (or a consortia of such institutions or organization) on a merit-reviewed, competitive basis for research on programming that engages students in grades PREK-8, including underrepresented and rural students, in STEM in order to prepare such students to pursue degrees or careers in STEM.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Grants awarded under this section shall be used toward research to advance the engagement of students, including underrepresented and rural students, in grades PREK-8 in STEM through providing before-school, after-school, out-of-school, or summer activities, including in single-gender environments or programming, that are designed to encourage interest, engagement, and skills development for students in STEM.

“(B) PERMITTED ACTIVITIES.—The activities described in subparagraph (A) may include—

“(i) the provision of programming described in such subparagraph for the purpose of research described in such subparagraph;

“(ii) the use of a variety of engagement methods, including cooperative and hands-on learning;

“(iii) exposure of students to role models in the fields of STEM and near-peer mentors;

“(iv) training of informal learning educators, youth-serving professionals, and volunteers who lead informal STEM programs in using evidence-based methods consistent with the target student population being served;

“(v) education of students on the relevance and significance of STEM careers, provision of academic advice and assistance, and activities designed to help students make real-world connections to STEM content;

“(vi) the attendance of students at events, competitions, and academic programs to provide content expertise and encourage career exposure in STEM, which may include the purchase of parts and supplies needed to participate in such competitions;

“(vii) activities designed to engage parents and families of students in grades PREK-8 in STEM;

“(viii) innovative strategies to engage students, such as using leadership skills and outcome measures to impart youth with the confidence to pursue STEM coursework and academic study;

“(ix) coordination with STEM-rich environments, including other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations, out-of-classroom settings, single-gender environments, institutions of higher education, vocational facilities, corporations, museums, or science centers; and

“(x) the acquisition of instructional materials or technology-based tools to conduct applicable grant activity.

“(3) APPLICATION.—An applicant seeking funding under the section shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as may be required. Applications that include or partner with a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that has extensive experience and expertise in increasing the participation of students in PREK-8 in STEM are encouraged. The application may include the following:

“(A) A description of the target audience to be served by the research activity or activities for which such funding is sought.

“(B) A description of the process for recruitment and selection of students to participate in such activities.

“(C) A description of how such activity or activities may inform programming that engages students in grades PREK-8 in STEM.

“(D) A description of how such activity or activities may inform programming that promotes student academic achievement in STEM.

“(E) An evaluation plan that includes, at a minimum, the use of outcome-oriented measures to determine the impact and efficacy of programming being researched.

“(4) EVALUATIONS.—Each recipient of a grant under this section shall provide, at the conclusion of every year during which the grant funds are received, an evaluation in a form prescribed by the Director.

“(5) ACCOUNTABILITY AND DISSEMINATION.—

“(A) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Director shall evaluate the activities established under this section. Such evaluation shall—

“(i) use a common set of benchmarks and tools to assess the results of research conducted under such grants; and

“(ii) to the extent practicable, integrate the findings of the research resulting from the activity or activities funded through the grant with the current research on serving students with respect to the pursuit of degrees or careers in STEM, including underrepresented and rural students, in grades PREK-8.

“(B) REPORT ON EVALUATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of the

evaluation under subparagraph (A), the Director shall submit to Congress and make widely available to the public a report that includes—

“(i) the results of the evaluation; and
 “(ii) any recommendations for administrative and legislative action that could optimize the effectiveness of the program under this section.

“(6) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall, for purposes of enhancing program effectiveness and avoiding duplication of activities, consult, cooperate, and coordinate with the programs and policies of other relevant Federal agencies.”.

(b) UNDERGRADUATE STEM EDUCATION.—
 (1) RESEARCH ON STEM EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE NEEDS.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to four-year institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research and development activities to—

(A) encourage greater collaboration and coordination between institutions of higher education and industry to enhance education, foster hands-on learn experiences, and improve alignment with workforce needs;

(B) understand the current composition of the STEM workforce and the factors that influence growth, retention, and development of that workforce;

(C) increase the size, diversity, capability, and flexibility of the STEM workforce; and

(D) increase dissemination and widespread adoption of effective practices in undergraduate education and workforce development.

(2) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM UPDATE.—Section 3(b) of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862i(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) NATIONAL COORDINATION NETWORK FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The Director shall award grants to institutions of higher education, non-profit organizations, and associate-degree granting colleges (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to establish a network of centers for science and technical education. The centers shall—

“(1) coordinate research, training, and education activities funded by awards under subsection (a) and share information and best practices across the network of awardees;

“(2) serve as a national and regional clearinghouse and resource to communicate and coordinate research, training, and educational activities across disciplinary, organizational, geographic, and international boundaries and disseminate best practices; and

“(3) develop national and regional partnerships between PreK–12 schools, two-year colleges, institutions of higher education, workforce development programs, labor organizations, and industry to meet workforce needs.”.

(3) INNOVATIONS IN STEM EDUCATION AT COMMUNITY COLLEGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award grants on a merit-reviewed, competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to advance research on the nature of learning and teaching at community colleges and to improve outcomes for students who enter the workforce upon completion of their STEM degree or credential or transfer to 4-year institutions, including by—

(i) examining how to scale up successful programs at Community Colleges that are improving student outcomes in foundational STEM courses;

(ii) supporting research on effective STEM teaching practices in community college settings;

(iii) designing and developing new STEM curricula;

(iv) providing STEM students with hands-on training and research experiences, internships, and other experiential learning opportunities;

(v) increasing access to high quality STEM education through new technologies;

(vi) re-skilling or up-skilling incumbent workers for new STEM jobs;

(vii) building STEM career and seamless transfer pathways; and

(viii) developing novel mechanisms to identify and recruit talent into STEM programs, in particular talent from groups historically underrepresented in STEM.

(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—In carrying out activities under this paragraph, the Director shall encourage applications to develop, enhance, or expand cooperative STEM education and training partnerships between institutions of higher education, industry, and labor organizations.

(c) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL MANUFACTURING ACT.—

(1) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—Section 2 of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862h) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking “science, mathematics, and technology” and inserting “science, technology, engineering, and mathematics or STEM”;

(ii) in paragraph (4), by inserting “educated” and before “trained”; and

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking “scientific and technical education and training” and inserting “STEM education and training”; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking “mathematics and science” and inserting “STEM fields”; and

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking “mathematics and science instruction” and inserting “STEM instruction”.

(2) MODERNIZING REFERENCES TO STEM.—Section 3 of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862i) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking “SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION” and inserting “STEM EDUCATION”;

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION” and inserting “STEM EDUCATION”;

(ii) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—
 (I) by inserting “and education to prepare the skilled technical workforce to meet workforce demands” before “, and to improve”;

(II) by striking “core education courses in science and mathematics” and inserting “core education courses in STEM fields”;

(III) by inserting “veterans and individuals engaged in” before “work in the home”; and

(IV) by inserting “and on building a pathway from secondary schools, to associate-degree-granting institutions, to careers that require technical training” before “, and shall be designed”;

(iii) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by inserting “and study” after “development”; and

(II) by striking “core science and mathematics courses” and inserting “core STEM courses”;

(iv) in paragraph (2), by striking “science, mathematics, and advanced-technology fields” and inserting “STEM and advanced-technology fields”;

(v) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting “to support the advanced-technology industries that drive the competitiveness of the United

States in the global economy” before the semicolon at the end;

(vi) in paragraph (4), by striking “scientific and advanced-technology fields” and inserting “STEM and advanced-technology fields”; and

(vii) in paragraph (5), by striking “advanced scientific and technical education” and inserting “advanced STEM and advanced-technology”;

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A)—

(aa) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “to encourage” and all that follows through “such means as—” and inserting “to encourage the development of career and educational pathways with multiple entry and exit points leading to credentials and degrees, and to assist students pursuing pathways in STEM fields to transition from associate-degree-granting colleges to bachelor-degree-granting institutions, through such means as—”;

(bb) in clause (i), by striking “to ensure” and inserting “to develop articulation agreements that ensure”; and

(cc) in clause (ii), by striking “courses at the bachelor-degree-granting institution” and inserting “the career and educational pathways supported by the articulation agreements”;

(II) in subparagraph (B)—

(aa) in clause (i), by inserting “veterans and individuals engaged in” before “work in the home”;

(bb) in clause (iii)—

(AA) by striking “bachelor’s-degree-granting institutions” and inserting “institutions or work sites”; and

(BB) by inserting “or industry internships” after “summer programs”; and

(c) by striking the flush text following clause (iv); and

(III) by striking subparagraph (C);

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking “mathematics and science programs” and inserting “STEM programs”;

(II) by inserting “and, as appropriate, elementary schools,” after “with secondary schools”;

(III) by striking “mathematics and science education” and inserting “STEM education”;

(IV) by striking “secondary school students” and inserting “students at these schools”;

(V) by striking “science and advanced-technology fields” and inserting “STEM and advanced-technology fields”; and

(VI) by striking “agreements with local educational agencies” and inserting “articulation agreements or dual credit courses with local secondary schools, or other means as the Director determines appropriate,”; and

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking subparagraph (B);

(II) by striking “shall—” and all that follows through “establish a” and inserting “shall establish a”;

(III) by striking “the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics” and inserting “STEM fields”; and

(IV) by striking “; and” and inserting “, including jobs at Federal and academic laboratories.”;

(D) in subsection (d)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting a “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:
 “(F) as appropriate, applications that apply the best practices for STEM education

and technical skills education through distance learning or in a simulated work environment, as determined by research described in subsection (f); and”;

(E) in subsection (g), by striking the second sentence;

(F) in subsection (h)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “2022” and inserting “2026”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2022” and inserting “2026”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by striking “up to \$2,500,000” and inserting “not less than \$3,000,000”; and

(II) by striking “2022” and inserting “2026”;

(G) in subsection (i)—

(i) by striking paragraph (3); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(H) in subsection (j)—

(i) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) the term advanced-technology includes technological fields such as advanced manufacturing, agricultural-, biological- and chemical-technologies, energy and environmental technologies, engineering technologies, information technologies, micro and nano-technologies, cybersecurity technologies, geospatial technologies, and new, emerging technology areas;”;

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking “separate bachelor-degree-granting institutions” and inserting “other entities”;

(iii) by striking paragraph (7);

(iv) by redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively;

(v) in paragraph (7), as redesignated by subparagraph (D), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(vi) in paragraph (8), as redesignated by subparagraph (D)—

(I) by striking “mathematics, science, engineering, or technology” and inserting “science, technology, engineering, or mathematics”; and

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(vii) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) the term skilled technical workforce means workers—

“(A) in occupations that use significant levels of science and engineering expertise and technical knowledge; and

“(B) whose level of educational attainment is less than a bachelor degree.”

(3) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 5 of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862j) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director for carrying out sections 2 through 4, \$150,000,000 for fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”

(d) **GRADUATE STEM EDUCATION.**—

(1) **MENTORING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.**—

(A) **MENTORING PLANS.**—

(i) **UPDATE.**—Section 7008 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science Act (42 U.S.C. 1862o) is amended by—

(I) inserting “and graduate student” after “postdoctoral”; and

(II) inserting “The requirement may be satisfied by providing such individuals with access to mentors, including individuals not listed on the grant.” after “review criterion.”

(ii) **EVALUATION.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with a qualified independent organization to evaluate the effectiveness of the postdoctoral mentoring plan requirement for

improving mentoring for Foundation-supported postdoctoral researchers.

(B) **CAREER EXPLORATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education and non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to develop innovative approaches for facilitating career exploration of academic and non-academic career options and for providing opportunity-broadening experiences, including work-integrated opportunities, for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars that can then be considered, adopted, or adapted by other institutions and to carry out research on the impact and outcomes of such activities.

(ii) **REVIEW OF PROPOSALS.**—In selecting grant recipients under this subparagraph, the Director shall consider, at a minimum—

(I) the extent to which the administrators of the institution are committed to making the proposed activity a priority; and

(II) the likelihood that the institution or organization will sustain or expand the proposed activity effort beyond the period of the grant.

(C) **DEVELOPMENT PLANS.**—The Director shall require that annual project reports for awards that support graduate students and postdoctoral scholars include certification by the principal investigator that each graduate student and postdoctoral scholar receiving substantial support from such award, as determined by the Director, in consultation with faculty advisors, has developed and annually updated an individual development plan to map educational goals, career exploration, and professional development.

(D) **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPLEMENT.**—The Director shall carry out a five-year pilot initiative to award up to 2,500 administrative supplements of up to \$2,000 to existing research grants annually, on a competitive basis, to support professional development experiences for graduate students and postdoctoral researchers who receive a substantial portion of their support under such grants, as determined by the Director. Not more than 10 percent of supplements awarded under this subparagraph may be used to support professional development experiences for postdoctoral researchers.

(E) **GRADUATE EDUCATION RESEARCH.**—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research on the graduate education system and outcomes of various interventions and policies, including—

(i) the effects of traineeships, fellowships, internships, and teaching and research assistantships on outcomes for graduate students;

(ii) the effects of graduate education and mentoring policies and procedures on degree completion, including differences by—

(I) gender, race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and citizenship; and

(II) student debt load;

(iii) the development and assessment of new or adapted interventions, including approaches that improve mentoring relationships, develop conflict management skills, and promote healthy research teams; and

(iv) research, data collection, and assessment of the state of graduate student mental health and wellbeing, factors contributing to and consequences of poor graduate student mental health, and the development, adaptation, and assessment of evidence-based strategies and policies to support emotional wellbeing and mental health.

(2) **GRADUATE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM UPDATE.**—

(A) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Foundation should increase the number of new graduate research fellows supported annually over the next 5 years to no fewer than 3,000 fellows.

(B) **PROGRAM UPDATE.**—Section 10 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1869) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a), by inserting “and as will address national workforce demand in critical STEM fields” after “throughout the United States”;

(ii) in subsection (b), by striking “of \$12,000” and inserting “of at least \$16,000”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **OUTREACH.**—The Director shall ensure program outreach to recruit fellowship applicants from fields of study that are in areas of critical national need, from all regions of the country, and from historically underrepresented populations in STEM.”

(C) **CYBERSECURITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS.**—The Director shall ensure that students pursuing master’s degrees and doctoral degrees in fields relating to cybersecurity are considered as applicants for scholarships and graduate fellowships under the Graduate Research Fellowship Program under section 10 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1869).

(3) **STUDY ON GRADUATE STUDENT FUNDING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with a qualified independent organization to evaluate—

(i) the role of the Foundation in supporting graduate student education and training through fellowships, traineeships, and other funding models; and

(ii) the impact of different funding mechanisms on graduate student experiences and outcomes, including whether such mechanisms have differential impacts on subsets of the student population.

(B) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the organization charged with carrying out the study under subparagraph (A) shall publish the results of its evaluation, including a recommendation for the appropriate balance between fellowships, traineeships, and other funding models.

(4) **FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS FOR EARLY-CAREER AI RESEARCHERS.**—

(A) **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINEESHIPS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall award grants to institutions of higher education to establish traineeship programs for graduate students who pursue artificial intelligence-related research leading to a masters or doctorate degree by providing funding and other assistance, and by providing graduate students opportunities for research experiences in government or industry related to the students’ artificial intelligence studies.

(ii) **USE OF FUNDS.**—A institution of higher education shall use grant funds provided under clause (i) for the purposes of—

(I) providing traineeships to students who are pursuing research in artificial intelligence leading to a masters or doctorate degree;

(II) paying tuition and fees for students receiving traineeships;

(III) creating and requiring courses or training programs in technology ethics for students receiving traineeships;

(IV) creating opportunities for research in technology ethics for students receiving traineeships;

(V) establishing scientific internship programs for students receiving traineeships in

artificial intelligence at for-profit institutions, nonprofit research institutions, or government laboratories; and

(VI) other costs associated with the administration of the program.

(B) **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FELLOWSHIPS.**—The Director shall award fellowships to masters and doctoral students and postdoctoral researchers who are pursuing degrees or research in artificial intelligence and related fields, including in the field of technology ethics. In making such awards, the Director shall conduct outreach, including through formal solicitations, to solicit proposals from students and postdoctoral researchers seeking to carry out research in aspects of technology ethics with relevance to artificial intelligence systems.

(e) **STEM WORKFORCE DATA.**—

(1) **SKILLED TECHNICAL WORKFORCE PORTFOLIO REVIEW.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall conduct a full portfolio analysis of the Foundation's skilled technical workforce investments across all Directorates in the areas of education, research, infrastructure, data collection, and analysis.

(B) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the review under subparagraph (A) is complete, the Director shall submit to Congress and make widely available to the public a summary report of the portfolio review.

(2) **SURVEY DATA.**—

(A) **ROTATING TOPIC MODULES.**—To meet evolving needs for data on the state of the science and engineering workforce, the Director shall assess, through coordination with other Federal statistical agencies and drawing on input from relevant stakeholders, the feasibility and benefits of incorporating questions or topic modules to existing National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics surveys that would vary from cycle to cycle.

(B) **NEW DATA.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Congress and the Board the results of an assessment, carried out in coordination with other Federal agencies and with input from relevant stakeholders, of the feasibility and benefits of incorporating new questions or topic modules to existing National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics surveys on—

- (i) the skilled technical workforce;
- (ii) working conditions and work-life balance;
- (iii) harassment and discrimination;
- (iv) sexual orientation and gender identity;
- (v) immigration and emigration; and
- (vi) any other topics at the discretion of the Director.

(C) **LONGITUDINAL DESIGN.**—The Director shall continue and accelerate efforts to enhance the usefulness of National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics survey data for longitudinal research and analysis.

(D) **GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REVIEW.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress that—

(i) evaluates Foundation processes for ensuring the data and analysis produced by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics meets current and future needs; and

(ii) includes such recommendations as the Comptroller General determines are appropriate to improve such processes.

(f) **CYBER WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall award grants on a merit-reviewed, competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or a consortia of

such institutions or organizations) to carry out research on the cyber workforce.

(2) **RESEARCH.**—In carrying out research pursuant to paragraph (1), the Director shall support research and development activities to—

(A) Understand the current state of the cyber workforce, including factors that influence growth, retention, and development of that workforce;

(B) examine paths to entry and re-entry into the cyber workforce;

(C) understand trends of the cyber workforce, including demographic representation, educational and professional backgrounds present, competencies available, and factors that shape employee recruitment, development, and retention and how to increase the size, diversity, and capability of the cyber workforce;

(D) examine and evaluate training practices, models, programs, and technologies; and

(E) other closely related topics as the Director determines appropriate.

(3) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In carrying out the activities described in paragraph (2), the Director shall—

(A) collaborate with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Office of Personnel Management, and other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate;

(B) align with or build on the National Initiative on Cybersecurity Education Cybersecurity Workforce Framework wherever practicable and applicable;

(C) leverage the collective body of knowledge from existing cyber workforce development research and education activities; and

(D) engage with other Federal departments and agencies, research communities, and potential users of information produced under this subsection.

(g) **FEDERAL CYBER SCHOLARSHIP-FOR-SERVICE PROGRAM.**—

(1) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) since cybersecurity risks are constant in the growing digital world, it is critical that the United States stay ahead of malicious cyber activity with a workforce that can safeguard our innovation, research, and work environments; and

(B) Federal investments in the Federal Cyber Scholarship-for-Service Program at the National Science Foundation play a critical role in preparing and sustaining a strong, talented, and much-needed national cybersecurity workforce and should be strengthened.

(2) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 302(b)(1) of the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014 (15 U.S.C. 7442(b)(1)) is amended by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following “and cybersecurity-related aspects of other related fields as appropriate, including artificial intelligence, quantum computing and aerospace.”.

(h) **CYBERSECURITY WORKFORCE DATA INITIATIVE.**—The Director, acting through the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics established in section 505 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p) and in coordination with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and other appropriate Federal statistical agencies, shall establish a cybersecurity workforce data initiative that—

(1) assesses the feasibility of providing nationally representative estimates and statistical information on the cybersecurity workforce;

(2) utilizes the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) Cybersecurity

Workforce Framework (NIST Special Publication 800-181), or other frameworks, as appropriate, to enable a consistent measurement of the cybersecurity workforce;

(3) utilizes and complements existing data on employer requirements and unfilled positions in the cybersecurity workforce;

(4) consults key stakeholders and the broader community of practice in cybersecurity workforce development to determine data requirements needed to strengthen the cybersecurity workforce;

(5) evaluates existing Federal survey data for information pertinent to developing national estimates of the cybersecurity workforce;

(6) evaluates administrative data and other supplementary data sources, as available, to describe and measure the cybersecurity workforce; and

(7) collects statistical data, to the greatest extent practicable, on credential attainment and employment outcomes information for the cybersecurity workforce.

SEC. 6. BROADENING PARTICIPATION.

(a) **PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE TEACHING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 117(a) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1881b(a)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “108” and inserting “110”;

(ii) by striking clause (iv);

(iii) in clause (v), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(iv) by redesignating clauses (i), (ii), (iii), and (v) as subclauses (I), (II), (III), and (IV), respectively, and moving the margins of such subclauses (as so redesignated) two ems to the right; and

(v) by striking “In selecting teachers” and all that follows through “two teachers—” and inserting the following:

“(C) In selecting teachers for an award authorized by this subsection, the President shall select—

“(i) at least two teachers—”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), as designated by paragraph (1)(A)(v), by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) at least one teacher—

“(I) from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

“(II) from American Samoa;

“(III) from the Virgin Islands of the United States; and

“(IV) from Guam.”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to awards made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **ROBERT NOYCE TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM UPDATE.**—

(1) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that over the next five years the Foundation should increase the number of scholarships awarded under the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship program established under section 10 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-1) by 50 percent.

(2) **OUTREACH.**—To increase the diversity of participants, the Director shall support symposia, forums, conferences, and other activities to expand and enhance outreach to—

(A) historically Black colleges and universities that are part B institutions, as defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2));

(B) Tribal Colleges or Universities;

(C) Minority serving institutions;

(D) institutions of higher education that are located near or serve rural communities;

(E) labor organizations;

(F) emerging research institutions; and

(G) higher education programs that serve or support veterans.

(c) **NSF INCLUDES INITIATIVE.**—The Director shall award grants and cooperative agreements, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to carry out a comprehensive national initiative to facilitate the development of networks and partnerships to build on and scale up effective practices in broadening participation in STEM studies and careers of groups historically underrepresented in such studies and careers.

(d) **BROADENING PARTICIPATION ON MAJOR FACILITIES AWARDS.**—The Director shall require organizations seeking a cooperative agreement for the management of the operations and maintenance of a Foundation project to demonstrate prior experience and current capabilities in employing best practices in broadening participation in science and engineering and ensure implementation of such practices is considered in oversight of the award.

(e) **PARTNERSHIPS WITH EMERGING RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.**—The Director shall establish a five-year pilot program to enhance partnerships between emerging research institutions and institutions classified as very high research activity by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education at the time of application. In carrying out this program, the Director shall—

(1) require that each proposal submitted by a multi-institution collaboration for an award, including those under section 9, that exceeds \$1,000,000, as appropriate, specify how the applicants will support substantive, meaningful, and mutually-beneficial partnerships with one or more emerging research institutions;

(2) require awardees funded under paragraph (1) to direct no less than 25 percent of the total award to one or more emerging research institutions to build research capacity, including through support for faculty salaries and training, field and laboratory research experiences for undergraduate and graduate students, and maintenance and repair of research equipment and instrumentation;

(3) require awardees funded under paragraph (1) to report on the partnership activities as part of the annual reporting requirements of the Foundation;

(4) solicit feedback on the partnership directly from partner emerging research institutions, in such form as the Director deems appropriate; and

(5) submit a report to Congress after the third year of the pilot program that includes—

(A) an assessment, drawing on feedback from the research community and other sources of information, of the effectiveness of the pilot program for improving the quality of partnerships with emerging research institutions; and

(B) if deemed effective, a plan for permanent implementation of the pilot program.

(f) **TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PROGRAM UPDATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 525 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-13) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) by—

(i) striking “Native American” and inserting “American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian”; and

(ii) inserting “post-secondary credentials and” before “associate’s”; and

(iii) striking “or baccalaureate degrees” and inserting “, baccalaureate, and graduate degrees”; and

(B) in subsection (b) by striking “undergraduate”; and

(C) in subsection (c) by inserting “and STEM” after “laboratory”.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this program \$107,250,000 for fiscal year 2022 through fiscal year 2026.

(g) **DIVERSITY IN TECH RESEARCH.**—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support basic and applied research that yields a scientific evidence base for improving the design and emergence, development and deployment, and management and ultimate effectiveness of organizations of all kinds, including research related to diversity, equity, and inclusion in the technology sector.

(h) **CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR EPSCoR.**—

(1) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(i) since maintaining the Nation’s scientific and economic leadership requires the participation of talented individuals nationwide, EPSCoR investments into State research and education capacities are in the Federal interest and should be sustained; and

(ii) EPSCoR should maintain its experimental component by supporting innovative methods for improving research capacity and competitiveness.

(B) **DEFINITION OF EPSCoR.**—In this subsection, the term “EPSCoR” has the meaning given the term in section 502 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p note).

(2) **UPDATE OF EPSCoR.**—Section 517(f)(2) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9(f)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) to increase the capacity of rural communities to provide quality STEM education and STEM workforce development programming to students, and teachers; and”.

(i) **FOSTERING STEM RESEARCH DIVERSITY AND CAPACITY PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall establish a program to make awards on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to eligible institutions to implement and study innovative approaches for building research capacity in order to engage and retain students from a range of institutions and diverse backgrounds in STEM.

(2) **ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION DEFINED.**—In this subsection the term “eligible institution” means an institution of higher education that, according to the data published by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, is not, on average, among the top 100 institutions in Federal research and development expenditures during the 3 year period prior to the year of the award.

(3) **PURPOSE.**—The program established in paragraph (1) shall be focused on achieving simultaneous impacts at the student, faculty, and institutional levels by increasing the research capacity at eligible institutions and the number of undergraduate and graduate students pursuing STEM degrees from eligible institutions.

(4) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In carrying out this program, the Director shall—

(A) require eligible institutions seeking funding under this subsection to submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, containing such information and assurances as the Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum a description of how the eligible institution plans to sustain the proposed activities beyond the duration of the grant;

(B) require applicants to identify disciplines and focus areas in which the eligible institution can excel, and explain how the

applicant will use the award to build capacity to bolster the institutional research competitiveness of eligible entities to support grants awarded by the Foundation and increase regional and national capacity in STEM;

(C) require the awards funded under this subsection to support research and related activities, which may include—

(i) development or expansion of research programs in disciplines and focus areas in subparagraph (B);

(ii) faculty recruitment and professional development in disciplines and focus areas in subparagraph (B), including for early-career researchers;

(iii) stipends for undergraduate and graduate students participating in research in disciplines and focus areas in subparagraph (B);

(iv) acquisition of instrumentation necessary to build research capacity at an eligible institution in disciplines and focus areas in subparagraph (B);

(v) an assessment of capacity-building and research infrastructure needs;

(vi) administrative research development support; and

(vii) other activities necessary to build research capacity; and

(D) require that no eligible institution should receive more than \$10,000,000 in any single year of funds made available under this section.

(5) **ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.**—In awarding a grant under this subsection, the Director may also consider—

(A) the extent to which the applicant will support students from diverse backgrounds, including first-generation undergraduate students;

(B) the geographic and institutional diversity of the applying institutions; and

(C) how the applicants can leverage public-private partnerships and existing partnerships with Federal Research Agencies.

(6) **DUPLICATION.**—The Director shall ensure the awards made under this subsection are complementary and not duplicative of existing programs;

(7) **REPORT.**—The Director shall submit a report to Congress after the third year of the program that includes—

(A) an assessment of the effectiveness of the program for growing the geographic and institutional diversity of institutions of higher education receiving research awards from the Foundation;

(B) an assessment of the quality, quantity and geographic and institutional diversity of institutions of higher education conducting Foundation-sponsored research since the establishment of the program in this subsection;

(C) an assessment of the quantity and diversity of undergraduate and graduate students graduating from eligible institutions with STEM degrees; and

(D) statistical summary data on the program, including the geographic and institutional allocation of award funding, the number and diversity of supported graduate and undergraduate students, and how it contributes to capacity building at eligible entities.

(8) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director \$150,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out the activities under this subsection.

(j) **CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING UNIVERSITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall make awards, on a competitive basis, to eligible institutions described in paragraph (2) to support the mission of the Foundation and to build institutional research capacity at eligible institutions.

(2) **ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.**—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive an award under this subsection, an institution—

- (i) shall be—
 - (I) a historically Black college or university;
 - (II) a Tribal College or University;
 - (III) a minority-serving institution; or
 - (IV) an institution of higher education with an established STEM capacity building program focused on traditionally underrepresented populations in STEM, including Native Hawaiians, Alaska Natives, and Indians; and
- (ii) shall have not more than \$50,000,000 in annual federally-financed research and development expenditures for science and engineering as reported through the National Science Foundation Higher Education Research and Development Survey.

(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—An eligible institution receiving a grant under this subsection may carry out the activities of the grant through a partnership with other entities, including community colleges and other eligible institutions.

(3) PROPOSALS.—To receive an award under this subsection, an eligible institution shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require, including a plan that describes how the eligible institution will establish or expand research office capacity and how such award would be used to—

- (A) conduct an assessment of capacity-building and research infrastructure needs of an eligible institution;
- (B) enhance institutional resources to provide administrative research development support to faculty at an eligible institution;
- (C) bolster the institutional research competitiveness of an eligible institution to support grants awarded by the Foundation;
- (D) support the acquisition of instrumentation necessary to build research capacity at an eligible institution in research areas directly associated with the Foundation;
- (E) increase capability of an eligible institution to move technology into the marketplace;
- (F) increase engagement with industry to execute research through the SBIR and STTR programs (as defined in section 9(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(e)) and direct contracts at an eligible institution;
- (G) provide student engagement and research training opportunities at the undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral levels at an eligible institution;
- (H) further faculty development initiatives and strengthen institutional research training infrastructure, capacity, and competitiveness of an eligible institution; or

(I) address plans and prospects for long-term sustainability of institutional enhancements at an eligible institution resulting from the award including, if applicable, how the award may be leveraged by an eligible institution to build a broader base of support.

(4) AWARDS.—Awards made under this subsection shall be for periods of 3 years, and may be extended for periods of not more than 5 years.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out the activities in this Act.

(k) CHIEF DIVERSITY OFFICER OF THE NSF.—(1) CHIEF DIVERSITY OFFICER.—

(A) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall appoint a senior agency official within the Office of the Director as a Chief Diversity Officer.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Chief Diversity Officer shall have significant experience,

within the Federal Government and the science community, with diversity- and inclusion-related matters, including—

- (i) civil rights compliance;
- (ii) harassment policy, reviews, and investigations;
- (iii) equal employment opportunity; and
- (iv) disability policy.

(C) OVERSIGHT.—The Chief Diversity Officer shall direct the Office of Diversity and Inclusion of the Foundation and report directly to the Director in the performance of the duties of the Chief Diversity Officer under this subsection.

(2) DUTIES.—The Chief Diversity Officer is responsible for providing advice on policy, oversight, guidance, and coordination with respect to matters of the Foundation related to diversity and inclusion, including ensuring the geographic diversity of the Foundation programs. Other duties may include—

- (A) establishing and maintaining a strategic plan that publicly states a diversity definition, vision, and goals for the Foundation;
- (B) defining a set of strategic metrics that are—
 - (i) directly linked to key organizational priorities and goals;
 - (ii) actionable; and
 - (iii) actively used to implement the strategic plan under paragraph (1);
- (C) advising in the establishment of a strategic plan for diverse participation by individuals and institutions of higher education, including community colleges, historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges or universities, minority-serving institutions, institutions of higher education with an established STEM capacity building program focused on traditionally underrepresented populations in STEM, including Native Hawaiians, Alaska Natives, and Indians, and institutions from jurisdictions eligible to participate under section 113 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1862g);
- (D) advising in the establishment of a strategic plan for outreach to, and recruiting from, untapped locations and underrepresented populations;
- (E) advising on a diversity and inclusion strategy for the Foundation's portfolio of PreK-12 STEM education focused programs and activities, including goals for addressing barriers to participation;
- (F) advising on the application of the Foundation's broader impacts review criterion; and
- (G) performing such additional duties and exercise such powers as the Director may prescribe.

(3) FUNDING.—From any amounts appropriated for the Foundation for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, the Director shall allocate \$5,000,000 to carry out this subsection for each such year.

SEC. 7. FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term “covered individual” means the principal investigator, co-principal investigators, and any other person at the institution who is responsible for the design, conduct, or reporting of research or educational activities funded or proposed for funding by the Foundation.

(2) FOREIGN COUNTRY OF CONCERN.—The term “foreign country of concern” means the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or any other country deemed to be a country of concern as determined by the Department of State.

(3) MALIGN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TALENT RECRUITMENT PROGRAM.—The term “malign

foreign government talent recruitment program” means any program or activity that includes compensation, including cash, research funding, honorific titles, promised future compensation, or other types of remuneration, provided by the foreign state or an entity sponsored by the foreign state to the targeted individual in exchange for the individual transferring knowledge and expertise to the foreign country.

(b) BROADER IMPACTS.—

(1) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with a qualified independent organization to assess how the Broader Impacts review criterion is applied across the Foundation and make recommendations for improving the effectiveness for meeting the goals established in section 526 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-14).

(2) ACTIVITIES.—The Director shall award grants on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support activities to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and availability of resources for implementing the Broader Impacts review criterion, including—

(A) training and workshops for program officers, merit review panelists, grant office administrators, faculty, and students to improve understanding of the goals and the full range of potential broader impacts available to researchers to satisfy this criterion;

(B) repositories and clearinghouses for sharing best practices and facilitating collaboration; and

(C) tools for evaluating and documenting societal impacts of research.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Director should continue to identify opportunities to reduce the administrative burden on researchers.

(d) RESEARCH INTEGRITY AND SECURITY.—

(1) OFFICE OF RESEARCH SECURITY AND POLICY.—The Director shall maintain a Research Security and Policy office within the Office of the Director with no fewer than 4 full-time equivalent positions, in addition to the Chief of Research Security established in paragraph (2) of this subsection. The functions of the Research Security and Policy office shall be to coordinate all research security policy issues across the Foundation, including by—

(A) consulting and coordinating with the Foundation Office of Inspector General and with other Federal research agencies and intelligence and law enforcement agencies, as appropriate, through the National Science and Technology Council in accordance with the authority provided under section 1746 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 42 U.S.C. 6601 note), to identify and address potential security risks that threaten research integrity and other risks to the research enterprise;

(B) serving as the Foundation's primary resource for all issues related to the security and integrity of the conduct of Foundation-supported research;

(C) conducting outreach and education activities for awardees on research policies and potential security risks;

(D) educating Foundation program managers and other directorate staff on evaluating Foundation awards and awardees for potential security risks; and

(E) communicating reporting and disclosure requirements to awardees and applicants for funding.

(2) CHIEF OF RESEARCH SECURITY.—The Director shall appoint a senior agency official within the Office of the Director as a Chief of

Research Security, whose primary responsibility is to manage the office established under paragraph (1).

(3) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—No later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall provide a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate on the resources and the number of full time employees needed to carry out the functions of the Office established in paragraph (1).

(4) **ONLINE RESOURCE.**—The Director shall develop an online resource hosted on the Foundation's website containing up-to-date information, tailored for institutions and individual researchers, including—

(A) an explanation of Foundation research security policies;

(B) unclassified guidance on potential security risks that threaten scientific integrity and other risks to the research enterprise;

(C) examples of beneficial international collaborations and how such collaborations differ from foreign government interference efforts that threaten research integrity;

(D) promising practices for mitigating security risks that threaten research integrity; and

(E) additional reference materials, including tools that assist organizations seeking Foundation funding and awardees in information disclosure to the Foundation.

(5) **RISK ASSESSMENT CENTER.**—The Director shall enter into an agreement with a qualified independent organization to create a new risk assessment center to—

(A) help the Foundation develop the online resources under paragraph (4); and

(B) help awardees in assessing and identifying issues related to nondisclosure of current and pending research funding, risks to the Foundation merit review process, and other issues that may negatively affect the Foundation proposal and award process due to undue foreign interference.

(6) **RESEARCH GRANTS.**—The Director shall continue to award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research on the conduct of research and the research environment, including research on research misconduct or breaches of research integrity and detrimental research practices.

(7) **AUTHORITIES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to existing authorities for preventing waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement of federal funds, the Director, acting through the Office of Research Security and Policy and in coordination with the Foundation's Office of Inspector General, shall have the authority to—

(i) conduct risk assessments, including through the use of open-source analysis and analytical tools, of research and development award applications and disclosures to the Foundation, in coordination with the Risk Assessment Center established in paragraph (5);

(ii) request the submission to the Foundation, by an institution of higher education or other organization applying for a research and development award, of supporting documentation, including copies of contracts, grants, or any other agreement specific to foreign appointments, employment with a foreign institution, participation in a foreign talent program and other information reported as current and pending support for all

covered individuals in a research and development award application; and

(iii) upon receipt and review of the information provided under clause (ii) and in consultation with the institution of higher education or other organization submitting such information, initiate the substitution or removal of a covered individual from a research and development award, reduce the award funding amount, or suspend or terminate the award if the Director determines such contracts, grants, or agreements include obligations that—

(I) interfere with the capacity for Foundation-supported activities to be carried out; or

(II) create duplication with Foundation-supported activities.

(B) **LIMITATIONS.**—In exercising the authorities under this paragraph, the Director shall—

(i) take necessary steps, as practicable, to protect the privacy of all covered individuals and other parties involved in the application and disclosure assessments under clause (A)(i);

(ii) endeavor to provide justification for requests for supporting documentation made under clause (A)(ii);

(iii) require that allegations be proven by a preponderance of evidence; and

(iv) as practicable, afford subjects an opportunity to provide comments and rebuttal and an opportunity to appeal before final administrative action is taken.

(8) **MALIGN FOREIGN TALENT RECRUITMENT PROGRAM PROHIBITION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish a requirement that, as part of an application for a research and development award from the agency—

(i) each covered individual listed on the application for a research and development award certify that they are not an active participant of a malign foreign talent recruitment program from a foreign country of concern and will not be a participant in such a program for the duration of the award; and

(ii) each institution of higher education or other organization applying for such an award certify that each covered individual who is employed by the institution of higher education or other organization has been made aware of the requirement under this subsection.

(B) **INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.**—Each policy developed under subparagraph (A) shall not prohibit—

(i) making scholarly presentations regarding scientific information not otherwise controlled under current law;

(ii) participation in international conferences or other international exchanges, partnerships or programs that involve open and reciprocal exchange of scientific information, and which are aimed at advancing international scientific understanding; and

(iii) other international activities deemed appropriate by the Director.

(C) **LIMITATION.**—The policy developed under subparagraph (A) shall not apply retroactively to research and development awards made prior to the establishment of the policy by the Director.

(9) **SECURITY TRAINING MODULES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in collaboration with the Director of the National Institutes of Health and other relevant Federal research agencies, shall enter into an agreement or contract with a qualified entity for the development of online research security training modules for the research community, including modules focused on international collaboration and international travel, foreign interference, and rules for proper use of funds,

disclosure, conflict of commitment, and conflict of interest.

(B) **STAKEHOLDER INPUT.**—Prior to entering into the agreement under clause (A), the Director shall seek input from academic, private sector, intelligence, and law enforcement stakeholders regarding the scope and content of training modules, including the diversity of needs across institutions of higher education and other grantees of different sizes and types, and recommendations for minimizing administrative burden on institutions of higher education and researchers.

(C) **DEVELOPMENT.**—The Director shall ensure that the entity identified in (A)—

(i) develops modules that can be adapted and utilized across Federal research agencies; and

(ii) develops and implements a plan for regularly updating the modules as needed.

(D) **GUIDELINES.**—The Director, in collaboration with the Director of the National Institutes of Health, shall develop guidelines for institutions of higher education and other organizations receiving Federal research and development funds to use in developing their own training programs to address the unique needs, challenges, and risk profiles of such institutions, including adoption of training modules developed under this paragraph.

(E) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—Drawing on stakeholder input under subparagraph (B), not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish a requirement that, as part of an application for a research and development award from the Foundation—

(i) each covered individual listed on the application for a research and development award certify that they have completed research security training that meets the guidelines developed under clause (D) within one year of the application; and

(ii) each institution of higher education or other organization applying for such award certify that each covered individual who is employed by the institution or organization and listed on the application has been made aware of the requirement under this subparagraph.

(10) **RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT IN RESEARCH TRAINING.**—Section 7009 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science Act (42 U.S.C. 1862o-1) is amended by—

(A) striking “and postdoctoral researchers” and inserting “postdoctoral researchers, faculty, and other senior personnel”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following “, including mentor training”.

(11) **NATIONAL ACADEMIES GUIDE TO RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT IN RESEARCH.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with the Academies to update the report entitled “On Being a Scientist: A Guide to Responsible Conduct in Research” issued by the Academies. The report, as so updated, shall include—

(i) updated professional standards of conduct in research;

(ii) promising practices for preventing, addressing, and mitigating the negative impact of harassment, including sexual harassment and gender harassment as defined in the 2018 Academies report entitled “Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine”; and

(iii) promising practices for mitigating potential security risks that threaten research integrity.

(B) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the effective date of the agreement

under subparagraph (A), the Academies, as part of such agreement, shall submit to the Director and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the report referred to in such subparagraph, as updated pursuant to such subparagraph.

(e) RESEARCH ETHICS.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) a number of emerging areas of research have potential ethical, social, safety, and security implications that might be apparent as early as the basic research stage;

(B) the incorporation of ethical, social, safety, and security considerations into the research design and review process for Federal awards, may help mitigate potential harms before they happen;

(C) the Foundation's agreement with the Academies to conduct a study and make recommendations with respect to governance of research in emerging technologies is a positive step toward accomplishing this goal; and

(D) the Foundation should continue to work with stakeholders to understand and adopt policies that promote best practices for governance of research in emerging technologies at every stage of research.

(2) ETHICS STATEMENTS.—Drawing on stakeholder input, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall amend award proposal instructions to include a requirement for an ethics statement to be included as part of any proposal for funding prior to making the award. Such statement shall be considered by the Director in the review of proposals, taking into consideration any relevant input from the peer-reviewers for the proposal, and shall factor into award decisions as deemed necessary by the Director. Such statements may include, as appropriate—

(A) any foreseeable or quantifiable risks to society, including how the research could enable products, technologies, or other outcomes that could intentionally or unintentionally cause significant societal harm;

(B) how technical or social solutions can mitigate such risks and, as appropriate, a plan to implement such mitigation measures; and

(C) how partnerships and collaborations in the research can help mitigate potential harm and amplify potential societal benefits.

(3) GUIDANCE.—The Director shall solicit stakeholder input to develop clear guidance on what constitutes a foreseeable or quantifiable risk as described in paragraph (2)(A), and to the extent practicable harmonize this policy with existing ethical policies or related requirements for human subjects.

(4) RESEARCH.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support—

(A) research to assess the potential ethical and societal implications of Foundation-supported research and products or technologies enabled by such research, including the benefits and risks identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(A); and

(B) the development and verification of approaches to proactively mitigate foreseeable risks to society, including the technical and social solutions identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(B).

(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director shall encourage awardees to update their ethics statements as appropriate as part of the annual reports required by all awardees under the award terms and conditions.

(f) RESEARCH REPRODUCIBILITY AND REPLICABILITY.—Consistent with existing

Federal law for privacy, intellectual property, and security, the Director shall facilitate the public access to research products, including data, software, and code, developed as part of Foundation-supported projects.

(1) DATA MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

(A) The Director shall require that every proposal for funding for research include a machine-readable data management plan that includes a description of how the awardee will archive and preserve public access to data, software, and code developed as part of the proposed project.

(B) In carrying out the requirement in subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

(i) provide necessary resources, including trainings and workshops, to educate researchers and students on how to develop and review high quality data management plans;

(ii) ensure program officers and merit review panels are equipped with the resources and training necessary to review the quality of data management plans; and

(iii) ensure program officers and merit review panels treat data management plans as essential elements of grant proposals, where appropriate.

(2) OPEN REPOSITORIES.—The Director shall—

(A) coordinate with the heads of other Federal research agencies, and solicit input from the scientific community, to develop and widely disseminate a set of criteria for trusted open repositories, accounting for discipline-specific needs and necessary protections for sensitive information, to be used by Federally funded researchers for the sharing of data, software, and code;

(B) work with stakeholders to identify significant gaps in available repositories meeting the criteria developed under subparagraph (A) and options for supporting the development of additional or enhanced repositories;

(C) award grants on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) for the development, upgrades, and maintenance of open data repositories that meet the criteria developed under subparagraph (A);

(D) work with stakeholders and build on existing models, where appropriate, to establish a single, public, web-based point of access to help users locate repositories storing data, software, and code resulting from or used in Foundation-supported projects;

(E) work with stakeholders to establish the necessary policies and procedures and allocate the necessary resources to ensure, as practicable, data underlying published findings resulting from Foundation-supported projects are deposited in repositories meeting the criteria developed under subparagraph (A) at the time of publication;

(F) incentivize the deposition of data, software, and code into repositories that meet the criteria developed under subparagraph (A); and

(G) coordinate with the scientific publishing community to develop uniform consensus standards around data archiving and sharing.

(3) RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EDUCATION.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to—

(A) support research and development of open source, sustainable, usable tools and infrastructure that support reproducibility for a broad range of studies across different disciplines;

(B) support research on computational reproducibility, including the limits of reproducibility and the consistency of computa-

tional results in the development of new computation hardware, tools, and methods; and

(C) support the education and training of students, faculty, and researchers on computational methods, tools, and techniques to improve the quality and sharing of data, code, and supporting metadata to produce reproducible research.

(g) CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research to improve our understanding of the climate system and related human and environmental systems.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Activities funded by a grant under this subsection may include—

(A) fundamental research on climate forcings, feedbacks, responses, and thresholds in the earth system, including impacts on and contributions from local and regional systems;

(B) research on climate-related human behaviors and institutions;

(C) research on climate-related risk, vulnerability, resilience, and adaptive capacity of coupled human-environment systems, including risks to ecosystem stability and risks to vulnerable populations;

(D) research to support the development and implementation of effective strategies and tools for mitigating and adapting to climate change, including social strategies and research focused on local level forecasting, impacts, and challenges;

(E) research on the design, development, and assessment of effective information and decision-support systems, including understanding and developing effective dissemination pathways;

(F) improved modeling, projections, analyses, and assessments of climate and other Earth system changes;

(G) research to understand the atmospheric processes related to solar radiation management strategies and technologies and examine related economic, geopolitical, societal, environmental, and ethical implications, not including research designed to advance future deployment of these strategies and technologies.

(H) the development of effective strategies for educating and training future climate change researchers, and climate change response and mitigation professionals, in both research and development methods, as well as community engagement and science communication;

(I) the development of effective strategies for public and community engagement in the all stages of the research and development process; and

(J) partnerships with other agencies to address climate related challenges for specific agency missions.

(h) VIOLENCE RESEARCH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research to improve our understanding of the nature, scope, causes, consequences, prevention, and response to all forms of violence.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Activities funded by a grant under this subsection may include—

(A) research on the magnitude and distribution of fatal and nonfatal violence;

(B) research on risk and protective factors;

(C) research on the design, development, implementation, and evaluation of interventions for preventing and responding to violence;

(D) research on scaling up effective interventions; and

(E) one or more interdisciplinary research centers to conduct violence research, foster new and expanded collaborations, and support capacity building activities to increase the number and diversity of new researchers trained in cross-disciplinary violence research.

(i) SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES.—The Director shall—

(1) actively communicate opportunities and solicit proposals for social, behavioral, and economic science researchers to participate in cross-cutting and interdisciplinary programs, including the Convergence Accelerator and agency priority activities, and the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure program; and

(2) ensure social, behavioral, and economic science researchers are represented on relevant merit review panels for such activities.

(j) MEASURING IMPACTS OF FEDERALLY FUNDED R&D.—The Director shall award grants on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research and development of data, models, indicators, and associated analytical tools to improve our understanding of the impacts of Federally funded research on society, the economy, and the workforce, including domestic job creation.

(k) FOOD-ENERGY-WATER RESEARCH.—The Director shall award grants on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to—

(1) support research to significantly advance our understanding of the food-energy-water system through quantitative and computational modeling, including support for relevant cyberinfrastructure;

(2) develop real-time, cyber-enabled interfaces that improve understanding of the behavior of food-energy-water systems and increase decision support capability;

(3) support research that will lead to innovative solutions to critical food-energy-water system problems; and

(4) grow the scientific workforce capable of studying and managing the food-energy-water system, through education and other professional development.

(l) BIOLOGICAL FIELD STATIONS AND MARINE LABORATORIES.—The Director shall continue to support enhancing, repairing and maintaining research instrumentation, laboratories, telecommunications and housing at biological field stations and marine laboratories.

(m) SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.—In accordance with section 263 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, the Director shall carry out activities in support of sustainable chemistry, including—

(1) establishing a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support—

(A) individual investigators and teams of investigators, including to the extent practicable, early career investigators for research and development;

(B) collaborative research and development partnerships among universities, industry, and non-profit organizations; and

(C) integrating sustainable chemistry principles into elementary, secondary, undergraduate, and graduate chemistry and chemical engineering curriculum and research training, as appropriate to that level of education and training; and

(2) incorporating sustainable chemistry into existing Foundation research and development programs.

(n) RISK AND RESILIENCE RESEARCH.—The Director shall award grants on a competitive

basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to advance knowledge of risk assessment and predictability and to support the creation of tools and technologies, including advancing data analytics and utilization of artificial intelligence, for increased resilience through—

(1) improvements in our ability to understand, model, and predict extreme events and natural hazards, including pandemics;

(2) the creation of novel engineered systems solutions for resilient complex infrastructures, particularly those that address critical interdependence among infrastructures and leverage the growing infusion of cyber-physical-social components into the infrastructures;

(3) development of equipment and instrumentation for innovation in resilient engineered infrastructures;

(4) multidisciplinary research on the behaviors individuals and communities engage in to detect, perceive, understand, predict, assess, mitigate, and prevent risks and to improve and increase resilience.

(5) advancements in multidisciplinary wildfire science, including those related to air quality impacts, human behavior, and early detection and warning; and

(o) UAV TECHNOLOGIES.—The Director shall carry out a program of research and related activities for unmanned aerial vehicle technologies, which may include a prize competition pursuant to section 24 of the Stevenson-Wyden Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) and support for undergraduate and graduate curriculum development.

(p) LEVERAGING INTERNATIONAL EXPERTISE IN RESEARCH.—The Director shall explore and advance opportunities for leveraging international capabilities and resources that align with the Foundation and United States research community priorities and have the potential to benefit United States prosperity, security, health, and well-being, including through binational research and development organizations and foundations and by sending teams of Foundation scientific staff for site visits of scientific facilities and agencies in other countries.

(q) BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH COLLECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall continue to support databases, tools, methods, and other activities that secure and improve existing physical and digital biological research collections, improve the accessibility of collections and collection-related data for research and educational purposes, develop capacity for curation and collection management, and to transfer ownership of collections that are significant to the biological research community, including to museums and universities.

(2) SPECIMEN MANAGEMENT PLAN.—In consultation with other relevant Federal research agencies, the Director shall require that every proposal for funding for research that involves collecting or generating specimens include a specimen management plan that includes a description of how the specimens and associated data will be accessioned into and permanently maintained in an established biological collection.

(3) ACTION CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.—The Director shall award grants on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to establish an Action Center for Biological Collections to facilitate coordination and data sharing among communities of practice for research, education, workforce training, evaluation, and business model development.

(r) CLEAN WATER RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY ACCELERATION.—The Director shall

award grants on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to—

(1) support transdisciplinary research to significantly advance our understanding of water availability, quality, and dynamics and the impact of human activity and a changing climate on urban and rural water and wastewater systems;

(2) develop, pilot and deploy innovative technologies, systems, and other approaches to identifying and addressing challenges that affect water availability, quality, and security, including through direct engagement with affected communities and partnerships with the private sector, State, tribal, and local governments, non-profit organizations and water management professionals; and

(3) grow the scientific workforce capable of studying and managing water and wastewater systems, through education, training, and other professional development.

(s) TECHNOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH.—The Director shall award grants on a merit-based, competitive basis for research to—

(1) increase understanding of social media and consumer technology access and use patterns and related psychological and behavioral issues, particularly for adolescents; and

(2) explore the role of social media and consumer technology in rising rates of depressive symptoms, suicidal ideation, drug use, and deaths of despair, particularly for communities experiencing long-term economic distress.

(t) MANUFACTURING RESEARCH AMENDMENT.—Section 506(a) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-1(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by striking “and” before “virtual manufacturing”; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and artificial intelligence and machine learning.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) additive manufacturing, including new material designs, complex materials, rapid printing techniques, and real-time process controls; and

“(8) continuous manufacturing of biological products and similar innovative monitoring and control techniques.”.

(u) CRITICAL MINERALS MINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or nonprofit organizations (or consortium of such institutions or organizations) to support basic research that will accelerate innovation to advance critical minerals mining strategies and technologies for the purpose of making better use of domestic resources and eliminating national reliance on minerals and mineral materials that are subject to supply disruptions.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Activities funded by a grant under this subsection may include—

(A) advancing mining research and development activities to develop new mapping and mining technologies and techniques, including advanced critical mineral extraction, production, separation, alloying, or processing techniques and technologies that can decrease energy intensity, potential environmental impact and costs of those activities;

(B) conducting long-term Earth observation of reclaimed mine sites, including the study of the evolution of microbial diversity at such sites;

(C) examining the application of artificial intelligence for geological exploration of critical minerals, including what the size and diversity of data sets would be required;

(D) examining the application of machine learning for detection and sorting of critical minerals, including what the size and diversity of data sets would be required;

(E) conducting detailed isotope studies of critical minerals and the development of more refined geologic models;

(F) improved understanding of the geological and geochemical processes through which critical minerals form and are concentrated into economically viable deposits; or

(G) providing training and researcher opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students to prepare the next generation of mining engineers and researchers.

(3) EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The Director shall ensure awards made under this subsection are complementary and not duplicative of existing programs across the foundation and Federal Government.

(v) STUDY OF AI RESEARCH CAPACITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall conduct a study, or support the development of a study through the Science and Technology Policy Institute or by any other appropriate organization as determined by the Director, on artificial intelligence research capacity at U.S. institutions of higher education.

(2) STUDY CONTENTS.—The Director shall ensure that, at a minimum, the study under subsection (a) addresses the following topics:

(A) Which universities are putting out significant peer-reviewed artificial intelligence research, including based on quantity and number of citations.

(B) For each of the universities described in paragraph (1), what specific factors enable their AI research, including computing power, data sets and availability, specialized curriculum, and industry and other partnerships.

(C) How universities not included in paragraph (1) could implement the factors in paragraph (2) to produce AI research, as well as case studies that universities can look to as examples and potential pilot programs that the Federal Government could develop or support to help universities produce AI research.

(3) WORKSHOPS.—The Director may support workshops to help inform the study required under this subsection.

(4) PUBLICATION.—The Director shall ensure that the study carried out under this subsection is made publicly available not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(w) ADVANCING IOT FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE.—

(1) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION DIRECTIVE ON AGRICULTURAL SENSOR RESEARCH.—In awarding grants under its sensor systems and networked systems programs, the Director shall include in consideration of portfolio balance research and development on sensor connectivity in environments of intermittent connectivity and intermittent computation—

(A) to improve the reliable use of advanced sensing systems in rural and agricultural areas; and

(B) that considers—

(i) direct gateway access for locally stored data;

(ii) attenuation of signal transmission;

(iii) loss of signal transmission; and

(iv) at-scale performance for wireless power.

(2) UPDATING CONSIDERATIONS FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE NSF ADVANCED TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM.—Section 3 of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862i) is amended in subsection (e)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) applications that incorporate distance learning tools and approaches.”.

(3) GAO REVIEW.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide—

(A) a technology assessment of precision agriculture technologies, such as the existing use of—

(i) sensors, scanners, radio-frequency identification, and related technologies that can monitor soil properties, irrigation conditions, and plant physiology;

(ii) sensors, scanners, radio-frequency identification, and related technologies that can monitor livestock activity and health;

(iii) network connectivity and wireless communications that can securely support digital agriculture technologies in rural and remote areas;

(iv) aerial imagery generated by satellites or unmanned aerial vehicles;

(v) ground-based robotics;

(vi) control systems design and connectivity, such as smart irrigation control systems;

(vii) Global Positioning System-based applications; and

(viii) data management software and advanced analytics that can assist decision making and improve agricultural outcomes; and

(B) a review of Federal programs that provide support for precision agriculture research, development, adoption, education, or training, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(x) ASTRONOMY AND SATELLITE CONSTELLATIONS.—The Director shall support research into and the design, development, and testing of mitigation measures to address the impact of satellite constellations on Foundation scientific programs by—

(1) awarding grants on a competitive basis to support investigations into the impacts of satellite constellations on ground-based optical, infrared, and radio astronomy, including through existing programs such as Spectrum and Wireless Innovation enabled by Future Technologies (SWIFT) and the Spectrum Innovation Initiative;

(2) supporting research on satellite impacts and benefits and mitigation strategies to be carried out at one or more Foundation supported Federally Funded Research and Development Centers or large facilities, as appropriate; and

(3) supporting workshops related to the impact of satellite constellations on scientific research and how those constellations could be used to improve scientific research.

SEC. 8. RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) FACILITY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall continue the Facility Operation Transition pilot program for a total of five years.

(2) COST SHARING.—The Facility Operation Transition program shall provide funding for 10–50 percent of the operations and maintenance costs for major research facilities that are within the first five years of operation, where the share is determined based on—

(A) the operations and maintenance costs of the major research facility; and

(B) the capacity of the managing directorate or division to absorb such costs.

(3) REPORT.—After the fifth year of the pilot program, the Director shall transmit a report to Congress that includes—

(A) an assessment, that includes feedback from the research community, of the effectiveness of the pilot program for—

(i) supporting research directorates and divisions in balancing investments in research grants and funding for the initial operation and maintenance of major facilities;

(ii) incentivizing the development of new world-class facilities;

(iii) facilitating interagency and international partnerships;

(iv) funding core elements of multi-disciplinary facilities; and

(v) supporting facility divestment costs; and

(B) if deemed effective, a plan for permanent implementation of the pilot program.

(b) REVIEWS.—The Director shall periodically carry out reviews within each of the directorates and divisions to assess the cost and benefits of extending the operations of research facilities that have exceeded their planned operational lifespan.

(c) HELIUM CONSERVATION.—

(1) MAJOR RESEARCH INSTRUMENTATION SUPPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall support, through the Major Research Instrumentation program, proposal requests that include the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment and instrumentation to reduce consumption of helium.

(B) COST SHARING.—The Director may waive the cost-sharing requirement for helium conservation measures for non-Ph.D.-granting institutions of higher education and Ph.D.-granting institutions of higher education that are not ranked among the top 100 institutions receiving Federal research and development funding, as documented by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—No later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and annually for the subsequent two years, the Director shall submit an annual report to Congress on the use of funding awarded by the Foundation for the purchase and conservation of helium. The report should include—

(A) the volume and price of helium purchased;

(B) changes in pricing and availability of helium; and

(C) any supply disruptions impacting a substantial number of institutions.

(d) ADVANCED COMPUTING.—

(1) COMPUTING NEEDS.—To gather information about the computational needs of Foundation-funded projects, the Director shall require grant proposals submitted to the Foundation, as appropriate, to include estimates of computational resource needs for projects that require use of advanced computing. The Director shall encourage and provide access to tools that facilitate the inclusion of these measures, including those identified in the 2016 Academies report entitled “Future Directions for NSF Advanced Computing Infrastructure to Support U.S. Science and Engineering in 2017–2020”.

(2) REPORTS.—The Director shall document and publish every two years a summary of the amount and types of advanced computing capabilities that are needed to fully meet the Foundation’s project needs as identified under paragraph (1).

(3) ROADMAP.—To set priorities and guide strategic decisions regarding investments in advanced computing capabilities, the Director shall develop, publish, and regularly update a 5-year advanced computing roadmap that—

(A) describes the advanced computing resources and capabilities that would fully meet anticipated project needs, including through investments in the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure program and the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account;

(B) draws on community input, information contained in research proposals, allocation requests, insights from Foundation-funded cyber-infrastructure operators, and Foundation-wide information gathering regarding community needs;

(C) considers computational needs of planned major facilities;

(D) reflects anticipated technology trends;

(E) informs users and potential partners about future facilities and services;

(F) addresses the needs of groups historically underrepresented in STEM and geographic regions with low availability and high demand for advanced computing resources;

(G) considers how Foundation-supported advanced computing capabilities can be leveraged for activities through the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions; and

(H) provides an update to Congress about the level of funding necessary to fully meet computational resource needs for the research community.

(4) SECURING AMERICAN RESEARCH FROM CYBER THEFT.—

(A) NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UPDATE.—Section 101(a)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended—

(i) by moving the margins of subparagraphs (D) and (J) through (O) two ems to the left;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (J) through (O) as subparagraphs (K) through (P), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following:

“(J) provide for improving the security, reliability, and resiliency of computing and networking systems used by institutions of higher education and other nonprofit research institutions for the processing, storage and transmission of sensitive federally funded research and associated data;”.

(B) COMPUTING ENCLAVE PILOT PROGRAM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a pilot program to award grants to ensure the security of federally-supported research data and to assist regional institutions of higher education and their researchers in compliance with regulations regarding the safeguarding of sensitive information and other relevant regulations and Federal guidelines.

(ii) STRUCTURE.—In carrying out the pilot program established pursuant to clause (i), the Director shall select three institutions of higher education from among institutions classified under the Indiana University Center for Postsecondary Research Carnegie Classification as a doctorate-granting university with a very high level of research activity, and with a history of working with secure information for the development, installation, maintenance, or sustainment of secure computing enclaves.

(iii) REGIONALIZATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In selecting universities pursuant to clause (ii), the Director shall give preference to institutions of higher education with the capability of serving other regional universities.

(II) GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSAL.—The enclaves should be geographically dispersed to better meet the needs of regional interests.

(iv) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The Director shall work with institutions of higher education selected pursuant to clause (ii) to—

(I) develop an approved design blueprint for compliance with Federal data protection protocols;

(II) develop a comprehensive and confidential list, or a bill of materials, of each binary

component of the software, firmware, or product that is required to deploy additional secure computing enclaves;

(III) develop templates for all policies and procedures required to operate the secure computing enclave in a research setting;

(IV) develop a system security plan template; and

(V) develop a process for managing a plan of action and milestones for the secure computing enclave.

(v) DURATION.—Subject to other availability of appropriations, the pilot program established pursuant to clause (i) shall operate for not less than 3 years.

(vi) REPORT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall report to Congress not later than 6 months after the completion of the pilot program under clause (i).

(II) CONTENTS.—The report required under subclause (I) shall include—

(aa) an assessment of the pilot program under clause (i), including an assessment of the security benefits provided by such secure computing enclaves;

(bb) recommendations related to the value of expanding the network of secure computing enclaves; and

(cc) recommendations on the efficacy of the use of secure computing enclaves by other Federal agencies in a broader effort to expand security of Federal research.

(vii) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director, \$38,000,000 for fiscal years 2022 through 2024, to carry out the activities outlined in this section.

(e) NATIONAL SECURE DATA SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in consultation with the Chief Statistician of the United States, shall establish a demonstration project to develop, refine and test models to inform the full implementation of the Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking recommendation for a government-wide data linkage and access infrastructure for statistical activities conducted for statistical purposes, as defined in chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish a National Secure Data Service demonstration project. The National Secure Data Service demonstration project shall be—

(A) aligned with the principles, best practices, and priority actions recommended by the Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building, to the extent feasible; and

(B) operated directly by or via a contract that is managed by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics.

(3) DATA.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall engage with Federal and State agencies to collect, acquire, analyze, report, and disseminate statistical data in the United States and other nations to support government-wide evidence-building activities consistent with the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018.

(4) PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIONS.—If the Director issues a management contract under paragraph (2), the awardee shall be designated as an “agent” under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, subchapter III, section 3561 et seq., with all requirements and obligations for protecting confidential information delineated in the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018 and the Privacy Act of 1974.

(5) TECHNOLOGY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall consider application and use of systems and technologies that incorporate protection measures to reasonably ensure confidential data and statistical products are protected in accordance

with obligations under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, subchapter III, section 3561 et seq., including systems and technologies that ensure raw data and other sensitive inputs are not accessible to recipients of statistical outputs from the National Secure Data Service demonstration project.

(6) TRANSPARENCY.—The National Secure Data Service established under paragraph (2) shall maintain a public website with up-to-date information on supported projects.

(7) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Secure Data Service demonstration project established under paragraph (2) shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(A) a description of policies for protecting data, consistent with applicable federal law;

(B) a comprehensive description of all completed or active data linkage activities and projects;

(C) an assessment of the effectiveness of the demonstration project for mitigating risks and removing barriers to a sustained implementation of the National Secure Data Service as recommended by the Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking; and

(D) if deemed effective by the Director, a plan for scaling up the demonstration project to facilitate data access for evidence building while ensuring transparency and privacy.

(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this subsection \$9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 9. DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriated funds, there is established within the Foundation the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to advance research and development solutions to address societal and national challenges for the benefit of all Americans.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Directorate established under subsection (a) is to support use-inspired research, accelerate the translation of Foundation-supported fundamental research and to advance technologies, facilitate commercialization and use of Federally funded research, and expand the pipeline of United States students and researchers in areas of societal and national importance.

(c) ACTIVITIES.—The Director shall achieve the purposes described in subsection (b) by awarding financial assistance through the Directorate to—

(1) support transformational advances in use-inspired and translational research through diverse funding mechanisms and models, including convergence accelerators;

(2) translate research into science and engineering innovations, including through developing innovative approaches to connect research with societal outcomes, developing approaches to technology transfer that do not rely only on traditional market and commercialization tools, education and training for students and researchers on engaging with end users and the public, partnerships that facilitate research uptake, application, and scaling, prototype development, entrepreneurial education, developing tech-to-market strategies, and partnerships that connect research products to businesses, accelerators, and incubators and encourage the formation and growth of new companies;

(3) develop and expand sustainable and mutually-beneficial use-inspired and translational research and development partnerships and collaborations among institutions of higher education, including minority serving institutions and emerging research institutions, non-profit organizations,

labor organizations, businesses and other for-profit entities, Federal or State agencies, community organizations, other Foundation directorates, national labs, field stations and marine laboratories, international entities as appropriate, binational research and development foundations and funds, excluding foreign entities of concern, and other organizations;

(4) build capacity for use-inspired and translational research at institutions of higher education, including necessary administrative support;

(5) expand opportunities for researchers to contribute to use-inspired and translational research including through support for workshops and conferences, targeted incentives and training, and multidisciplinary research centers;

(6) support the education, mentoring, and training of undergraduate students, graduate students, and postdoctoral researchers in use-inspired and translational approaches to research and entrepreneurship in key focus areas identified under subsection (g) through scholarships, fellowships, and traineeships;

(7) support translational research infrastructure, including platforms and testbeds, data management and software tools, and networks and communication platforms for interactive and collective learning and information sharing;

(8) identify social, behavioral, and economic drivers and consequences of technological innovations; and

(9) ensure the programmatic work of the Directorate and Foundation incorporates a worker perspective through participation by labor organizations and workforce training organizations.

(d) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall appoint an Assistant Director responsible for the management of the Directorate established under this section.

(2) TERM LIMIT.—The Assistant Director appointed under paragraph (1) shall serve a term lasting no longer than 4 years.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Assistant Director shall be an individual, who by reason of professional background and experience, is specially qualified to—

(A) advise the Director on all matters pertaining to use-inspired and translational research, development, and commercialization at the Foundation, including partnership with the private sector and other users of Foundation funded research; and

(B) develop and implement the necessary policies and procedures to promote a culture of use-inspired and translational research within the Directorate and across the Foundation and carry out the responsibilities under paragraph (4).

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Assistant Director shall include—

(A) advising the Director on all matters pertaining to use-inspired and translational research and development activities at the Foundation, including effective practices for convergence research;

(B) identifying opportunities for and facilitating coordination and collaboration, where appropriate, on use-inspired and translational research, development, commercialization, and societal application activities—

(i) among the offices, directorates, and divisions within the Foundation; and

(ii) between the Foundation and stakeholders in academia, the private sector, including non-profit entities, labor organizations, Federal or State agencies, and international entities, as appropriate;

(C) ensuring that the activities carried out under this section are not duplicative of activities supported by other parts of the

Foundation or other relevant Federal agencies;

(D) approving all new programs within the Directorate;

(E) developing and testing diverse merit-review models and mechanisms for selecting and providing awards for use-inspired and translational research and development at different scales, from individual investigator awards to large multi-institution collaborations;

(F) assessing the success of programs;

(G) administering awards to achieve the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(H) performing other such duties pertaining to the purposes in subsection (b) as are required by the Director.

(5) RELATIONSHIP TO THE DIRECTOR.—The Assistant Director shall report to the Director.

(6) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROGRAMS.—No other directorate within the Foundation shall report to the Assistant Director.

(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) the Director shall establish an advisory committee to assess, and make recommendations regarding, the activities carried out under this section.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The advisory committee members shall—

(A) be individuals with relevant experience or expertise, including individuals from industry and national labs, educators, academic subject matter experts, including individuals with knowledge of the technical and social dimensions of science and technology, technology transfer experts, labor organizations, and representatives of civil society, community organizations, and other non-governmental organizations; and

(B) consist of at least 10 members broadly representative of stakeholders, including no less than 3 members from the private sector, none of whom shall be an employee of the Federal Government.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Committee shall be responsible for—

(A) reviewing and evaluating activities carried out under this section; and

(B) assessing the success of the Directorate in and proposing new strategies for fulfilling the purposes in subsection (b).

(f) EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The Convergence Accelerator, the Growing Convergence Research Big Idea, and any other program, at the discretion of the Director, may be managed by the Directorate.

(g) FOCUS AREAS.—In consultation with the Assistant Director, the Board, and other Federal agencies and taking into account advice under subsection (e), the Director shall identify, and regularly update, up to 5 focus areas to guide activities under this section. In selecting such focus areas, the Director shall consider the following societal challenges:

(1) Climate change and environmental sustainability.

(2) Global competitiveness and domestic job creation in critical technologies.

(3) Cybersecurity.

(4) National security.

(5) STEM education and workforce.

(6) Social and economic inequality.

(h) TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may award grants and cooperative agreements to institutions of higher education, or consortia thereof, for the planning, establishment, and support of Technology Research Institutes in key technology areas, as determined by the Director.

(2) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this section may be used by a Technology Research Institute to—

(A) conduct fundamental research to advance innovation in a key technology;

(B) conduct research involving a key technology to solve challenges with social, economic, health, scientific, and national security implications;

(C) further the development, adoption, and commercialization of innovations in key technology focus areas, including through partnership with other Federal agencies and Federal laboratories, industry, including startup companies, labor organizations, civil society organizations, and state and local, and Tribal governments.

(D) develop and manage multi-user research testbeds and instrumentation for key technologies;

(E) develop and manage an accessible repository, as appropriate, for research data and computational models relevant to the relevant key technology field, consistent with applicable privacy and intellectual property laws;

(F) convene national workshops for researchers and other stakeholders in that technology area;

(G) establish traineeship programs for graduate students who pursue research related to the technology leading to a masters or doctorate degree by providing funding and other assistance, and by providing graduate students opportunities for research experiences in government or industry related to the students' studies in that technology area;

(H) engage in outreach and engagement to broaden participation in technology research and education; and

(I) support such other activities that the Director determines appropriate.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making awards under this section, the Director may consider the extent to which the activities proposed—

(A) have the potential to create an innovation ecosystem, or enhance existing ecosystems, to translate Technology Research Institute research into applications and products, as appropriate to the topic of each Institute;

(B) support transdisciplinary research and development across multiple institutions of higher education and organizations;

(C) support transdisciplinary education activities, including curriculum development, research experiences, and faculty professional development across undergraduate, graduate, and professional academic programs;

(D) involve partnerships with multiple types of institutions, including emerging research institutions, historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority serving institutions, and with other Federal agencies, Federal laboratories, industry, state, local, and Tribal governments, labor organizations, civil society organizations, and other entities that may use or be affected by the technology; and

(E) include a component that addresses the ethical, societal, safety, and security implications relevant to the application of the technology.

(4) DURATION.—

(A) INITIAL PERIOD.—An award under this section shall be for an initial period of 5 years.

(B) RENEWAL.—An established Technology Institute may apply for, and the Director may grant, extended funding for periods of 5 years on a merit-reviewed basis.

(5) APPLICATION.—An institution of higher education or consortia thereof seeking financial assistance under this section shall submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require.

(6) COMPETITIVE, MERIT-REVIEW.—In making awards under the section, the Director shall—

(A) use a competitive, merit review process that includes peer review by a diverse group of individuals with relevant expertise from both the private and public sectors; and

(B) ensure the focus areas of the Institute do not substantially and unnecessarily duplicate the efforts of any other Technology Research Institute or any other similar effort at another Federal agency.

(7) COLLABORATION.—In making awards under this section, the Director may collaborate with Federal departments and agencies whose missions contribute to or are affected by the technology focus area of the institute.

(I) PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.—Section 602 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (42 U.S.C. 1862s-9) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d), the following:

“(e) PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the program established in section 508 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-2) and the activities authorized under this section, the Director shall award grants to eligible entities for planning and capacity building at institutions of higher education.

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘eligible entity’ means an institution of higher education (or a consortium of such institutions) that, according to the data published by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, is not, on average, among the top 100 institutions in Federal R&D expenditures during the 3 year period prior to the year of the award.

“(3) USE OF FUNDS.—In addition to activities listed under subsection (c), an eligible entity receiving a grant under this subsection may use funds to—

“(A) ensure the availability of staff, including technology transfer professionals, entrepreneurs in residence, and other mentors as required to accomplish the purpose of this subsection;

“(B) revise institution policies, including policies related to intellectual property and faculty entrepreneurship, and taking other necessary steps to implement relevant best practices for academic technology transfer;

“(C) develop new local and regional partnerships among institutions of higher education and between institutions of higher education and private sector entities and other relevant organizations with the purpose of building networks, expertise, and other capacity to identify promising research that may have potential market value and enable researchers to pursue further development and transfer of their ideas into possible commercial or other use;

“(D) develop seminars, courses, and other educational opportunities for students, postdoctoral researchers, faculty, and other relevant staff at institutions of higher education to increase awareness and understanding of entrepreneurship, patenting, business planning, and other areas relevant to technology transfer, and connect students and researchers to relevant resources, including mentors in the private sector; and

“(E) create and fund competitions to allow entrepreneurial students and faculty to illustrate the commercialization potential of their ideas.

“(4) MINIMUM DURATION AND SIZE OF AWARD.—Grants awarded under this subsection shall be at least 3 years in duration and \$500,000 in total amount.

“(5) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity seeking funding under this subsection shall submit an application to the Director of the Foundation at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as such Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum, a description of how the eligible entity submitting an application plans to sustain the proposed activities beyond the duration of the grant.

“(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—From within funds authorized for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions, there are authorized to carry out the activities under this subsection \$40 million for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”

(J) ENTREPRENEURIAL FELLOWSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award fellowships to Ph.D.-trained scientists and engineers to help develop leaders capable of maturing promising ideas and technologies from lab to market and forge connections between academic research and government, industry, and finance.

(2) APPLICATIONS.—An applicant for a fellowship under this subsection shall submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. At a minimum, the Director shall require that applicants—

(A) have completed a doctoral degree in a STEM field no more than 5 years prior to the date of the application; and

(B) have included in the application a letter of support from the intended host institution that describes how the fellow will be embedded in that institution’s research environment.

(3) OUTREACH.—The Director shall conduct program outreach to recruit fellowship applicants—

(A) from diverse research institutions;

(B) from all regions of the country; and

(C) from groups historically underrepresented in STEM fields;

(4) The Director may enter into an agreement with a third-party entity to administer the fellowships, subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director \$100,000,000 for fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to carry out the activities outlined in this subsection.

(K) LOW-INCOME SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award scholarships to low-income individuals to enable such individuals to pursue associate, undergraduate, or graduate level degrees in mathematics, engineering, or computer science.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a scholarship under this section, an individual—

(i) must be a citizen of the United States, a national of the United States (as defined in section 1101(a) of title 8), an alien admitted as a refugee under section 1157 of title 8, or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence;

(ii) shall prepare and submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require; and

(iii) shall certify to the Director that the individual intends to use amounts received under the scholarship to enroll or continue enrollment at an institution of higher education (as defined in section 1001(a) of title 20) in order to pursue an associate, undergraduate, or graduate level degree in mathematics, engineering, computer science, or other technology and science programs designated by the Director.

(B) ABILITY.—Awards of scholarships under this section shall be made by the Director solely on the basis of the ability of the applicant, except that in any case in which 2 or more applicants for scholarships are deemed by the Director to be possessed of substantially equal ability, and there are not sufficient scholarships available to grant one to each of such applicants, the available scholarship or scholarships shall be awarded to the applicants in a manner that will tend to result in a geographically wide distribution throughout the United States of recipients’ places of permanent residence.

(3) SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT AND RENEWAL.—The amount of a scholarship awarded under this section shall be determined by the Director. The Director may renew scholarships for up to 5 years.

(4) AUTHORIZATION.—Of amounts authorized for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions, \$100,000,000 shall be authorized for this program.

(L) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available to carry out this section shall be available for transfer to other offices, directorates, or divisions within the Foundation for such use as is consistent with the purposes for which such funds are provided.

(2) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER FROM OTHER OFFICES.—No funds shall be available for transfer to the Directorate established under this section from other offices, directorates, or divisions within the Foundation.

(M) AUTHORITIES.—In addition to existing authorities available to the Foundation, the Director may exercise the following authorities in carrying out the activities under this section:

(1) AWARDS.—In carrying out this section, the Director may provide awards in the form of grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, cash prizes, and other transactions.

(2) APPOINTMENTS.—The Director shall have the authority to make appointments of scientific, engineering, and professional personnel for carrying out research and development functions which require the services of specially qualified personnel relating to the focus areas identified under subsection (g) and such other areas of national research priorities as the Director may determine.

(N) ETHICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIETAL CONSIDERATIONS.—The Director shall establish policies regarding engagement with experts in the social dimensions of science and technology and set up formal avenues for public input, as appropriate, to ensure that ethical, legal, and societal considerations are explicitly integrated into the priorities for the Directorate, including the selection of focus areas under subsection (g), the award-making process, and throughout all stages of supported projects.

(O) REPORTS AND ROADMAPS.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director shall provide to the relevant authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress an annual report describing projects supported by the Directorate during the previous year.

(2) ROADMAP.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall provide to the relevant authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress a roadmap describing the strategic vision that the Directorate will use to guide investment decisions over the following 3 years.

(P) EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the Directorate has been in operation for 6 years, the National Science Board shall evaluate how well the Directorate is achieving the purposes identified in subsection (b), including an assessment of the impact of Directorate activities on the Foundation’s primary science mission.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The evaluation shall include—

(A) a recommendation on whether the Directorate should be continued or terminated; and

(B) a description of lessons learned from operation of the Directorate.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—On completion of the evaluation, the evaluation shall be made available to Congress and the public.

SEC. 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENTS.

(a) SUPPORTING VETERANS IN STEM CAREERS.—Section 3(c) of the Supporting Veterans in STEM Careers Act is amended by striking “annual” and inserting “biennial”.

(b) SUNSHINE ACT COMPLIANCE.—Section 15 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) so that paragraph (3) reads as follows:

“(3) COMPLIANCE REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Foundation shall conduct a review of the compliance by the Board with the requirements described in paragraph (2) as necessary based on a triennial risk assessment. Any review deemed necessary shall examine the proposed and actual content of closed meetings and determine whether the closure of the meetings was consistent with section 552b of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5) and inserting the following:

“(4) MATERIALS RELATING TO CLOSED PORTIONS OF MEETING.—To facilitate the risk assessment required under paragraph (3) of this subsection, and any subsequent review conducted by the Inspector General, the Office of the National Science Board shall maintain the General Counsel’s certificate, the presiding officer’s statement, and a transcript or recording of any closed meeting, for at least 3 years after such meeting.”.

(c) SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING INDICATORS REPORT SUBMISSION.—Section 4(j)(1) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863(j)(1)) is amended by striking “January 15” and inserting “March 15”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2025, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2225, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act.

The United States has long been a beacon of excellence in science and engineering. We are at a time of markedly increased global competition in research and development. However, while we should be cognizant of our increasing global competition, we must not be constrained by it. To continue to lead, we must chart our own course.

First and foremost, we must significantly boost funding for science. For years, we have allowed billions of dol-

lars of excellent research to go unfunded.

Second, we must fully leverage our STEM talent. We need to empower more women, people of color, rural students, and other underrepresented groups to contribute.

Finally, we must ensure the benefits of science are widely shared. We are at a critical juncture in our Nation’s history, and we need to be more focused on the role of science in our society.

Science and technology are powerful tools for helping solve society’s most pressing challenges. But as this pandemic has demonstrated, some communities and their needs have long been overlooked. We must give voice to a wider range of stakeholders in guiding scientific research.

For more than seven decades, the National Science Foundation has played a critical role in supporting research. Many of the innovations that have fueled American prosperity and security would not have been possible without NSF-funded science.

As we look to the agency’s future, we must seize this opportunity to build upon and leverage its strengths. I believe this legislation does just that.

After a decade of flat funding, H.R. 2225 provides a much-needed increase in funding. The bill sets NSF on a path for steady, sustainable growth. The bill addresses challenges at all levels of STEM education and training. It supports activities and partnerships to broaden participation in NSF-funded projects.

Finally, this bill establishes a new directorate to accelerate progress on emerging technologies and advanced research-driven solutions to societal challenges like climate change and inequality.

This bill is the result of over a year and a half of close, bipartisan collaboration. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held multiple hearings and markups to inform its development. We incorporated feedback from dozens of stakeholder groups, policy experts, and thought leaders. And this is reflected in the fact that the bill has been endorsed by 50 scientific societies, universities, and industry associations.

I want to thank Ranking Member LUCAS for his partnership in developing this legislation. I also want to thank his staff, in particular, Jennifer Wickre and Catherine Johnson, for their contributions.

And the Science Committee staff on the Democratic side, I would like to thank Dahlia Sokolov and Sara Barber for all of their hard work on this bill.

I also want to thank Speaker PELOSI’s staff, Kenneth Russell DeGraff and Reva Price, for helping to get this bill to the floor today.

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

□ 1700

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2225, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act.

This legislation is one of two Science Committee bills under consideration today to reinforce America’s global scientific leadership and fend off competition from the Chinese Communist Party.

Together, the NSF for the Future Act and the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act represent a comprehensive and sustainable approach to building American competitiveness.

Before I discuss the specifics of the NSF for the Future Act, I want to emphasize why it is so critical we act now to counter the threat from the Communist leadership in China and reinvest in American science and technology.

Make no mistake, this is a threat. For years, China has been working to steal, both literally and figuratively, our playbook for innovation. That is because leading the world in science and technology gives you a significant advantage when it comes to national security, cybersecurity, and economic growth.

It is no wonder, then, that we have seen the Chinese Communist Party pursue a technological advantage over us through forced acquisitions, malign foreign talent programs, and intellectual property theft.

They are also outspending us, plain and simple. China’s R&D spending increased more than 50 percent between 2011 and 2016. In that same period, our investment fell by 12 percent, in absolute terms.

There is no question, we must act now to redouble our commitment to American research and development if we are to remain the global leader in science and technology.

This issue is so important that even our colleagues in the Senate have decided to address it. And while some legislative observers have noted that their approach to this has been less organized and focused, I appreciate that they recognize the urgency of the problem we are facing.

While the Senate chose to tack on countless special interest provisions, the House Science Committee approached this in a deliberative manner, spending more than a year working with stakeholders in government, academia, and industry to identify the best way to invest in our research enterprise and support American competitiveness.

The result is two bipartisan bills that significantly increase research funding while adding strong protections to keep it safe from foreign theft.

The NSF for the Future Act doubles funding for basic research over 5 years, investing a total of \$78 billion.

It also includes \$13 billion in funding for a new Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions, focused on translating the discoveries funded by the foundation into solutions that can be applied to national and societal challenges.

H.R. 2225 helps expand our STEM workforce so that, as we create the technological jobs of the future, we are also developing American workers to fill them. It invests in STEM education at every level, from pre-K to post-doc programs, ensuring all Americans have access to high-quality STEM resources.

Our bill also expands the geographic diversity of American R&D by building research capabilities at minority-serving institutions and universities outside of the top 100 research institutions.

Importantly, the NSF for the Future Act has a strong focus on protecting taxpayer-funded research from adversaries like China, Russia, and Iran. Among the protections included in the bill is a provision that prohibits any grant recipients from participating in malign talent recruitment programs, like the Thousand Talents program.

Protections like these are all the more important as we increase investments in our research enterprise.

H.R. 2225 is a strategic and sustainable approach to investing in America science and technology. I would like to thank my colleague, Chairwoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, for all of the work she has done with me to get this bill before the floor today.

At every step in this process, Science Committee Republicans and Democrats have worked together to identify the challenges we face and craft the strongest possible legislation to support American competitiveness. That is due in large part to the chairwoman's leadership and our shared commitment to making sure America has the best research and development enterprise in the world.

Mr. Speaker, with U.S. leadership in science and technology at risk, the U.S. must recommit to supporting basic research, cutting-edge facilities, and a thriving domestic STEM workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to take action now by supporting the NSF for the Future Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS), the chair of the Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the NSF for the Future Act, a bipartisan bill to revitalize one of the most important pillars of our Federal Government's investments in innovation, the National Science Foundation.

I certainly want to recognize the great work of Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their leadership in developing this forward-looking legislation. I was so proud to help usher it through my Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

The commitment to bipartisan collaboration and engagement with a wide range of stakeholders has resulted in a carefully crafted bill that provides a much-needed infusion of funding and

addresses needs across the agency's portfolio.

The NSF for the Future Act has been endorsed by nearly 50 organizations, including the AFL-CIO, American Society of Civil Engineers, the Semiconductor Industry Association, and higher education institutions across the country.

The bill puts forth a suite of sweeping proposals, from scaling up preK-12 STEM education research innovations and modernizing higher education student training to funding more research infrastructure and expanding opportunities to participate in NSF-funded projects.

The NSF for the Future Act also supports the evolution of the NSF by ramping up support for use-inspired and translational research through the creation of a partnership-driven, solutions-oriented directorate.

The National Science Foundation plays a pivotal role in our research ecosystem. As the only Federal agency charged with supporting fundamental research across all scientific disciplines, we cannot risk undermining or diminishing this function. Our capacity to innovate will be constrained if we choke off the flow of fundamental research dollars.

As members of the Science Committee, we know all too well what is at stake and what we are doing to conduct our due diligence here today. We have held hearing after hearing to explore the challenges and opportunities for advancing NSF's mission through a comprehensive reauthorization bill.

We heard from the NSF's director and chair of the National Science Board that the agency is poised to take on an infusion of funding and an expansion of its mission to deliver the benefits of research to the American people.

We heard from stakeholders all across the country in academia and from the private sector and innovation policy experts that the NSF is an essential asset that has been squeezed by flat budgets for too long.

Yes, here today is a bipartisan effort to commit to doubling scientific research funding in this country. We all remember the headline we got several years ago that diminished the funding for this agency, that gave us the projection of a lost generation in scientific research, yet here today we are committed to action because innovation is the great propeller of this Nation.

The challenges—the unique challenges that we have faced in the 21st century have been bested time and time again because of what we do as Americans: We innovate. And I know that all too well as a Member of Congress from Michigan dedicated to the production and the patents and the hard work to produce results.

Increasing the budget of the NSF is also not nearly enough. A new directorate charged with use-inspired research with a focus on expanding opportunities, forging new partnerships,

and engagement with the public is needed to chart the course forward for this agency. It is time.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ), the ranking member of the Research and Technology Subcommittee.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2225, the NSF for the Future Act, which I am proud to be an original cosponsor of, along with Chairwoman JOHNSON, Ranking Member LUCAS, and Chairwoman STEVENS.

As ranking member of the Research and Technology Subcommittee, I am proud of the process this bill went through to get here today, with well over a year's work, including meetings, roundtables, legislative hearings, and two committee markups.

The final bill includes over 13 Republican amendments and standalone pieces of legislation and 11 recommendations from the House GOP's China Task Force. It is projected that China surpassed the United States in 2019, in total research and development spending.

I would like to thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their leadership throughout this process, which set the tone for developing thoughtful legislation.

H.R. 2225 takes important steps in expanding the mission of the National Science Foundation to ensure we maintain our edge against rising global competition, while protecting the foundation's primary mission of supporting fundamental research.

It makes key investments in the STEM workforce to expand the American talent pipeline. It supports world-class research facilities, like Embry-Riddle, Bethune-Cookman, and Stetson Universities, all of which are in my district. It promotes the research needed to develop revolutionary technologies that are crucial to our national and economic security.

While making these investments, we also secure taxpayer-funded research and technologies from adversaries like the Chinese Communist Party.

The National Science Foundation Inspector General is seeing a 1,000 percent increase in FBI referrals for research theft inquiries. H.R. 2225 gives the NSF security office the resources, the authority, and the tools for the foundation, for the sponsoring institutions, and for the applicants to identify and address malign foreign influence and to address research theft.

The bill also instructs the NSF to develop mandatory security training to ensure that individual researchers, frankly, have no more excuses and that they understand the threat and the Federal policies and guidelines.

Lastly, Representative RANDY FEENSTRA and I successfully added an amendment during the full committee markup that bans grant applicants from participating in malign foreign

talent programs, like the Chinese Communist Party's Thousand Talents program.

It is critical that we strike a balance between keeping our research enterprise open, but also protecting it from adversaries who seek to take advantage of our open system.

There is more work to be done, but I think these provisions take some big steps in striking that balance.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering H.R. 2225, the NSF for the Future Act; and H.R. 3593, the DOE Science for the Future Act. Both are tributes to the thoughtful bipartisan leadership and the staff of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, on which I have the honor of serving.

Last Congress, the Science Committee found itself in the remarkable position of discussing dueling bipartisan proposals to essentially double the science budgets, which, needless to say, represents a big change from years past.

Out of that shared commitment to the future came the thoughtful and bipartisan NSF for the Future Act and the DOE Science for the Future Act. These bills, which represent significant and overdue increases to the budgets for the NSF and the DOE Office of Science, are crucial to ensuring that our Nation maintains its leadership in the science that will continue to change the world.

H.R. 2225 was specifically written to ensure that the NSF will have the funds to accept a much larger fraction of the qualified research proposals that it receives every year, which is the single most important thing that we can do to ensure the health of the science it supports.

□ 1715

H.R. 3593 contains aggressive but feasible budget profiles for the existing programs of DOE's Office of Science. It has specific language to reexamine opportunities to expand these programs into new areas under these more ambitious but now, hopefully, realistic budget growth scenarios so that next-generation projects in fields like nuclear fusion, bioinformatics, energy storage, basic energy research, and much more can now be contemplated.

As the only Ph.D. physicist in Congress, I urge my colleagues to support these bills, which I am proudly cosponsoring, to provide our scientific researchers with the support that they need to lead us into the future.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA).

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for all the work they have done on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the National Science Foundation for the Future Act. This legislation contains several provisions that would help ensure the United States continues to be a global leader in science and technology. It invests in critical STEM programs and research that will pave the way for new and exciting technological developments.

I am pleased that this legislation also includes a proposal that I introduced to protect American intellectual property from falling into the wrong hands. My proposal, which passed the Science Committee with unanimous support, prevents government-funded researchers from participating in projects that are run by so-called foreign countries of concern, including China, North Korea, Russia, Iran, and others defined by the State Department.

Taxpayer dollars should not be spent on research that could end up in the hands of our competitors or our adversaries. This is especially true when it comes to China. My bipartisan proposal stands up to the Chinese Communist Party and ensures that our taxpayer dollars are spent wisely.

The NSF for the Future Act also contains language that I have worked on with Congressman MCNERNEY to advance precision agriculture technology. These provisions aim to bolster research and development in precision farming practices, which will help our producers improve their efficiency and increase their bottom line.

In sum, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act includes important provisions that will protect American interests and help empower our agricultural community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their extraordinary bipartisan leadership on these bills. These two bills recognize the urgency of Federal scientific investment.

Over the past few decades, Federal spending on R&D flatlined as a share of our economy, and it has fallen in absolute terms. Meanwhile, global competitors jump-started their economic growth through such investments that spur innovation.

Maintaining our leadership in research and development is arguably more important than ever. Now is the time to be bold in our vision of what is possible. We shortchange the Nation every year when we refuse to fund a rich portfolio of research opportunities.

I want to talk about the NSF for the Future Act. It is part of the remedy, and it strikes the appropriate balance of expanding popular and effective projects and programs while expanding the Foundation's role and mandate to new areas of evolving technologies.

The approach to the creation of a new directorate outlined in the bill sets an appropriate benchmark as we engage with the Senate, and it has received overwhelming support from the academic, scientific, and business communities.

We need to make sure we get this right.

The bill would allow NSF to improve the speed and scale of its core mission to advance basic and fundamental research while promoting innovative solutions to the challenges we face as a nation.

We must support this effort, the NSF bill, as well as the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act. I strongly urge my colleagues to support these two pieces of legislation. I commend the committee for its excellent work.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2225, the NSF for the Future Act, legislation that invests in our country's future through targeted investments in research and innovation at the university level, K-12 STEM education, and the development and commercialization of new technologies.

I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 2225, which provides our country and the National Science Foundation with the tools to preserve our technological and economic supremacy in the face of the shifting patterns of global competitiveness.

This bipartisan legislation would authorize \$50 billion over 5 years for American innovation and basic research. Additionally, the legislation ensures taxpayer investments in innovation and research are protected from theft and espionage by the Chinese Communist Party.

H.R. 2225 also contains important provisions to ensure our country is developing a 21st century workforce by investing in STEM education at all levels, from pre-K through 12th grades. I am proud to have worked with my colleagues, Representative GWEN MOORE, Ranking Member LUCAS, and Chairwoman JOHNSON, to include my legislation, H.R. 3859, the Innovations in Informal STEM Learning Act.

H.R. 3859 sets up the pre-K through eighth grade informal STEM program, which directs the NSF Director to award competitive, merit-reviewed grants that support student participation in competitions, after-school activities, and field experiences related to STEM education. Additionally, this legislation would bridge the achievement gap for minority and rural students by prioritizing STEM education in those communities.

As our Nation fights to stay ahead as the world leader in innovation, science, and technology, we must rely on the strength of our Nation's diversity. We cannot afford to compete in the 21st century economy and against China with one hand tied behind our back.

I commend Ranking Member LUCAS and Chairwoman JOHNSON's leadership for reaching a bipartisan agreement on this legislation. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 2225.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the NSF for the Future Act, a critical piece of legislation that would bolster our Nation's research enterprise and enhance our status as a world leader in science and research. It is so wonderful that it has been done in a completely bipartisan way.

Included in this legislation is a bipartisan bill I introduced, the NSF Technology Research Institutes Act. This important bill would create a grant program at NSF that will fund technology research activities at institutes of higher education. This will further our national innovation enterprise and ensure our technology workforce has the requisite skill set to work on cutting-edge research as the key to success in the 21st century.

This program will enable our academic institutions, including those I represent in the Research Triangle area of North Carolina, to further provide their students with critical research experience to build the robust technology workforce our country urgently needs.

I look forward to working with the Senate to ensure this critical bill is signed into law.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE), the ranking member of the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2225, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have been increasingly alarmed over the last few months at the foreign-based attacks on our Nation's infrastructure. Several weeks ago, the attack against Colonial Pipeline disrupted the supply of gasoline throughout the East Coast. Also several weeks ago, the computer attack against JBS meat processing threatened to disrupt our Nation's food supply.

Mr. Speaker, the reason these are particularly concerning to me as a computer scientist is the data that indicates that we have seriously underinvested in our computer science workforce over the last several decades, particularly compared with other countries.

This bill is a very meaningful step toward solving that problem. It would roughly double the NSF's investment in basic scientific research over the next few years, particularly in fields like computer science.

It includes a bill that I sponsored, H.R. 3844, the Fellowships and Traineeships for Early-Career AI Researchers Act, that would make mean-

ingful investments in new fellowships and new traineeships to enable the next generation of Americans to become educated and skilled in the field of artificial intelligence.

Another bill that we are considering on the floor tonight, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, would continue those investments. It includes another piece of legislation that I authored, the Next Generation Computing Research and Development Act, that would make meaningful investments in exascale computing and next-generation computing capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, taken together, this legislation will attempt to address the problems that have plagued computer science and technical education in this country.

Mr. Speaker, no discussion of this legislation would be complete without some praise for the bipartisan path that this legislation has followed. This legislation is bipartisan. It includes meaningful contributions from both parties. It is deliberate. It has taken place over the course of more than a year.

Mr. Speaker, it is inclusive. It includes input from hundreds of different industry and academic institutions.

Mr. Speaker, this is the path that legislation in this Chamber should follow.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 2225.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

My colleagues have done a great job today of explaining all the many reasons we need to pass the National Science Foundation for the Future Act to keep America globally competitive. I thank them for their support of this legislation.

I also want to thank my staff for all the hard work they have done on this bill. America's scientific and technological competitiveness has been my highest priority as ranking member of the Science Committee. My staff has worked long and hard to create a smart, strategic approach to doubling our investments in research and development, and I appreciate all they have done.

I also want to thank Chairwoman JOHNSON's staff for working so closely with us to ensure that we have a bipartisan plan to invest in America's science and technology leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the NSF for the Future Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I simply urge all of my colleagues to support the National Science Foundation for the Future Act.

It is really time to acknowledge that we did have to do a lot of extra homework to come to the final portions of

this bill, and we did it collaboratively. We involved the entire scientific community, and we believe we have done a great job.

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

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2225, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act, includes my bill, H.R. 3795, to ensure educators from the Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa are represented in the annual Presidential Awards for Excellence in Math and Science Teaching.

Established by Congress in 1983, the Presidential Award is the highest recognition that an elementary or secondary school mathematics or science teacher may receive in the United States. Over 4,800 teachers have been recognized for their contributions in the classroom and to their profession.

Unlike the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Department of Defense schools, each of which may recognize a STEM educator, no more than two awards in total can go to teachers from the four insular areas: the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. This limitation has resulted in many years in which no teacher from one of those four areas is selected. No teacher from the Marianas, for instance, was selected last year. And this lack of recognition defeats the purpose of the program, which is to inspire excellence within each area and provide a role model for other local STEM educators to emulate. These statutory limits, also, unfairly deny deserving educators in the insular areas the national recognition and professional development opportunities we provide to STEM educators elsewhere in our nation.

My bill provides a more equitable process by requiring awards to at least one teacher from each of the four areas. By ensuring teachers from all parts of America are represented, more students and schools will benefit from the expert-led training programs and collaboration opportunities available to awardees during their visit to our nation's capital.

I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for all their support to include into H.R. 2225 this important measure.

I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 2225.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in proud support of H.R. 2225, the "National Science Foundation for the Future Act," which authorizes appropriations for the National Science Foundation for the next five fiscal years.

As a former member of the House Science committee, I believe science and engineering academic research is an essential investment due to the ongoing cybersecurity, national security, and public wellbeing threats attacking the Nation.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) supports basic research that is a primary driver of the U.S. economy, enhances the nation's security, and advances knowledge to sustain global leadership.

Specifically, the NSF is the only federal agency whose mission includes support for fundamental science and engineering fields.

NSF funds research and education in most fields of science and engineering, providing grants and cooperative agreements to more than 2,000 colleges, universities, K-12 school

systems, businesses, informal science organizations, and other research organizations throughout the U.S.

Pursuant to the National Science Foundation for the Future Act, NSF will contract with the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine to assess the status and opportunities for Pre-K through 12 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science, (STEM) education research.

The NSF contributions have specifically benefitted Texas institutions by previously investing \$46,828,000 to STEM education and \$356,731,000 in fundamental research.

The National Science Foundation for the Future Act will continue to impact Texas STEM education.

For example, money distributed through the National Science Foundation go to University of Houston STEM student researching at The University of Houston Division of Research Department.

In the past, the NSF funding helped researchers at Rice University develop a nanotechnology-based “trap-and-zap” approach to absorbing and deactivating antibiotic-resistant genes.

More importantly the money from the NSF is contributed to the Science and Technology Enhancement Program (STEP) at Texas Southern University to help increase the number of African-American and female graduates in all STEM fields.

H.R. 2225 carries out a national initiative to facilitate the development of networks and partnerships to broaden participation in STEM studies and careers of historically underrepresented groups like students at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

The funds allocated to STEM programs like Texas Southern University contribute to President Biden’s plan to help build up and financially support Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

Research has found that HBCUs are vital to helping underrepresented students move to the top of the income ladder.

HBCUs are only three percent of four-year universities, and their graduates make up approximately 80 percent of Black judges, half of Black lawyers and doctors, and 25 percent of Black undergraduates earning STEM degrees.

President Biden wants us to invest in HBCU’s by creating or expanding educational programs in high-demand fields (e.g., STEM, computer sciences, nursing, and allied health), with an additional \$2 billion directed towards building a pipeline of skilled health care workers with graduate degrees.

Through the American Jobs Plan, President Biden wants to eliminate racial and gender inequities in research and development and science, technology, engineering, and math.

President Biden wants to invest \$40 billion in upgrading research infrastructure in laboratories across the country, including brick-and-mortar facilities and computing capabilities and networks. These funds would be allocated across the federal R&D agencies, including at the Department of Energy.

Half of those funds will be reserved for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and other Minority Serving Institutions, including the creation of a new national lab focused on climate that will be affiliated with an HBCU.

H.R. 2225 awards the NSF billions of dollars in the next five years to address significant so-

cial challenges and sustain United States leadership in innovation by increasing investments in research, specifically for underrepresented populations, like HBCU students, in STEM.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 2225, the “National Science foundation for the Future Act,” to ensure that we fund our STEM programs to prepare us for the future better.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2225, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH. 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 motion are postponed.

□ 1730

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SCIENCE FOR THE FUTURE ACT

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3593) to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy Office of Science, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3593

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Energy Science for the Future Act”.

SEC. 2. MISSION OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE.

Section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) USER FACILITIES.—The Director shall carry out the construction, operation, and maintenance of user facilities to support the mission described in subsection (c). As practicable, these facilities shall serve the needs of the Department, industry, the academic community, and other relevant entities for the purposes of advancing the missions of the Department, improving the competitiveness of the United States, protecting public health and safety, and addressing other national priorities including emergencies.

“(e) COORDINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary—

“(A) shall ensure the coordination of the Office of Science with the other activities of the Department;

“(B) shall support joint activities among the programs of the Department;

“(C) shall coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies in supporting advancements in related research areas as appropriate; and

“(D) may form partnerships to enhance the utilization of and ensure access to user facilities by other Federal agencies.

“(2) OFFICE OF SCIENCE.—The Director—

“(A) shall ensure the coordination of programs and activities carried out by the Office of Science; and

“(B) shall direct all programs which have not recently completed a future planning roadmap consistent with the funding of such programs authorized under the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act to complete such a roadmap.”.

SEC. 3. BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES PROGRAM.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND INNOVATION ACT.—Section 303 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18641) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) through (e) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (c), as so redesignated, the following:

“(a) PROGRAM.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out a research and development program in basic energy sciences, including materials sciences and engineering, chemical sciences, physical biosciences, geosciences, and other disciplines, to understand, model, and control matter and energy at the electronic, atomic, and molecular levels in order to provide the foundations for new energy technologies, address scientific grand challenges, and support the energy, environment, and national security missions of the Department.

“(b) SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY.—In carrying out chemistry-related research and development activities under this section, the Director shall prioritize research and development of sustainable chemistry to support clean, safe, and economic alternatives and methodologies to traditional chemical products and processes.”;

(3) in subsection (d), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) autonomous chemistry and materials synthesis and characterization facilities that leverage advances in artificial intelligence; and”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) ADVANCED PHOTON SOURCE UPGRADE.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) FLUX.—The term ‘flux’ means the rate of flow of photons.

“(ii) HARD X-RAY.—The term ‘hard x-ray’ means a photon with energy greater than 20 kiloelectron volts.

“(B) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the upgrade to the Advanced Photon Source described in the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’, including the development of a multi-bend achromat lattice to produce a high flux of coherent x-rays within the hard x-ray energy region and a suite of beamlines optimized for this source.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the upgrade under this paragraph occurs before March 31, 2026.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the upgrade under this paragraph \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and \$56,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

“(5) SPALLATION NEUTRON SOURCE PROTON POWER UPGRADE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the proton power upgrade to the Spallation Neutron Source.

“(B) PROTON POWER UPGRADE DEFINED.—For the purposes of this paragraph, the term

'proton power upgrade' means the Spallation Neutron Source power upgrade described in—

“(i) the publication titled ‘Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-Year Outlook’, published by the Office of Science of the Department of Energy in December, 2003;

“(ii) the publication titled ‘Four Years Later: An Interim Report on Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-Year Outlook’, published by the Office of Science of the Department of Energy in August, 2007; and

“(iii) the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the upgrade under this paragraph occurs before July 30, 2028, with the option for early operation in 2025.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the upgrade under this paragraph \$49,800,000 for fiscal year 2022.

“(6) SPALLATION NEUTRON SOURCE SECOND TARGET STATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for a second target station for the Spallation Neutron Source.

“(B) SECOND TARGET STATION DEFINED.—For the purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘second target station’ means the Spallation Neutron Source second target station described in—

“(i) the publication titled, ‘Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-Year Outlook’, published by the Office of Science of the Department of Energy in December, 2003;

“(ii) the publication titled, ‘Four Years Later: An Interim Report on Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-Year Outlook’, published by the Office of Science of the Department of Energy in August, 2007; and

“(iii) the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the second target station under this paragraph occurs before December 31, 2033, with the option for early operation in 2029.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under this paragraph, including construction—

“(i) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) \$127,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) \$204,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(iv) \$279,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(v) \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(7) ADVANCED LIGHT SOURCE UPGRADE.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) FLUX.—The term ‘flux’ means the rate of flow of photons.

“(ii) SOFT X-RAY.—The term ‘soft x-ray’ means a photon with energy in the range from 50 to 2,000 electron volts.

“(B) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the upgrade to the Advanced Light Source described in the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’, including the development of a multibend achromat lattice to produce a high flux of coherent x-rays within the soft x-ray energy region.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full oper-

ations of the upgrade under this paragraph occurs before September 30, 2029.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the upgrade under this paragraph—

“(i) \$75,100,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) \$135,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) \$102,500,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(iv) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(v) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(8) LINAC COHERENT LIGHT SOURCE II HIGH ENERGY UPGRADE.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) HIGH ENERGY X-RAY.—The term ‘high energy x-ray’ means a photon with an energy in the 5 to 13 kiloelectron volt range.

“(ii) HIGH REPETITION RATE.—The term ‘high repetition rate’ means the delivery of x-ray pulses up to 1 million pulses per second.

“(iii) ULTRA-SHORT PULSE X-RAYS.—The term ‘ultra-short pulse x-rays’ means x-ray bursts capable of durations of less than 100 femtoseconds.

“(B) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(i) provide for the upgrade to the Linac Coherent Light Source II facility described in the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’, including the development of experimental capabilities for high energy x-rays to reveal fundamental scientific discoveries; and

“(ii) ensure such upgrade enables the production and use of high energy, ultra-short pulse x-rays delivered at a high repetition rate.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the upgrade under this paragraph occurs before December 31, 2026.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the upgrade under this paragraph—

“(i) \$106,925,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) \$125,925,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) \$115,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(iv) \$89,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(v) \$49,344,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(9) CRYOMODULE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE FACILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the construction of a cryomodule repair and maintenance facility to service the Linac Coherent Light Source II and upgrades to the facility. The Secretary shall consult with the private sector, universities, National Laboratories, and relevant Federal agencies to ensure that this facility has the capability to maintain, repair, and test superconducting radiofrequency accelerator components.

“(B) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under this paragraph—

“(i) \$19,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(iv) \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“(10) NANOSCALE SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER RECAPITALIZATION PROJECT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the recapitalization of the Nanoscale Science Research Centers, to include the upgrade of equipment at each Center supported by the Office of Science on the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, to accelerate advances in the various fields of science including nanoscience, materials, chemistry, biology, and quantum information science.

“(B) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there

shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the recapitalization under this paragraph—

“(i) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(iv) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(h) COMPUTATIONAL MATERIALS AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall support a program of research and development for the application of advanced computing practices to foundational and emerging research problems in chemistry and materials science. Research activities shall include—

“(A) chemical catalysis research and development;

“(B) the use of large data sets to model materials phenomena, including through advanced characterization of materials, materials synthesis, processing, and innovative use of experimental and theoretical data;

“(C) co-design of chemical system and chemistry modeling software with advanced computing systems and hardware technologies; and

“(D) modeling of chemical processes, assemblies, and reactions such as molecular dynamics and quantum chemistry, including through novel computing methods.

“(2) COMPUTATIONAL MATERIALS AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES CENTERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the activities authorized under paragraph (1), the Director shall select and establish up to six computational materials and chemical sciences centers to—

“(i) develop open-source, robust, and validated computational codes and user-friendly software, coupled with innovative use of experimental and theoretical data, to enable the design, discovery, and development of new materials and chemical systems; and

“(ii) focus on overcoming challenges and maximizing the benefits of exascale and other high performance computing underpinned by accelerated node technologies.

“(B) SELECTION.—The Director shall select centers under subparagraph (A) on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis. The Director shall consider applications from the National Laboratories, institutes of higher education, multi-institutional collaborations, and other appropriate entities.

“(C) DURATION.—

“(i) A center selected under subparagraph (A) shall receive support for a period of not more than 5 years beginning on the date of establishment of that center, subject to the availability of appropriations.

“(ii) A center already in existence on the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act may continue to receive support for a period of not more than 5 years beginning on the date of establishment of that center.

“(D) RENEWAL.—Upon the expiration of any period of support of a center under this subsection, the Director may renew support for the center, on a merit-reviewed basis, for a period of not more than 5 years.

“(E) TERMINATION.—Consistent with the existing authorities of the Department, the Director may terminate an underperforming center for cause during the performance period.

“(i) MATERIALS RESEARCH DATABASE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall support the development of a web-based platform to develop and provide access to a database of computed information on known and predicted materials properties and computational tools to accelerate breakthroughs in materials discovery and design.

“(2) PROGRAM.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall—

“(A) conduct cooperative research with industry, academia, and other research institutions to advance understanding, prediction, and manipulation of materials and facilitate the design of novel materials;

“(B) develop and maintain data infrastructure at user facilities that generate data to collect, analyze, label, and otherwise prepare the data for inclusion in the database;

“(C) leverage existing high performance computing systems to conduct high throughput calculations, and develop computational and data mining algorithms for the prediction of material properties;

“(D) strengthen the foundation for new technologies and advanced manufacturing; and

“(E) drive the development of advanced materials for applications that span the Department’s missions in energy, environment, and national security.

“(3) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall leverage programs and activities across the Department, including computational materials and chemical sciences centers established under subsection (h).

“(4) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out activities under this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

“(1) \$2,727,705,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$2,828,896,600 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$3,019,489,612 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$3,161,698,885 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) \$3,291,651,600 for fiscal year 2026.”

(b) ARTIFICIAL PHOTOSYNTHESIS.—Section 973 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16313) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

“(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

“(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated in section 316 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”

(c) ELECTRICITY STORAGE RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—Section 975 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16315) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

“(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

“(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated in section 316 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

“(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated in section 316 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act, the Secretary shall make available

for carrying out activities under this subsection \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”

SEC. 4. BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH.

(a) PROGRAM; BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS; BIOMOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION AND IMAGING SCIENCE.—Section 306 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18644) is amended—

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

“(a) PROGRAM.—As part of the duties of the Director authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), and coordinated with the activities authorized under sections 303 and 304 of this Act, the Director shall carry out a program of research and development in the areas of biological systems science and climate and environmental science, including subsurface science, relevant to the development of new energy technologies and to support the energy, environmental, and national security missions of the Department.

“(b) BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS.—The Director shall carry out research and development activities in genomic science including fundamental research on plants and microbes to increase systems-level understanding of the complex biological systems, which may include activities to—

“(1) accelerate breakthroughs and new knowledge that would enable the cost-effective, sustainable production of—

“(A) biomass-based liquid transportation fuels;

“(B) bioenergy; and

“(C) biobased materials from renewable biomass;

“(2) improve fundamental understanding of plant and microbial processes impacting the global carbon cycle, including processes for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, through photosynthesis and other biological processes, for sequestration and storage;

“(3) understand the microbiome mechanisms used to transform, immobilize, or remove contaminants from subsurface environments;

“(4) develop the computational approaches and integrated platforms for open access collaborative science;

“(5) leverage tools and approaches across the Office of Science to expand research to include novel processes, methods, and science to develop bio-based chemicals, polymers, inorganic materials, including research to—

“(A) advance biosystems design research to advance the understanding of how CRISPR tools and other gene editing tools and technologies work in nature, in the laboratory, and in practice;

“(B) deepen genome-enabled knowledge of root architecture and growth in crops, including trees; and

“(C) develop biosystems design methods and tools to increase the efficiency of photosynthesis in plants; and

“(6) develop other relevant methods and processes as determined by the Director.

“(c) BIOMOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION AND IMAGING SCIENCE.—The Director shall carry out research and development activities in biomolecular characterization and imaging science, including development of integrative imaging and analysis platforms and biosensors to understand the expression, structure, and function of genome information encoded within cells and for real-time measurements in ecosystems and field sites of relevance to the mission of the Department of Energy.”; and

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) through (d) as subsections (d) through (f), respectively.

(b) BIOENERGY RESEARCH CENTERS.—Section 977(f) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16317(f)) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) BIOENERGY RESEARCH CENTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the program under section 306(a) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18644(a)), the Director shall support up to six bioenergy research centers to conduct fundamental research in plant and microbial systems biology, biological imaging and analysis, and genomics, and to accelerate advanced research and development of biomass-based liquid transportation fuels, bioenergy, or biobased materials, chemicals, and products that are produced from a variety of regionally diverse feedstocks, and to facilitate the translation of research results to industry. The activities of the centers authorized under this subsection may include—

“(A) accelerating the domestication of bioenergy-relevant plants, microbes, and associated microbial communities to enable high-impact, value-added coproduct development at multiple points in the bioenergy supply chain;

“(B) developing the science and technological advances to ensure process sustainability is considered in the creation of biofuels and bioproducts from lignocellulose; and

“(C) using the latest tools in genomics, molecular biology, catalysis science, chemical engineering, systems biology, and computational and robotics technologies to sustainably produce and transform biomass into biofuels and bioproducts.

“(2) SELECTION AND DURATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A center established under paragraph (1) shall be selected on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis for a period of not more than 5 years, subject to the availability of appropriations, beginning on the date of establishment of that center.

“(B) APPLICATIONS.—The Director shall consider applications from National Laboratories, multi-institutional collaborations, and other appropriate entities.

“(C) EXISTING CENTERS.—A center already in existence on the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act may continue to receive support for a period of not more than 5 years beginning on the date of establishment of that center.

“(3) RENEWAL.—After the end of either period described in paragraph (2), the Director may renew support for the center for a period of not more than 5 years on a merit-reviewed basis. For a center in operation for 10 years after its previous selection on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis, the Director may renew support for the center on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis for a period of not more than 5 years, and may subsequently provide an additional renewal on a merit-reviewed basis for a period of not more than 5 years.

“(4) TERMINATION.—Consistent with the existing authorities of the Department, the Director may terminate an underperforming center for cause during the performance period.

“(5) ACTIVITIES.—Centers shall undertake research activities to accelerate the production of biofuels and bioproducts from advanced biomass resources by identifying the most suitable species of plants for use as energy crops; and improving methods of breeding, propagation, planting, producing, harvesting, storage and processing. Activities may include the following:

“(A) Research activities to increase sustainability, including—

“(i) advancing knowledge of how bioenergy crop interactions with biotic and abiotic environmental factors influence crop growth, yield, and quality;

“(ii) identifying the most impactful research areas that address the economics of biofuels and bioproducts production; and

“(iii) utilizing multiscale modeling to advance predictive understanding of biofuel cropping ecosystems.

“(B) Research activities to further feedstock development, including lignocellulosic, algal, gaseous wastes including carbon oxides and methane, and direct air capture of single carbon gases via plants and microbes, including—

“(i) developing genetic and genomic tools, high-throughput analytical tools, and biosystems design approaches to enhance bioenergy feedstocks and their associated microbiomes;

“(ii) conducting field testing of new potential bioenergy feedstock crops under environmentally benign and geographically diverse conditions to assess viability and robustness; and

“(iii) developing quantitative models informed by experimentation to predict how bioenergy feedstocks perform under diverse conditions.

“(C) Research activities to improve lignocellulosic deconstruction and separation methods, including—

“(i) developing feedstock-agnostic deconstruction processes capable of efficiently fractionating biomass into targeted output streams;

“(ii) gaining a detailed understanding of plant cell wall biosynthesis, composition, structure, and properties during deconstruction; and

“(iii) improving enzymes and approaches for biomass breakdown and cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin processing.

“(D) Research activities to improve the feedstock conversion process for advanced biofuels and bioproducts, including—

“(i) developing high-throughput methods to screen or select high-performance microbial strains and communities to improve product formation rates, yields, and selectivity;

“(ii) establishing a broad set of platform microorganisms and microbial communities suitable for metabolic engineering to produce biofuels and bioproducts, as well as high-throughput methods for experimental validation of gene function;

“(iii) developing techniques to enhance microbial robustness for tolerating toxins to improve biofuel and bioproduct yields and to gain a better understanding of the cellular and molecular bases of tolerance for major chemical classes of inhibitors found in these processes;

“(iv) advancing technologies for the use of batch, continuous, as well as consolidated bioprocessing;

“(v) identifying, creating, and optimizing microbial and chemical pathways to produce promising, atom-economical intermediates and final bioproducts from biomass with considerations given to environmentally benign processes;

“(vi) developing high-throughput, real-time, in situ analytical techniques to understand and characterize the pre- and post-bioprocess separation streams in detail;

“(vii) creating methodologies for efficiently identifying viable target molecules, identifying high-value bioproducts in existing biomass streams, and utilizing current byproduct streams;

“(viii) identifying and improving plant feedstocks with enhanced extractable levels of desired bioproducts or bioproduct precursors, including lignin streams; and

“(ix) developing integrated biological and chemical catalytic approaches to valorize and produce a diverse portfolio of advanced fuels and bioproducts.

“(6) INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS.—Centers shall establish industry partnerships to translate research results to commercial applications.

“(7) COORDINATION.—In coordination with the Bioenergy Technologies Office of the Department, the Director shall support interdisciplinary research activities to improve the capacity, efficiency, resilience, security, reliability, and affordability, of the production and use of biofuels and bioproducts, as well as activities to enable positive impacts and avoid the potential negative impacts that the production and use of biofuels and bioproducts may have on ecosystems, people, and historically marginalized communities.”.

(c) LOW-DOSE RADIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 306(e)(8) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18644(e)(8)), as redesignated under subsection (a), is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and”;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(F) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”.

(d) LOW-DOSE RADIATION AND SPACE RADIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 306(f) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18644(d)), as redesignated under subsection (a), is amended to read as follows:

“(f) LOW-DOSE RADIATION AND SPACE RADIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall carry out a basic research program on the similarities and differences between the effects of exposure to low-dose radiation on Earth, in low Earth orbit, and in the space environment.

“(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this program is to accelerate breakthroughs in low-dose and low dose-rate radiation research and development as described in subsection (e) and to inform the advancement of new tools, technologies, and advanced materials needed to facilitate long-duration space exploration.”.

(e) CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Section 306 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18644) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS SCIENCES ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the activities authorized under subsection (a), and in coordination with activities carried out under subsection (b), the Director shall carry out earth and environmental systems science research, in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant agencies, which may include activities to—

“(A) understand, observe, and model the response of Earth’s atmosphere and biosphere to increased concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions and any associated changes in climate, including frequency and intensity of extreme weather events;

“(B) understand the coupled physical, chemical, and biological processes to transform, immobilize, remove, or move carbon, nitrogen, and other energy production-derived contaminants such as radionuclides and heavy metals, and understand the process of sequestration and transformation of these, carbon dioxide, and other relevant molecules in subsurface environments;

“(C) understand, observe, and model the cycling of water, carbon, and nutrients in terrestrial systems and at scales relevant to resources management;

“(D) understand the biological, biogeochemical, and physical processes across the multiple scales that control the flux of environmentally relevant compounds between the terrestrial surface and the atmosphere; and

“(E) inform potential natural mitigation and adaptation options for increased concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions and any associated changes in climate.

“(2) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out the program authorized under paragraph (1), the Director shall prioritize—

“(A) the development of software and algorithms to enable the productive application of environmental systems and extreme weather in climate and Earth system prediction models in high-performance computing systems; and

“(B) capabilities that support the Department’s mission needs for energy and infrastructure security, resilience, and reliability.

“(3) ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS SCIENCE RESEARCH.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the activities described in paragraph (1), the Director shall carry out research to advance an integrated, robust, and scale-aware predictive understanding of environmental systems, including the role of hydrobiogeochemistry, from the subsurface to the top of the vegetative canopy that considers effects of seasonal to interannual variability and change.

“(B) CLEAN WATER AND WATERSHED RESEARCH.—As part of the activities described in subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

“(i) support interdisciplinary research to significantly advance our understanding of water availability, quality, and the impact of human activity and a changing climate on urban and rural watershed systems, including in freshwater environments;

“(ii) consult with the Interagency Research, Development, and Demonstration Coordination Committee on the Nexus of Energy and Water for Sustainability established under section 1010 of the Energy Act of 2020 (division Z of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260)) on energy-water nexus research activities; and

“(iii) engage with representatives of research and academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, State, local, and tribal governments, and industry, who have expertise in technologies, technological innovations, or practices relating to the energy-water nexus, as applicable.

“(C) COORDINATION.—

“(i) DIRECTOR.—The Director shall carry out activities under this paragraph in accordance with priorities established by the Secretary to support and accelerate the decontamination of relevant facilities managed by the Department.

“(ii) SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall ensure the coordination of activities of the Department, including activities under this paragraph, to support and accelerate the decontamination of relevant facilities managed by the Department.

“(4) CLIMATE AND EARTH MODELING.—As part of the activities described in paragraph (1), the Director, in collaboration with the Advanced Scientific Computing Research program described in section 304 and other programs carried out by the Department, as applicable, and in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant agencies, shall carry out research to develop, evaluate, and use high-resolution regional climate, global climate, Earth system, and other relevant models to inform decisions on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the resulting impacts of a changing global climate. Such modeling shall include—

“(A) integrated capabilities for modeling multisectoral interactions, including socioeconomic factors as appropriate, which may include the impacts of climate policies on social and regional equity and well-being, and the interdependencies and risks at the energy-water-land nexus;

“(B) greenhouse gas emissions, air quality, energy supply and demand, and other critical elements; and

“(C) interaction among human and Earth systems informed by interdisciplinary research, including the economic and social sciences.

“(5) MID-SCALE FUNDING MECHANISM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any of the activities authorized in this subsection may be carried out by competitively selected mid-scale, multi-institutional research centers in lieu of individual research grants, or large-scale experiments or user facilities.

“(B) CONSIDERATION.—The Biological and Environmental Research Advisory Committee shall provide recommendations to the Director on projects most suitable for the research centers described in subparagraph (A).

“(h) BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH USER FACILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a program for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of user facilities to enhance the collection and analysis of observational data related to complex biological, climate, and environmental systems.

“(2) FACILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the user facilities developed, constructed, operated, or maintained under paragraph (1) shall include—

“(A) distributed field research and observation platforms for understanding earth system processes;

“(B) analytical techniques, instruments, and modeling resources for understanding the physical, chemical, and cellular processes of biological and environmental systems;

“(C) integrated high-throughput sequencing, advanced bioanalytic techniques, DNA design and synthesis, metabolomics, and computational analysis; and

“(D) such other facilities as the Director considers appropriate, consistent with section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139).

“(3) EXISTING FACILITIES.—In carrying out the program established in paragraph (1), the Director is encouraged to evaluate the capabilities of existing user facilities and, to the maximum extent practicable, invest in modernization of those capabilities to address emerging research priorities.

“(4) USER FACILITIES INTEGRATION AND COLLABORATION PROGRAM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall support a program of collaboration between user facilities as defined under this subsection to encourage and enable researchers to more readily integrate the tools, expertise, resources, and capabilities of multiple Office of Science user facilities (as described in section 209(d) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139)) to further research and advance emerging technologies.

“(B) ACTIVITIES.—The program shall advance the integration of automation, robotics, computational biology, bioinformatics, biosensing, cellular platforms and other relevant emerging technologies as determined by the Director to enhance productivity and scientific impact of user facilities.

“(5) EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS SCIENCES USER FACILITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the activities authorized under paragraph (1), the Director shall establish and operate user facilities to advance the collection, validation, and analysis of atmospheric data, including

activities to advance knowledge and improve model representations and measure the impact of atmospheric gases, aerosols, and clouds on earth and environmental systems.

“(B) SELECTION.—The Director shall select user facilities under paragraph (1) on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis. The Director shall consider applications from the National Laboratories, institutes of higher education, multi-institutional collaborations, and other appropriate entities.

“(C) EXISTING FACILITIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Director shall utilize existing facilities to carry out this subsection.

“(6) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the program authorized in paragraph (1), the Director shall ensure that the Office of Science—

“(A) consults and coordinates with the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and any other relevant Federal agency on the collection, validation, and analysis of atmospheric data; and

“(B) coordinates with relevant stakeholders, including institutes of higher education, nonprofit research institutions, industry, State, local, and tribal governments, and other appropriate entities to ensure access to the best available relevant atmospheric and historical weather data.

“(i) COASTAL ZONE RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a research program, in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to enhance the understanding of coastal ecosystems. In carrying out this program, the Director shall prioritize efforts to enhance the collection of observational data, and shall develop models to analyze the ecological, biogeochemical, hydrological and physical processes that interact in coastal zones.

“(2) NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COASTAL DATA COLLECTION.—The Director shall establish, in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant agencies, an integrated system of geographically diverse field research sites in order to improve the quantity and quality of observational data, and that encompass the major land water interfaces of the United States, including—

“(A) the Great Lakes region;

“(B) the Pacific coast;

“(C) the Atlantic coast;

“(D) the Arctic; and

“(E) the Gulf coast.

“(3) EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE.—In carrying out the programs and establishing the field research sites under paragraph (1) and (2), the Secretary shall leverage existing research and development infrastructure supported by the Department, including the Department's existing marine and coastal research lab.

“(4) COORDINATION.—For the purposes of carrying out the programs and establishing the field research sites under the Initiative, the Secretary may enter into agreements with Federal Departments and agencies with complementary capabilities.

“(5) REPORT.—Not less than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Director shall provide to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report examining whether the system described in this section should be established as a National User Facility.

“(j) TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.—The Director shall support a technology research program for the development of instrumentation and other research tools required to meet the missions of the Department and to provide platform technologies for the broader scientific community. Technologies shall include but are not limited to—

“(1) cryo-electron microscopy;

“(2) fabricated ecosystems;

“(3) next generation sensors including quantum sensors for biological integration and bioproduction;

“(4) technologies to accelerate data analysis; and

“(5) plant and microbial phenotyping for gene discovery.

“(k) EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish within the Biological and Environmental Research program an initiative focused on the development of engineered ecosystems through the application of artificial intelligence, novel sensing capabilities, and other emerging technologies.

“(2) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, and other relevant officials to avoid duplication of research and observational activities and to ensure that activities carried out under this initiative are complementary to those currently being undertaken by other agencies.

“(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, on the activity mandated in subsection (k).

“(l) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

“(1) \$820,360,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$886,385,200 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$956,332,164 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$1,020,475,415 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) \$1,099,108,695 for fiscal year 2026.”.

SEC. 5. ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH.—Section 304 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18642) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) through (c) as subsections (b) through (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (b), as so redesignated, the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out, in coordination with academia and relevant public and private sector entities, a research, development, and demonstration program to—

“(1) steward applied mathematics, computational science, and computer science research relevant to the missions of the Department and the competitiveness of the United States;

“(2) develop modeling, simulation, and other computational tools relevant to other scientific disciplines and to the development of new energy technologies and other technologies;

“(3) advance computing and networking capabilities for data-driven discovery; and

“(4) develop advanced scientific computing hardware and software tools for science and engineering.”;

(3) in subsection (c) (as redesignated under paragraph (1))—

(A) by striking “The Director” and inserting the following:

“(1) DIRECTOR.—The Director”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) COORDINATION.—The Under Secretary for Science shall ensure the coordination of the activities of the Department, including activities under this section, to determine and meet the computational and networking research and facility needs of the Office of Science and all other relevant energy technology and energy efficiency programs within the Department and with other Federal agencies as appropriate.”;

(4) by amending subsection (d), as so redrafted, to read as follows:

“(d) APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR HIGH-END COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER SCIENCES RESEARCH.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out activities to develop, test, and support—

“(A) mathematics, statistics, and algorithms for modeling complex systems relevant to the missions of the Department, including on advanced computing architectures; and

“(B) tools, languages, programming environments, and operations for high-end computing systems (as defined in section 2 of the American Super Computing Leadership Act (15 U.S.C. 5541)).

“(2) PORTFOLIO BALANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall maintain a balanced portfolio within the advanced scientific computing research and development program established under section 976 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16316) that supports robust investment in—

“(i) applied mathematical, computational, and computer sciences research needs relevant to the mission of the Department, including foundational areas that are critical to the advancement of energy sciences and technologies and new and emerging computing technologies; and

“(ii) associated high-performance computing hardware and facilities.

“(B) EXASCALE ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINMENT.—

“(i) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Exascale Computing Project has successfully created a broad ecosystem that provides shared software packages, novel evaluation systems, and applications relevant to the science and engineering requirements of the Department, and that such products must be maintained and improved in order that the full potential of the deployed systems can be continuously realized.

“(ii) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall seek to sustain and evolve the ecosystem referenced in clause (i) to ensure that the exascale software stack and other research software will continue to be maintained, hardened, and otherwise optimized for long-term use on exascale systems and beyond and reliable availability to the user community.”; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) NEXT GENERATION COMPUTING PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to develop and implement a strategy for achieving computing systems with capabilities beyond exascale computing systems. In establishing this program, the Secretary shall—

“(A) maintain foundational research programs in mathematical, computational, and computer sciences focused on new and emerging computing needs within the mission of the Department, including post-Moore’s law computing architectures, novel approaches to modeling and simulation, artificial intelligence and scientific machine learning, quantum computing, edge com-

puting, extreme heterogeneity, and distributed high-performance computing; and

“(B) retain best practices and maintain support for essential hardware, applications, and software elements of the Exascale Computing Program that are necessary for sustaining the vitality of a long-term capable software ecosystem for exascale and beyond; and

“(C) develop a Department-wide strategy for balancing on-premises and cloud-based computing and scientific data management.

“(2) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a report on the development and implementation of the strategy outlined in paragraph (1).

“(f) ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH IN HETEROGENEOUS COMPUTING SYSTEMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program of research and development in heterogeneous and reconfigurable computing systems to expand understanding of the potential for heterogeneous and reconfigurable computing systems to deliver high performance, high efficiency computing for Department of Energy mission challenges. This shall include research and development that explores the convergence of big data analytics, simulations, and artificial intelligence to drive the design of heterogeneous computing system architectures.

“(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this program, the Secretary shall ensure coordination between research activities undertaken by the Advanced Scientific Computing Research program and materials research supported by the Basic Energy Sciences program within the Department of Energy Office of Science.

“(g) ENERGY EFFICIENT COMPUTING PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support a program of fundamental research, development, and demonstration of energy efficient computing and data center technologies relevant to advanced computing applications, including high performance computing, artificial intelligence, and scientific machine learning.

“(2) EXECUTION.—

“(A) PROGRAM.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

“(i) establish a partnership for National Laboratories, industry partners, and institutions of higher education for codesign of energy efficient hardware, technology, software, and applications across all applicable program offices of the Department, and provide access to energy efficient computing resources to such partners;

“(ii) develop hardware and software technologies that decrease the energy needs of advanced computing practices, including through data center co-design; and

“(iii) consider multiple heterogeneous computing architectures in collaboration with the program established under subsection (f) including neuromorphic computing, persistent computing, and ultrafast networking; and

“(iv) provide, as appropriate, on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis, access for researchers from institutions of higher education, National Laboratories, industry, and other Federal agencies to the energy efficient computing technologies developed pursuant to clause (i).

“(B) SELECTION OF PARTNERS.—In selecting participants for the partnership established under subparagraph (A)(i), the Secretary

shall select participants through a competitive, merit review process.

“(C) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a report on—

“(i) the activities conducted under subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) the coordination and management of the program under subparagraph (A) to ensure an integrated research program across the Department.

“(h) ENERGY SCIENCES NETWORK.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for upgrades to the Energy Sciences Network user facility in order to meet the research needs of the Department for highly reliable data transport capabilities optimized for the requirements of large-scale science.

“(2) CAPABILITIES.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure the following capabilities:

“(A) To provide high bandwidth scientific networking across the continental United States and the Atlantic Ocean.

“(B) To ensure network reliability.

“(C) To protect the network infrastructure from cyber-attacks.

“(D) To manage transport of exponentially increasing levels of data from the Department’s National Laboratories and sites, user facilities, experiments, and sensors.

“(E) To contribute to the integration of heterogeneous computing frameworks and systems.

“(i) COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support the Computational Science Graduate Fellowship program in order to facilitate collaboration between graduate students and researchers at the National Laboratories, and contribute to the development of a diverse and inclusive computational workforce to help advance research in areas relevant to the mission of the Department.

“(2) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Advanced Scientific Computing Research Program, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out the activities under this section—

“(A) \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(B) \$22,050,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(C) \$23,152,500 for fiscal year 2024;

“(D) \$24,310,125 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(E) \$25,525,631 for fiscal year 2026.

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

“(1) \$1,126,350,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$1,222,674,500 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$1,324,320,715 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$1,431,660,115 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) \$1,535,090,121 for fiscal year 2026.”.

(b) QUANTUM SCIENCE NETWORK.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8801) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

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

“(7) QUANTUM NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ‘quantum network infrastructure’ means any facility, expertise, or capability that is necessary to enable the development and deployment of scalable and diverse quantum network technologies.”.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—(A) Title IV of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8851

et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 403. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’) shall carry out a research, development, and demonstration program to accelerate innovation in quantum network infrastructure in order to—

“(1) facilitate the advancement of distributed quantum computing systems through the internet and intranet;

“(2) improve the precision of measurements of scientific phenomena and physical imaging technologies;

“(3) develop secure national quantum communications technologies and strategies; and

“(4) demonstrate these capabilities utilizing the Department of Energy’s Energy Sciences Network User Facility.

“(b) PROGRAM.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

“(1) coordinate with—

“(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

“(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

“(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

“(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

“(2) conduct cooperative research with industry, National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, and other research institutions to facilitate new quantum infrastructure methods and technologies, including—

“(A) quantum-limited detectors, ultra-low loss optical channels, space-to-ground connections, and classical networking and cybersecurity protocols;

“(B) entanglement and hyper-entangled state sources and transmission, control, and measurement of quantum states;

“(C) quantum interconnects that allow short range local connections between quantum processors;

“(D) transducers for quantum sources and signals between optical and telecommunications regimes and quantum computer-relevant domains, including microwaves;

“(E) development of quantum memory buffers and small-scale quantum computers that are compatible with photon-based quantum bits in the optical or telecommunications wavelengths;

“(F) long-range entanglement distribution at both the terrestrial and space-based level using quantum repeaters, allowing entanglement-based protocols between small- and large scale quantum processors;

“(G) quantum routers, multiplexers, repeaters, and related technologies necessary to create secure long-distance quantum communication; and

“(H) integration of systems across the quantum technology stack into traditional computing networks, including the development of remote controlled, high performance, and reliable implementations of key quantum network components by leveraging the expertise, infrastructure and supplemental investments in the Energy Sciences Network User Facility;

“(3) engage with the Quantum Economic Development Consortium (QED-C) to transition component technologies to help facilitate as appropriate the development of a quantum supply chain for quantum network technologies;

“(4) advance basic research in advanced scientific computing, particle and nuclear

physics, and material science to enhance the understanding, prediction, and manipulation of materials, processes, and physical phenomena relevant to quantum network infrastructure;

“(5) develop experimental tools and testbeds in collaboration with the Department of Energy’s Energy Sciences Network User Facility necessary to support cross-cutting fundamental research and development activities with diverse stakeholders from industry, National Laboratories, and institutions of higher education; and

“(6) consider quantum network infrastructure applications that span the Department of Energy’s missions in energy, environment, and national security.

“(c) LEVERAGING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall leverage resources, infrastructure, and expertise across the Department of Energy and from—

“(1) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

“(2) the National Science Foundation;

“(3) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

“(4) other relevant Federal agencies;

“(5) the National Laboratories;

“(6) industry stakeholders;

“(7) institutions of higher education; and

“(8) the National Quantum Information Science Research Centers.

“(d) RESEARCH PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a 4-year research plan that identifies and prioritizes basic research needs relating to quantum network infrastructure.

“(e) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—The Secretary shall review activities carried out under this section to determine the achievement of technical milestones.

“(f) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Energy’s Office of Science, there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under this section, \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“SEC. 404. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM USER EXPANSION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’) shall establish and carry out a program (to be known as the ‘Quantum User Expansion for Science and Technology program’ or ‘QUEST program’) to encourage and facilitate access to United States quantum computing hardware and quantum computing clouds for research purposes to—

“(1) enhance the United States quantum research enterprise;

“(2) educate the future quantum computing workforce; and

“(3) accelerate the advancement of United States quantum computing capabilities.

“(b) PROGRAM.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

“(1) coordinate with—

“(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

“(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

“(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

“(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

“(2) provide researchers based within the United States with access to, and use of, United States quantum computing resources

through a competitive, merit-reviewed process;

“(3) consider applications from the National Laboratories, multi-institutional collaborations, institutions of higher education, industry stakeholders, and any other entities that the Secretary determines are appropriate to provide national leadership on quantum computing related issues; and

“(4) consult and coordinate with private sector stakeholders, the user community, and interagency partners on program development and best management practices.

“(c) LEVERAGING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall leverage resources and expertise across the Department of Energy and from—

“(1) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

“(2) the National Science Foundation;

“(3) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

“(4) other relevant Federal agencies;

“(5) the National Laboratories;

“(6) industry stakeholders;

“(7) institutions of higher education; and

“(8) the National Quantum Information Science Research Centers.

“(d) SECURITY.—In carrying out the activities authorized by this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall ensure proper security controls are in place to protect sensitive information, as appropriate.

“(e) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Energy’s Office of Science, there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under this section—

“(1) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(f) EQUITABLE USE OF HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING CAPABILITIES.—

“(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that machine learning algorithms can exhibit biases that cause harm to historically marginalized communities.

“(2) POLICY.—In leveraging high-performance computing systems for research purposes, including through the use of machine learning algorithms for data analysis, the Secretary shall ensure that such capabilities are employed in a manner that mitigates and, to the maximum extent practicable, avoids harmful algorithmic bias and equitably addresses challenges impacting different populations, including historically marginalized communities.”

(B) The table of contents in section 1(b) of the National Quantum Initiative Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 402 the following items:

“Sec. 403. Department of energy quantum network infrastructure research and development program.

“Sec. 404. Department of energy quantum user expansion for science and technology program.”

SEC. 6. FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH.

(a) FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH.—Section 307 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18645) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “As part of” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of”;

(B) by redesignating—

(i) paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively (and by adjusting the margins of such subparagraphs accordingly); and

(ii) in subparagraph (B) (as redesignated by clause (i)), subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively (and by adjusting the margins of such clauses accordingly); and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (r), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out activities described in paragraph (1) \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”;

(2) in subsection (d)(3)—

(A) by striking the period at the end and inserting “and \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”; and

(B) by striking “(o)” and inserting “(r)”;

(3) in subsection (e)(4)—

(A) by striking the period at the end and inserting “and \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”; and

(B) by striking “(o)” and inserting “(r)”;

(4) in subsection (i)(10)—

(A) In the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “(o)” and inserting “(r)”;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) \$45,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”;

(5) in subsection (j)—

(A) by striking “The Director” and all that follows through the period and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Within 180 days of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Director shall establish at least 2 national teams, including public-private partnerships, that will develop conceptual pilot plant designs and technology roadmaps and lead to an engineering design of a pilot plant that will bring fusion to commercial viability.

“(B) COMPOSITION.—The national teams shall be composed of developers, manufacturers, universities, national laboratories, and engineering, procurement, and construction industries.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out activities described in paragraph (1)—

“(A) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(B) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(C) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(D) \$65,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(E) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”;

(6) in subsection (l)—

(A) by striking “sense of Congress that the United States should support” and inserting “sense of Congress that—”;

“(1) the United States should support”;

(B) in paragraph (1) (as so designated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) the Director shall incorporate the findings and recommendations of the report of the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee entitled ‘Powering the Future: Fusion and Plasmas’ and the report of the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine entitled ‘Bringing Fusion to the U.S. Grid’ into the planning process of the Department, including the development of future budget requests to Congress.”;

(7) by redesignating subsection (o) as subsection (r);

(8) by inserting after subsection (n) the following:

“(o) HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTATION COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to conduct and support collaborative research, development, and demonstration of fusion energy technologies, through high-performance computation modeling and simulation techniques, in order to—

“(A) support fundamental research in plasmas and matter at very high temperatures and densities;

“(B) inform the development of a broad range of fusion energy systems; and

“(C) facilitate the translation of research results in fusion energy science to industry.

“(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate with relevant Federal agencies, and prioritize the following objectives:

“(A) Using expertise from the private sector, institutions of higher education, and the National Laboratories to leverage existing, and develop new, computational software and capabilities that prospective users may use to accelerate research and development of fusion energy systems.

“(B) Developing computational tools to simulate and predict fusion energy science phenomena that may be validated through physical experimentation.

“(C) Increasing the utility of the research infrastructure of the Department by coordinating with the Advanced Scientific Computing Research program within the Office of Science.

“(D) Leveraging experience from existing modeling and simulation entities sponsored by the Department.

“(E) Ensuring that new experimental and computational tools are accessible to relevant research communities, including private sector entities engaged in fusion energy technology development.

“(F) Ensuring that newly developed computational tools are compatible with modern virtual engineering and visualization capabilities to accelerate the realization of fusion energy technologies and systems.

“(3) DUPLICATION.—The Secretary shall ensure the coordination of, and avoid unnecessary duplication of, the activities of this program with the activities of—

“(A) other research entities of the Department, including the National Laboratories, the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy, the Advanced Scientific Computing Research program; and

“(B) industry.

“(4) HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING FOR FUSION INNOVATION CENTER.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, in coordination with the Innovation Network for Fusion Energy, establish and operate a national High-Performance Computing for Fusion Innovation Center (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Center’), to support the program under paragraph (1) by providing, to the extent practicable, a centralized entity for multidisciplinary, collaborative, fusion energy research and development through high performance computing and advanced data analytics technologies and processes.

“(5) SELECTION.—The Secretary shall select the Center under this subsection on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis. The Secretary shall consider applications from National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, multi-institutional collaborations, and other appropriate entities.

“(6) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.—The Center may incorporate existing research activities that are consistent with the program described in paragraph (1).

“(7) DURATION.—The Center established under this subsection shall receive support for a period of not more than 5 years, subject to the availability of appropriations.

“(8) RENEWAL.—Upon the expiration of any period of support of the Center, the Secretary may renew support for the Center, on a merit-reviewed basis, for a period of not more than 5 years.

“(9) TERMINATION.—Consistent with the existing authorities of the Department, the Secretary may terminate the Center for cause during the performance period.

“(p) MATERIAL PLASMA EXPOSURE EXPERIMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall construct a Material Plasma Exposure Experiment facility as described in the 2020 publication approved by the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee titled ‘Powering the Future: Fusion and Plasmas’. The Secretary shall consult with the private sector, universities, National Laboratories, and relevant Federal agencies to ensure that this facility is capable of meeting Federal research needs for steady state, high-heat-flux and plasma-material interaction testing of fusion materials over a range of fusion energy relevant parameters.

“(2) FACILITY CAPABILITIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that the facility described in paragraph (1) will provide the following capabilities:

“(A) A magnetic field at the target of 1 Tesla.

“(B) An energy flux at the target of 10 MW/m².

“(C) The ability to expose previously irradiated plasma facing material samples to plasma.

“(3) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before December 31, 2027.

“(4) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated for Fusion Energy Sciences, there are funds authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the Office of Fusion Energy Sciences to carry out to completion the construction of the facility under this section:

“(A) \$32,800,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(B) \$13,400,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(C) \$12,600,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(D) \$400,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“(q) MATTER IN EXTREME CONDITIONS INSTRUMENT UPGRADE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the upgrade to the Matter in Extreme Conditions endstation at the Linac Coherent Light Source as described in the 2020 publication approved by the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee titled ‘Powering the Future: Fusion and Plasmas’. The Secretary shall consult with the private sector, universities, National Laboratories, and relevant Federal agencies to ensure that this facility is capable of meeting Federal research needs for understanding physical and chemical changes to plasmas at fundamental timescales, and explore new regimes of dense material physics, astrophysics, planetary physics, and short-pulse laser-plasma interactions.

“(2) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before December 31, 2028.”; and

(9) in subsection (r), as so redesignated, by striking paragraphs (2) through (5) and inserting the following:

“(2) \$1,002,900,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(3) \$1,095,707,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(4) \$1,129,368,490 for fiscal year 2024;

“(5) \$1,149,042,284 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(6) \$1,243,097,244 for fiscal year 2026.”

(b) ITER CONSTRUCTION.—Section 972 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16312) is amended in subsection (c)(3)—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

- “(B) \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(C) \$325,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(D) \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(E) \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(F) \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”.

SEC. 7. HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM.—Section 305 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18643) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) through (d) as subsections (d) through (f), respectively; and

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

“(b) PROGRAM.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out a research program in elementary particle physics and advanced technology research and development to improve the understanding of the fundamental properties of the universe, including constituents of matter and energy and the nature of space and time.

“(c) HIGH ENERGY FRONTIER RESEARCH.—As part of the program described in subsection (b), the Director shall carry out research using high energy accelerators and advanced detectors, including accelerators and detectors that will function as national user facilities, to create and study interactions of elementary particles and investigate fundamental forces.”.

(b) INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.—Section 305(d) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18643(d)), as redesignated under subsection (a), is amended to read as follows:

“(d) INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.—The Director shall—

“(1) as practicable and in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies as necessary, ensure the access of United States researchers to the most advanced accelerator facilities and research capabilities in the world, including the Large Hadron Collider;

“(2) to the maximum extent practicable, continue to leverage United States participation in the Large Hadron Collider, and prioritize expanding international partnerships and investments in the Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility and Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment; and

“(3) to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize engagement in collaborative efforts in support of future international facilities that would provide access to the most advanced accelerator facilities in the world to United States researchers.”.

(c) COSMIC FRONTIER RESEARCH.—Section 305(f) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18645(f)), as redesignated by subsection (a), is amended to read as follows:

“(f) COSMIC FRONTIER RESEARCH.—The Director shall carry out research activities on the nature of the primary contents of the universe, including the nature of dark energy and dark matter. These activities shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be consistent with the research priorities identified by the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel or the National Academy of Sciences, and may include—

“(1) collaborations with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, or international partners on relevant projects; and

“(2) the development of space-based, land-based, water-based, and underground facilities and experiments.”.

(d) FURTHER ACTIVITIES.—Section 305 of the Department of Energy Research and Innova-

tion Act (42 U.S.C. 18645) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT.—

“(1) PROJECTS.—Consistent with the Office of Science’s project management practices, the Director shall, to the maximum extent practicable, incorporate the findings and recommendations of the 2014 Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel (P5) report titled ‘Building for Discovery’, and support construction or fabrication of—

“(A) an international Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility based in the United States;

“(B) the Proton Improvement Plan II;

“(C) Second Generation Dark Matter experiments;

“(D) the Legacy Survey of Space and Time camera;

“(E) upgrades to detectors and other components of the Large Hadron Collider; and

“(F) other high priority projects recommended in the most recent report of the Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel of the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel.

“(2) LONG-BASELINE NEUTRINO FACILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support construction of a Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility to facilitate the international Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment to examine the fundamental properties of neutrinos, explore physics beyond the Standard Model, and better clarify the existence and nature of antimatter.

“(B) FACILITY CAPABILITIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that the facility described in subparagraph (A) will provide, at a minimum, the following capabilities:

“(i) A neutrino beam with wideband capability of 1.2 megawatts (MW) of beam power and upgradable to 2.4 MW of beam power.

“(ii) Three caverns excavated for a 70 kiloton fiducial detector mass and supporting surface buildings and utilities.

“(iii) Cryogenic systems to support neutrino detectors.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this subsection occurs before December 31, 2031.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (k), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out construction of the facility under this subsection—

- “(i) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(ii) \$325,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(iii) \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(iv) \$375,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(v) \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(3) PROTON IMPROVEMENT PLAN-II ACCELERATOR UPGRADE PROJECT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall support construction of the Proton Improvement Plan II, an upgrade to the Fermilab accelerator complex identified in the 2014 Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel (P5) report titled ‘Building for Discovery’, to provide the world’s most intense beam of neutrinos to the international Long Baseline Neutrino Facility as well as abroad range of future high energy physics experiments. The Secretary of Energy shall work with international partners to enable further significant contributions to the capabilities of this project.

“(B) FACILITY CAPABILITIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that the facility described in paragraph (1) will provide, at a minimum, the following capabilities:

“(i) A state-of-the-art 800 megaelectron volt (MeV) superconducting linear accelerator.

“(ii) Proton beam power of 1.2 MW at the start of LBNF/DUNE, upgradable to 2.4 MW of beam power.

“(iii) A flexible design to enable high power beam delivery to multiple users simultaneously and customized beams tailored to specific scientific needs.

“(iv) Sustained high reliability operation of the Fermilab accelerator complex.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before December 31, 2028.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (k), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out construction of the facility under this subsection—

- “(i) \$191,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(ii) \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(iii) \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(iv) \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(v) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(4) COSMIC MICROWAVE BACKGROUND STAGE 4.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in partnership with the Director of the National Science Foundation, shall support construction of the Cosmic Microwave Background Stage 4 project to survey the cosmic microwave background to test theories of cosmic inflation as described in the 2014 Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel (P5) report titled ‘Building for Discovery: Strategic Plan for U.S. Particle Physics in the Global Context.’.

“(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the private sector, universities, National Laboratories, and relevant Federal agencies to ensure that this experiment is capable of meeting Federal research needs in accessing the ultra-high energy physics of inflation and important neutrino properties.

“(C) EXPERIMENTAL CAPABILITIES.—The Secretary shall ensure to the maximum extent practicable that the facility described in subsection (a) will provide at minimum, 500,000 superconducting detectors deployed on an array of mm wave telescopes with the required range in frequency, sensitivity, and survey speed which will provide sufficient capability to enable an order of magnitude advance in observations of the Cosmic Microwave Background, delivering transformative discoveries in fundamental physics, cosmology, and astrophysics.

“(D) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before December 31, 2030.

“(E) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (k), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out construction of the facility under this subsection—

- “(i) \$37,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(ii) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(iii) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(iv) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(v) \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(h) ACCELERATOR AND DETECTOR UPGRADES.—The Director shall upgrade accelerator facilities and detectors, as necessary and appropriate, to increase beam power, sustain high reliability, and improve precision measurement to advance the highest priority particle physics research programs. In carrying out facility upgrades, the Director shall continue to work with international partners, when appropriate and in the United States’ interest, to leverage investments and expertise in critical technologies to help build and upgrade accelerator and detector facilities in the United States.

“(i) ACCELERATOR AND DETECTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—As part of the program described in subsection (b), the Director shall carry out research and development in

particle beam physics, accelerator science and technology, and particle and radiation detection with relevance to the specific needs of the High Energy Physics program, in coordination with the Accelerator Research and Development program authorized in section 310.

“(j) UNDERGROUND SCIENCE.—The Director shall—

“(1) support an underground science program consistent with the missions of the Department and the scientific needs of the High Energy Physics program, including those articulated in the most recent report of the Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel of the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel, that leverages the capabilities of relevant underground science and engineering facilities; and

“(2) carry out a competitive grant program to award scientists and engineers at institutions of higher education, nonprofit institutions, and National Laboratories to conduct research in underground science and engineering.

“(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

- “(1) \$1,355,690,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(2) \$1,517,628,300 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(3) \$1,652,112,281 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(4) \$1,711,460,141 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(5) \$1,656,012,351 for fiscal year 2026.”.

SEC. 8. NUCLEAR PHYSICS PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM.—Section 308 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18646) is amended—

- (1) by striking subsection (a);
- (2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (d); and
- (3) by inserting the following before subsection (d), as so redesignated:

“(a) PROGRAM.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out a research program, and support relevant facilities, to discover and understand various forms of nuclear matter.

“(b) USER FACILITIES.—

“(1) FACILITY FOR RARE ISOTOPE BEAMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support construction of a Facility for Rare Isotope Beams to advance the understanding of rare nuclear isotopes and the evolution of the cosmos.

“(B) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (c), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out construction of the facility under this subsection \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before March 1, 2022.

“(2) ELECTRON-ION COLLIDER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support construction of an Electron Ion Collider as described in the 2015 Long Range Plan of the Nuclear Science Advisory Committee and the report from the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine titled ‘An Assessment of U.S.-Based Electron-Ion Collider Science’, in order to measure the internal structure of the proton and the nucleus and answer fundamental questions about the nature of visible matter.

“(B) FACILITY CAPABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the facility meets the requirements in the 2015 Long Range Plan, including—

- “(i) at least 70 percent polarized beams of electrons and light ions;
- “(ii) ion beams from deuterium to the heaviest stable nuclei;

“(iii) variable center of mass energy from 20 to 140 GeV;

“(iv) high collision luminosity of $10^{33-34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$; and

“(v) the possibility of more than one interaction region.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before December 31, 2030.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (c), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out construction of the facility under this subsection—

- “(i) \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(ii) \$155,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(iii) \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(iv) \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(v) \$305,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

- “(1) \$780,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(2) \$879,390,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(3) \$1,025,097,300 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(4) \$1,129,354,111 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(5) \$1,192,408,899 for fiscal year 2026.”.

SEC. 9. ACCELERATOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18601 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 309 the following:

“SEC. 310. ACCELERATOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

“(a) PROGRAM.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out a research program to—

“(1) advance accelerator science and technology relevant to the Department, other Federal agencies, and U.S. industry;

“(2) foster partnerships to develop, demonstrate, and enable the commercial application of accelerator technologies;

“(3) support the development of a skilled, diverse, and inclusive accelerator workforce; and

“(4) provide access to accelerator design and engineering resources.

“(b) ACCELERATOR RESEARCH.—In carrying out the program authorized under subsection (a), the Director shall support—

“(1) research activities in cross-cutting accelerator technologies including superconducting magnets and accelerators, beam physics, data analytics-based accelerator controls, simulation software, new particle sources, advanced laser technology, and transformative research; and

“(2) optimal operation of the Accelerator Test Facility.

“(c) ACCELERATOR DEVELOPMENT.—In carrying out the program authorized under subsection (a), the Director shall support partnerships to foster the development, demonstration, and commercial application of accelerator technologies including, advanced superconducting wire and cable, superconducting RF cavities, and high efficiency radiofrequency power sources for accelerators.

“(d) RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS.—In developing accelerator technologies under the program authorized in subsection (a), the Director shall—

“(1) consider the requirements necessary to support translational research and development for medical, industrial, security, and defense applications; and

“(2) leverage investments in accelerator technologies and fundamental research in particle physics by partnering with insti-

tutes of higher education, industry, and other Federal agencies to enable the commercial application of advanced accelerator technologies.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

- “(1) \$24,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(2) \$25,680,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(3) \$27,477,600 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(4) \$29,401,032 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(5) \$31,459,104 for fiscal year 2026.”.

SEC. 10. ISOTOPE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION FOR RESEARCH APPLICATIONS.

The Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18601 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 310 as added by this Act the following:

“SEC. 311. ISOTOPE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION FOR RESEARCH APPLICATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director—

“(1) shall carry out a program in coordination with other relevant programs across the Department for the production of isotopes, including the development of techniques to produce isotopes, that the Secretary determines are needed for research, medical, industrial, or related purposes, to the maximum extent practicable, in accordance with the 2015 Nuclear Science Advisory Committee Meeting Isotope Needs and Capturing Opportunities For The Future report; and

“(2) shall ensure that isotope production activities carried out under the program under this paragraph do not compete with private industry unless the Director determines that critical national interests require the involvement of the Federal Government.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program under this section—

- “(1) \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(2) \$96,300,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- “(3) \$103,041,000 for fiscal year 2024;
- “(4) \$110,253,870 for fiscal year 2025; and
- “(5) \$117,971,641 for fiscal year 2026.”.

SEC. 11. SCIENCE LABORATORIES INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM.—Section 309 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18647) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) APPROACH.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall utilize all available approaches and mechanisms, including capital line items, minor construction projects, energy savings performance contracts, and utility energy service contracts, as appropriate.

“(d) MID-SCALE INSTRUMENTATION PROGRAM.—The Director, in coordination with each of the programs carried out by the Office of Science, shall establish a mid-scale instrumentation program to enable the development and acquisition of novel, state-of-the-art instruments ranging in cost from \$1 million to \$20 million each that would significantly accelerate scientific breakthroughs at user facilities.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”.

SEC. 12. INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18601 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 311, as added by this Act, the following: “SEC. 312. INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.

“The Director shall support the development of a scientific workforce through programs that facilitate collaboration between

K-12, university students, early-career researchers, faculty, and the National Laboratories, including through the use of proven techniques to expand the number of individuals from underrepresented groups pursuing and attaining skills or undergraduate and graduate degrees relevant to the Office's mission."

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 3169 of the Department of Energy Science Education Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381e) is amended—

(1) by striking, "programs", and inserting "programs, including the NSF INCLUDES National Network,"; and

(2) by striking, "year 1991", and inserting "years 2022 through 2026".

(c) BROADENING PARTICIPATION IN WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Department of Energy Science Education Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381 et seq.) is amended by inserting the following sections after section 3167 (42 U.S.C. 7381c-1):

"SEC. 3167A. BROADENING PARTICIPATION FOR TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expand opportunities to increase the number and the diversity, equity, and inclusion of highly skilled science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) professionals working in Department of Energy mission-relevant disciplines and broaden the recruitment pool to increase diversity, including expanded partnerships with Historically Black Colleges, Tribal Colleges, Minority Serving Institutions, emerging research institutions, and scientific societies.

"(b) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and make available to the public a plan for broadening participation of underrepresented groups in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics in programs supported by the Department programs, including—

"(1) a plan for supporting and leveraging the National Science Foundation INCLUDES National Network;

"(2) metrics for assessing the participation of underrepresented groups in Department programs;

"(3) experienced and potential barriers to broadening participation of underrepresented groups in Department programs, including recommended solutions; and

"(4) any other activities the Secretary finds appropriate.

"(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in section 3169 (42 U.S.C. 7381e), at least \$2,000,000 shall be made available each fiscal year for the activities described under this subsection.

"SEC. 3167B. EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION OF HIGHLY SKILLED SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) PROFESSIONALS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expand opportunities to increase the number and the diversity, equity, and inclusion of highly skilled science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) professionals working in Department of Energy mission-relevant disciplines and broaden the recruitment pool to increase diversity, including expanded partnerships with minority-serving institutions, non-Research I universities, and scientific societies.

"(b) PLAN AND OUTREACH STRATEGY.—

"(1) PLAN.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a 10-year educational plan to fund and expand new or existing programs administered by the Office of Science and sited at the National Laboratories and Department of Energy user facilities to expand educational and workforce opportunities for underrepresented high school, undergraduate, and graduate students as well as recent graduates, teachers and faculty in STEM fields. This may include paid internships, fellowships, temporary employment, training programs, visiting student and faculty programs, sabbaticals, and research support.

"(2) OUTREACH CAPACITY.—The Secretary shall include in the plan under paragraph (1) an outreach strategy to improve the advertising, recruitment, and promotion of educational and workforce programs to communal colleges and workforce programs to communal colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges, Minority Serving Institutions, and emerging research institutions.

"(c) BUILDING RESEARCH CAPACITY.—The Secretary shall develop programs that strengthen the research capacity relevant to Office of Science disciplines at emerging research institutions, including minority-serving institutions, tribal colleges and universities, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and colleges and universities. This may include enabling mutually beneficial and jointly managed partnerships between research-intensive institutions and emerging research institutions, and soliciting research proposals, fellowships, training programs, and research support directly from emerging research institutions.

"(d) TRAINEESHIPS.—The Secretary shall establish a university-led Traineeship Program to address workforce training needs in STEM fields relevant to the Department. The focus should be on supporting training and research experiences for underrepresented undergraduate and graduate students and increasing participation from underrepresented populations. The traineeships should include opportunities to build the next-generation workforce in research areas critical to maintaining core competencies across the Office of Science's programs.

"(e) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall establish key performance indicators to measure and monitor progress of education and workforce programs and expand Departmental activities for data collection and analysis. The Secretary shall submit a report 2 years after the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, and every 2 years thereafter, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate summarizing progress toward meeting key performance indicators.

"(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term 'minority-serving institution' includes the entities described in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

"(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES.—The term 'Historically Black Colleges and Universities' has the meaning given in 'part B institution' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

"(3) STEM.—The term 'STEM' means the field or disciplines listed in section 2 of the STEM Education Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6621 note).

"(4) TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—The term 'Tribal College or University' has the meaning given in section 316 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c)."'

(2) Clerical amendment.—The table of contents in section 2(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3167 the following:

"Sec. 3167A. Broadening participation for teachers and scientists.

"Sec. 3167B. Expanding opportunities to increase the diversity, equity, and inclusion of highly skilled science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) professionals."

SEC. 13. HIGH INTENSITY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVE; OFFICE OF SCIENCE EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMPUTING RESEARCH INITIATIVE; HELIUM CONSERVATION PROGRAM; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 313. HIGH INTENSITY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a high intensity laser research initiative consistent with the recommendations of the National Academies report, 'Opportunities in Intense Ultrafast Lasers: Reaching for the Brightest Light', and the report from the Brightest Light Initiative workshop on 'The Future of Intense Ultrafast Lasers in the U.S.'. This initiative should include research and development of petawatt-scale and of high average power laser technologies necessary for future facility needs in discovery science and to advance energy technologies, as well as support for a user network of academic and national laboratory high intensity laser facilities.

"(b) LEVERAGE.—The Director shall leverage new laser technologies for more compact, less complex, and low-cost accelerator systems needed for science applications.

"(c) COORDINATION.—The Director shall coordinate this initiative among all relevant programs within the Office of Science, and the Under Secretary for Science shall coordinate this initiative with other relevant programs within the Department as well as within other Federal agencies.

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Office of Science there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

"(1) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

"(2) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

"(3) \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

"(4) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

"(5) \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

"SEC. 314. HELIUM CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to reduce the consumption of helium for Department grant recipients and facilities and encourage helium recycling and reuse. The program shall competitively award grants for—

"(1) the purchase of equipment to capture, reuse, and recycle helium;

"(2) the installation, maintenance, and repair of new and existing helium capture, reuse, and recycling equipment; and

"(3) helium alternatives research and development activities.

"(b) REPORT.—In carrying out the program under this section, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report, not later than two years after the date of enactment of the

Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, and every 3 years thereafter, on the purchase of helium as part of research projects and facilities supported by the Department. The report shall include—

“(1) the quantity of helium purchased for projects and facilities supported by Department grants;

“(2) a cost-analysis for such helium;

“(3) the predominant production sources for such helium;

“(4) expected or experienced impacts of helium supply shortages or prices on the research projects and facilities supported by the Department; and

“(5) recommendations for reducing Department grant recipients' exposure to volatile helium prices.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the program under this section, the Director shall coordinate with the National Science Foundation and other relevant Federal agencies on helium conservation activities.

“(d) DURATION.—The program established under this section shall receive support for a period of not more than 5 years, subject to the availability of appropriations.

“(e) RENEWAL.—Upon expiration of any period of support of the program under this section, the Director may renew support for the program for a period of not more than 5 years.

“SEC. 315. OFFICE OF SCIENCE EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMPUTING RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall establish within the Office of Science, a cross-cutting research initiative to leverage the Federal Government's innovative analytical resources and tools, user facilities, and advanced computational and networking capabilities in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to emerging infectious diseases, including COVID-19. The Secretary shall carry out this initiative through a competitive, merit-reviewed process, and consider applications from National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, multi-institutional collaborations, industry partners and other appropriate entities.

“(b) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the initiative established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall coordinate with programs across the Office of Science and with relevant Federal agencies to determine a comprehensive set of technical milestones for these research activities and prioritize the following objectives—

“(1) supporting fundamental research and development in advanced analytics, experimental studies, materials synthesis, high-performance computing technologies needed to characterize, model, simulate, and predict complex phenomena and biological materials related to emerging infectious diseases, including COVID-19 challenges, including a focus on testing and diagnostics, experimental data acquisition, sharing and management, advanced manufacturing, and molecular design and modeling;

“(2) using expertise from the private sector, institutions of higher education, and the National Laboratories to develop computational software and capabilities that prospective users may accelerate emerging infectious diseases research and development;

“(3) leveraging the research infrastructure of the Department, including scientific computing user facilities, x-ray light sources, neutron scattering facilities, nanoscale science research centers, and sequencing and bio-characterization facilities by coordinating with the Advanced Scientific Computing Research, Basic Energy Sciences, and

Biological and Environmental Research programs within the Office of Science;

“(4) leveraging experience from existing modeling and simulation research and work sponsored by the Department and promoting collaboration and data sharing between National Laboratories, research entities, and user facilities of the Department by providing the necessary access and secure data transfer capabilities; and

“(5) ensuring that new experimental and computational tools are accessible to relevant research communities, including private sector entities to address emerging infectious diseases, including COVID-19 challenges.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this initiative, the Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, coordination of these activities with the Department of Energy National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, and the private sector.

“(d) EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING RESEARCH CONSORTIUM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary in coordination with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish and operate an Emerging Infectious Diseases High Performance Computing Research Consortium (referred to in this section as the ‘Consortium’), to support the initiative under subsection (a) by providing, to the extent practicable, a centralized entity for multidisciplinary, collaborative, emerging infectious disease research and development through high performance computing and advanced data analytics technologies and processes.

“(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The members of such consortium may include representatives from relevant Federal agencies, the private sector, institutions of higher education, which can each contribute relevant compute time, capabilities, or other resources.

“(3) ACTIVITIES.—The Consortium shall—

“(A) match applicants with available Federal and private sector computing resources;

“(B) consider supplemental awards for computing partnerships with Consortium members to qualifying entities on a competitive merit-review basis;

“(C) encourage collaboration and communication among member representatives of the consortium and awardees;

“(D) make available the high-performance computing capabilities, expertise, and user facilities of the Department and the National Laboratories; and

“(E) submit an annual report to the Secretary summarizing the activities of the Consortium, including—

“(i) describing each project undertaken by the Consortium;

“(ii) detailing organizational expenditures; and

“(iii) evaluating contribution to the achievement of technical milestones as determined in subsection (a).

“(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall ensure the coordination of, and avoid unnecessary duplication of, the activities of the Consortium with the activities of other research entities of the Department, institutions of higher education and the private sector.

“(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report detailing the effectiveness of—

“(1) the interagency coordination between each Federal agency involved in the research initiative carried out under this section;

“(2) the collaborative research achievements of the initiative, including the achievement of the technical milestones determined under subsection (a); and

“(3) potential opportunities to expand the technical capabilities of the Department.

“(f) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department's Office of Science, there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under this subsection, \$50,000,000 for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

“(g) PROHIBITION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary may not carry out gain-of-function research of concern.

“(2) GAIN-OF-FUNCTION RESEARCH DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection, ‘gain-of-function research of concern’ means research activities with the potential to generate pathogens with high transmissibility and high virulence in humans.

“SEC. 316. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this title—

“(1) \$8,801,915,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$9,451,015,300 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$10,160,677,621 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$10,693,625,004 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(5) \$11,145,798,345 for fiscal year 2026.”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—Section 1(b) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act is amended in the table of contents by inserting after the item relating to section 309 the following:

“Sec. 310. Accelerator research and development.

“Sec. 311. Isotope Development and Production for Research Applications.

“Sec. 312. Increased collaboration with teachers and scientists.

“Sec. 313. High intensity laser research initiative.

“Sec. 314. Helium conservation program.

“Sec. 315. Office of Science Emerging Infectious Disease Computing Research Initiative.

“Sec. 316. Authorization of appropriations.”.

SEC. 14. STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES PROHIBITION.

(a) INNOVATE IN AMERICA.—In carrying out this Act or the amendments made by this Act, the Secretary may not award a contract, subcontract, grant, or loan to an entity that—

(1) is owned or controlled by, is a subsidiary of, or is otherwise related legally or financially to a corporation based in a country that—

(A) is identified as a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18))) as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) was identified by the United States Trade Representative in the most recent report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a priority foreign country under subsection (a)(2) of that section; and

(C) is subject to monitoring by the Trade Representative under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2416); or

(2) is listed pursuant to section 9(b)(3) of the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-145).

(b) EXCEPTION.—For purposes of subsection (a), the Secretary may issue a waiver, to be made publicly available, to an entity in which the legal or financial connection to a corporation is a minority relationship or investment.

(c) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent

with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.

SEC. 15. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3593, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am very pleased today that we are considering the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act.

This well-vetted, bipartisan bill will provide the first ever comprehensive authorization for the Department of Energy's Office of Science. This office accounts for over half of the Department's nondefense research and development budget and supports a wide range of research facilities and activities that are critical to the U.S. competitiveness and for enabling our clean energy future.

The Office of Science is the Nation's largest supporter of research in the physical sciences, and it is the lead Federal agency supporting scientific research for energy applications. H.R. 3593 authorizes significant, steady, and sustainable growth for the office's wide-ranging research from climate science to quantum science, and everything in between.

The bill also ensures the office's construction projects and upgrades to its world-class scientific user facility have the resources they need to be completed on time and on budget.

H.R. 3593 is a substantial effort in the fight against climate change. The bill authorizes research to advance the next generation of clean energy technologies to help us reach our shared goals of developing energy that is clean, sustainable, reliable, and affordable. In carrying out these activities, this bill also directs the office to support the development of a skilled, diverse, and inclusive workforce for clean energy researchers, scientists, and professionals.

That is why the bill has been endorsed by stakeholders in the business

community, like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; the academic community, like the Association of American Universities; major scientific associations, like the American Physical and Chemical Societies; and significant environmental organizations like the Environmental Defense Fund.

This bill is another strong example of the collaborative bipartisan approach that our committee has taken. Ranking Member LUCAS' collaborative approach has been crucial in getting us to where we are today.

Before I yield back, I would like to recognize the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology staff who worked on this bill, and in some cases for several years now: Adam Rosenberg, Alyse Huffman, Sangina Wright, and Bill Kallen. I also recognize the efforts of Ranking Member LUCAS' staff in helping us to get where we are today, including Hillary O'Brien, Jenn Wickre, and Daniel Dziadon.

I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill to dramatically improve the Nation's competitiveness and help lead us all to a brighter future. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act. This legislation, along with H.R. 2225, the NSF for the Future Act is a comprehensive and strategic approach for investing in American research and development.

For decades, America has been the global leader in science and technology development. That success is no accident. It is the result of two things: A cultural commitment to innovation and exploration, and a sustained investment in basic research.

This is what makes us uniquely successful. The Federal Government funds high-risk, high-reward basic research that expands our fundamental knowledge of science and technology. This research, which is too costly for the marketplace to fund, produces discoveries that can then be commercialized through private industry.

Our system maximizes taxpayer investment and takes advantage of strong public-private partnerships to keep America at the cutting edge of technological progress.

Unfortunately, our adversaries in China are investing more than us in R&D in an attempt to take over the lead in science and technology.

The way to stay ahead of China isn't adopting their method of a top-down, government-mandated, applied research agenda. It is to reinvest in the basic research, infrastructure, and STEM workers that have always driven American progress.

H.R. 3593 does just that. It is the first comprehensive authorization of the Office of Science, which is our Nation's largest Federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences. The DOE Science for the Future Act invests

\$50 billion over 5 years in the Office of Science and the national labs, national scientific user facilities, and the thousands of researchers its supports.

The DOE Science for the Future Act is an investment in our technological and clean energy future. It funds research into materials, chemical, biological, and environmental sciences, as well as fusion energy, advanced computing capacities, and cutting edge technologies like artificial intelligence and quantum sciences.

We already know that investments in basic research pay large dividends. For example, basic research conducted in our national labs gave us improved hydraulic fracturing technology and allowed us to produce more clean natural gas. This reduced emissions, lowered energy costs for Americans, and helped us become a net total energy exporter for the first time in decades.

That is why everyone who cares about clean energy must care about the research supported by H.R. 3593. Investing in high-risk, early-stage research into cutting edge technologies is the only way to ensure that America stays at the head of the clean energy economy.

Another important provision in the DOE Science for the Future Act is the creation of a crosscutting Emerging Infectious Disease Research Initiative to build on DOE's work to better model, understand, and fight infectious diseases.

As they have shown time and again during the COVID-19 pandemic, our national labs have an important role to play in supporting public health. This legislation gives them the resources they need to continue this work.

H.R. 3593 also funds much-needed infrastructure updates for our national labs and user facilities. Our ability to conduct world-leading science depends on having access to world-leading equipment and facilities.

It also requires having skilled STEM professionals to conduct that research. Our bill includes workforce development and education provisions so that we have a thriving STEM pipeline to fill the technological jobs of the future.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3593 is a forward-looking bill that is badly needed right now to drive American progress and to keep us globally competitive.

As with the NSF for the Future Act, this legislation was drafted with extensive input in a bipartisan fashion, and the result is a strategic and responsible investment in the next generation of breakthrough energy technologies.

I thank my friend Chairwoman JOHNSON for all her work with me on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to pass this now. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise today in support of H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act. As a newly minted member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, I was so proud to see my colleagues on both sides of the aisle work so hard on this bill to pass it through committee with amendments from both Democrats and Republicans. I, too, had an opportunity as a newly minted member to make an impact on this important legislation.

And I think that it wasn't by accident, and I thank the chairwoman of the committee, Representative EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON and Representative LUCAS, the ranking member, for creating the environment in which we could do our work and craft this important legislation.

As you all have heard, the Department of Energy's Office of Science is a hub of technological advancement and research designed to tackle our greatest scientific challenges facing the United States.

Through several hearings in the committee, we learned about the DOE Office of Science's ongoing efforts to support research and to find solutions.

This bill allows the Office of Science to continue carrying out nondefense research on a vast array of critical areas. It supports research to modernize our energy infrastructure, allowing us the tools to overhaul our outdated energy grid to more climate-friendly solutions. And we, of course, have seen some of the catastrophic events caused by the lack of current technologies that recognize the climate action.

It funds continuing studies in artificial intelligence and quantum computing, keeping pace with our competitors in the tech sector and readying our cybersecurity defenses from our adversaries, as we have seen up close and personal the cost to our country to not keep abreast of these technologies.

During markup, I was able to offer a provision that was included in the bill that is before the House today that would prioritize clean water and watershed research at the Office of Science. My amendment directs the Office of Science to support clean water and watershed research that increases the quality and quantity of water across America, including the treasured Great Lakes.

My home district of Milwaukee shares a coast with Lake Michigan, which I consider one of my most important constituents.

It is imperative that we study the harmful effects of water pollution, make investments in technologies to combat the contamination of our waterways, and to protect drinking water sources that are critical to every man, woman, and child. We also need to make sure that water continues to be a resource for commerce.

My amendment also ensures that relevant communities, research institutions, and nonprofits will be at the table when DOE carries out these tasks. Innovation doesn't occur in a

vacuum, and it is critical that these research efforts have real world input from key stakeholders.

Before I close, I want to mention something about the National Science Foundation, H.R. 2225, which we considered on this floor today. I thank the chair and the ranking member for leaning in again to put this together in giving Members an opportunity to weigh in.

As you all know, the NSF is the funder of more than 1,800 institutions in the United States, and they provide tremendous resources, funding, and opportunities for STEM students. I have been able to weigh in to make sure that there is diversity and opportunity in STEM.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act.

□ 1745

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member LUCAS and the chairwoman of the full committee, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON. With this bill, the two of them have perfectly demonstrated how a committee can actually function—even with occasional disagreements—to prioritize shared goals and produce truly great bipartisan products. They are to be congratulated.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act.

After over a decade of budget requests, hearings, stakeholder input, and information-gathering, I say with a sigh of relief and a great deal of joy that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a bipartisan and comprehensive Office of Science authorization.

Although it has taken a little longer than I would have expected, it couldn't come at a better time. America's scientific enterprise has never faced a more serious threat from global competition than it does right now—today.

Innovative science discoveries and advance technology development aren't just aspirations; they are the actual key to our national security, as well as our economic prosperity. That is because innovation and technology are exactly what the Chinese Communist Party has prioritized in its goal to overtake the United States of America as a global leader in industries of the future.

Mr. Speaker, if we want to maintain our key edge in technology areas, like quantum information science and artificial intelligence, and combat the threat of another country controlling the development of those cutting-edge technologies and standards, we must take action now.

Mr. Speaker, the solution is really quite simple. We have to invest in American innovation. Just that simple.

We must invest in our facilities and our research right here in the United States so that we can ensure the United States remains the global leader in science.

How exactly we go about that might be the subject of some debate, but I fully believe that the bill that we have before us today is the best course of action.

The Department of Energy's Office of Science has time and time again demonstrated that basic science research is the most effective way to encourage development of those new technologies. And as the largest Federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences, with unparalleled research capabilities and infrastructure, the Office of Science and its national laboratories are uniquely equipped to help America compete.

By authorizing cutting-edge research programs with a responsible, scalable funding increase and a strategic roadmap for DOE, federally funded discoveries made through the Office of Science will pave the way for both public and private American innovators to license technologies and to launch those startups.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, the Office of Science research in materials and chemical science, biological and environmental research, and fusion energy will not only maintain our lead in science, but will also lay the foundation for the next generation of clean, secure, and exportable energy technologies. Don't miss that: Clean, exportable, and secure technologies.

Maximizing the Office of Science's role in our Federal research enterprise is how we win. This great legislative body and the Federal Government as a whole cannot and will not duplicate a nonmarket economy by forcing mandates and regulations. Instead, we can arm our dynamic private sector with the tools necessary to commercialize sustainable, affordable, and scalable energy solutions. Again, don't miss that.

Through the DOE Science of the Future Act, we are prioritizing critical research areas and investing in the science and technology that will drive development of those technologies into the next generation. This will allow America's economy to thrive while reducing global emissions and allowing market-based solutions to flourish. Don't miss that.

Robust and consistent support for the Office of Science is crucial to the success and security of the U.S. innovation ecosystem, U.S. energy independence, and U.S. security.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does that in a clear, streamlined fashion. It is not bogged down by outside interests or unrelated provisions. We won't just keep up with China and other foreign adversaries; we will outpace them and lead, just like the United States of America has always done.

That is a good thing. That is a very good thing, by the way.

Mr. Speaker, I take a moment to thank the many stakeholders who have worked so hard to get this critical legislation done right. Hats off to all of them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It is a great one. It is high time we had this one on the floor.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, America's scientific and technological leadership is being threatened by the Chinese Communist Party, and we must act urgently to reinvest in our own research and development enterprise.

H.R. 3593 redoubles our commitment to the basic research conducted by the Department of Energy's Office of Science and our national laboratories. Together with the NSF for the Future Act, it is a comprehensive and sustainable approach to American competitiveness.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my staff for everything they have done to help draft this important legislation. I thank my friend, Chairwoman JOHNSON, and her staff for working with us to include Republican priorities and ensure that this is a truly bipartisan bill.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me simply say that we on this committee know that we are the committee that will determine the future of our Nation and the standing of the world when it comes to science. And we have taken our work very seriously. I am grateful to all of the members. We know we cannot be any better than the people who we involve and use their talents, and we must do that as well.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle for staying with us and working through all that we know we need to do to come together to look out for the future of our Nation's scientific enterprise.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of the persons, my colleagues, to support this bill and vote "yes."

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3593, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH. 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 motion are postponed.

HONORING OUR PROMISES THROUGH EXPEDITION FOR AFGHAN SIVS ACT OF 2021

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3385) to waive the requirement to undergo a medical examination for aliens who are otherwise eligible for special immigrant status under the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3385

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Honoring Our Promises through Expedition for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021" or the "HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. WAIVER OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR AFGHAN ALLIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security may jointly issue a blanket waiver of the requirement that aliens described in section 602(b)(2) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) undergo a medical examination under section 221(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(d)), or any other applicable provision of law, prior to issuance of an immigrant visa or admission to the United States.

(b) DURATION.—A waiver issued under subsection (a) shall remain in effect for a period not to exceed 1 year, and, subject to subsection (g), may be extended by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security for additional periods, each of which shall not exceed 1 year.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—Upon exercising the waiver authority under subsection (a), or the authority to extend a waiver under subsection (b), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) REQUIREMENT FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION AFTER ADMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish procedures to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that any alien who receives a waiver of the medical examination requirement under this section, completes such an examination not later than 30 days after the date on which such alien is admitted to the United States.

(2) CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien who receives a waiver of the medical examination requirement under this section shall be considered, at the time of admission to the United States, as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis.

(B) REMOVAL OF CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall remove the conditional basis of the alien's status upon the Secretary's confirmation that such alien has completed the medical examination and is not inadmissible under section 212(a)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(1)(A)).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date on which waiver authority under subsection (a) is exercised or such waiver is

extended under subsection (b), as applicable, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of medical examinations required under paragraph (1), including—

(A) the number of pending and completed examinations; and

(B) the number of aliens who have failed to complete the medical examination within the 30-day period after the date of such aliens' admission.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and of the Senate;

(2) the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Health and Human Services from adopting appropriate measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, including COVID-19, to the United States.

(g) SUNSET.—The authority under subsections (a) and (b) expires on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3385.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3385, the Honoring our Promises through Expedition for the Afghan SIVs Act—or the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act—proposes a small, but impactful, change to expedite the issuance of special immigrant visas to those who served side by side with American troops in Afghanistan, and whose lives are at risk as a result.

The Afghan Special Immigrant Visa program allows individuals who worked for or on behalf of the United States

Government or for the NATO International Security Assistance Force in support of the American mission to seek lawful permanent residence to the United States. To qualify, applicants must meet specific eligibility criteria and pass rigorous background checks; a process that, on average, takes 3 years.

Additionally, every applicant who is found to be eligible for a visa must complete a medical examination before they are approved to come to the United States. However, in the capital city of Kabul, there is only one clinic certified by the United States Government to provide these mandatory examinations.

The already high demand for services was worsened by the deteriorating security conditions and a new outbreak of an intense third wave of COVID-19. It is now nearly impossible for applicants to schedule this mandatory life-changing appointment while in Afghanistan.

The HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act would allow the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to quickly respond to these emergency conditions in Afghanistan by authorizing a blanket waiver of the medical examination requirement for people who are otherwise eligible for special immigrant visas.

Once safely in the United States and removed from the threat of violence, those eligible people must complete the required medical examination within 30 days. To ensure compliance, Afghan special immigrants would be admitted to the United States as lawful permanent residents on a conditional basis. Conditions would be removed only when the Secretary of Homeland Security confirms that the examination has been completed and the individual is not inadmissible to the United States on health-related grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join Mr. CROW of Colorado, and I thank him for championing this issue and working across the aisle to build consensus and awareness for the importance of this legislation. I also thank Ranking Member JORDAN for his collaboration and support in the drafting process.

As we draw down our military presence in Afghanistan, many who served alongside our troops continue to face increasing threats because of their service to our country. We must do right by these people, and H.R. 3385 is an important first step.

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

□ 1800

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

Mr. Speaker, the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 created a special immigrant visa, or green card, program for Afghan nationals who have worked for or on behalf of the United States Government for at least a year and who have experienced a serious threat

as a result of this work. The program also provides green cards to the spouse and children of the Afghan national.

To date, over 15,500 green cards have been issued to principal applicants. Additionally, for each principal applicant, an average of 3.5 green cards have been issued to the spouse and children.

Section 221(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act requires an alien seeking a U.S. green card to undergo a physical and mental exam prior to the issuance of the green card. Any communicable diseases found during the exam must be treated before the alien is allowed to come to the U.S. This reasonable requirement helps to ensure that aliens do not introduce communicable diseases into the U.S. population once in the country.

H.R. 3385, the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021, allows the Secretaries of Homeland Security and State to waive the medical exam requirement until after the Afghan SIV holder is admitted to the U.S. Proponents of the bill believe that the waiver authority granted by the bill will speed the pace of processing for some of the Afghan population seeking green cards.

Timing is important because, earlier this year, President Biden announced that American troops would withdraw from Afghanistan by September 11, 2021. The Taliban continues to fight and take over districts in Afghanistan. There is concern that the lives of the Afghan nationals who work for the U.S. Government, and their families, are in danger because the Taliban intends to kill them.

Many in Congress would like to see all 18,000-plus remaining Afghan nationals and their families who are at some point in the SIV process immediately brought to the U.S. However, there is no way to adequately conduct the necessary background checks and to otherwise process that many green card applications in such a short time-frame.

As sympathetic as we are to this population and this situation, we should not abdicate our duty to thoroughly vet potential green card recipients. H.R. 3385 is a measured response to the chaotic situation surrounding the Afghan SIV program.

This bill is yet another piece of legislation that has skipped the committee markup process this Congress. Had this bill gone through regular order, we would have been able to discuss concerns and make potential changes. That said, late last week, Judiciary Committee Republicans worked with Mr. CROW and Mr. WENSTRUP, as well as Chairman NADLER, to address some concerns.

For instance, the sponsors agreed to reduce the 90-day window after admission for the alien to complete the medical exam to 30 days. During a global pandemic and outbreaks of other serious communicable diseases in Afghanistan, the shorter time period is more prudent.

In addition, the introduced text contained no mechanism to help ensure

that the alien actually gets the medical exam. The bill sponsors agreed to include such a mechanism. The suspension text makes clear that a green card issued to the beneficiary of a medical exam waiver is a conditional green card, which means the alien should not be able to naturalize without having completed the requisite medical exam.

The bill's sponsors also agreed to add a requirement that the administration report to Congress on the number of Afghan SIV holders who do not comply with the medical exam requirement.

Even under the improved suspension text, U.S. taxpayers may bear the cost of the medical exams and any requisite treatment for illnesses discovered. Currently, the alien bears the cost of medical exams prior to admission to the United States. However, once in the country, they are entitled to public benefits, including Medicaid. That said, the text we are considering today is a better alternative to the introduced version.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts of the bill sponsors and the chairman to address these concerns, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW).

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, the Army Ranger Creed reads, in part: "I will never leave a fallen comrade to fall into the hands of the enemy."

Today, Afghans who worked for U.S. forces are in grave danger. The organization No One Left Behind, a nonprofit that advocates for the relocation of Afghan interpreters to the U.S., says that more than 300 translators or their relatives have already been killed since 2014, but that number only increasing every day.

We cannot allow a slow bureaucracy to cost the lives of Afghans who served alongside our men and women.

As an Army Ranger and paratrooper, I served in both Iraq and Afghanistan. In both places, I worked very closely with Iraqi and Afghan interpreters who were absolutely critical to me accomplishing my mission.

Mr. Speaker, I am not somebody who many people in this House would say is prone to hyperbole or exaggeration, but I can say with confidence that I might not be here today speaking to all of my colleagues had it not been for these men and women who trusted us, who fought with us, who died with us, shoulder to shoulder.

They provided this service at great risk to themselves and their families, and they did so with courage and the understanding that we would stand with them and provide a safe haven if and when necessary.

Well, my friends and colleagues, that time has come.

Today, we are considering the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act to allow the administration to waive the requirement that Afghan special immigrant visa applicants undergo a medical examination while in Afghanistan.

As my colleagues already pointed out, there is currently one facility in Kabul that conducts all of these examinations. It is already dangerous and increasingly dangerous to get to that facility, to work through the backlog, and to afford those examinations.

Under our bill, recipients would be required to get a medical examination within 30 days of arriving in the United States.

Let me be clear. Nothing in this bill would impact the security screening and vetting process for these applicants. The National Security Council estimates that this change could decrease the SIV process by approximately 1 month per applicant.

My colleagues, in combat and in a war zone, every hour matters. Minutes seem like hours, days like weeks. A month will save many, many lives.

We wouldn't be considering this bill on the floor today if it weren't for a broad coalition of supporters.

To my friend and colleague, Representative WENSTRUP, I thank him for his partnership. I know how important this is to him, too, for personal reasons.

Mr. Speaker, to the members of the Honoring Our Promises Working Group, I thank them for their steadfast attention to this issue and for their support of this bill, Republicans and Democrats alike.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Leader HOYER, Chairman NADLER, Chairwoman LOFGREN, and her subcommittee staff, Ami Shah and Betsy Lawrence, for working very late the last couple of weeks to make sure we got this deal done.

The American handshake needs to mean something, not just in and of itself. But we are strong as a country not because we have aircraft carrier battle groups, fighters, and tanks. We are strong because we have friends. And to have friends, we need to be a friend. We must stand by our partners.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP).

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in very strong support of H.R. 3385, the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act, which the gentleman from Colorado and I introduced to help knock down one small barrier to getting our Afghan friends and allies out of harm's way, which they greatly deserve.

I truly appreciate the words expressed by my colleague because they reflect so many of my same feelings.

The bill is not a permanent solution to fixing our special immigrant visa program, but it is a critical temporary waiver to help cut down on the backlog of pending Afghan SIV applications.

During a time of great emergency, it is a life and death situation, without a doubt.

There is currently only one facility in Afghanistan that performs the required medical exams, located in

Kabul. Because exams are only valid for a few months, many applicants must make repeated trips to Kabul at their own cost and risk.

H.R. 3385 would allow the Secretary of State and the DHS Secretary to jointly issue a 1-year waiver for the in-country medical exam requirement, up to 3 years. But, importantly, the bill requires, to the greatest extent practical, that the applicant undergoes the medical exam no later than 30 days after being admitted to the United States.

It explicitly states that nothing in the bill prohibits our agencies from adopting appropriate measures to prevent the spread of disease here. All it does is allow the applicant to undergo the medical exam here instead of in Kabul.

During my tour in Iraq, I worked alongside Iraqi interpreters who risked their lives to serve with us and help us complete our mission. Many eventually used a similar program to escape harm's way and to build a life in the United States. The two that I worked with and supported are now full U.S. citizens here in America. One is a cardiologist, and the other has a family practice.

As we withdraw from Afghanistan, the Afghans who served by our sides, the translators, the contractors, and the guides, without whom we could not do our jobs, are left in the crosshairs of the Taliban. They worked for the United States, despite knowing the risk to their own lives and their families. They believed in us, and they believed in our cause.

It will be a black eye on the United States if we don't do everything in our power to protect these allies. If we don't honor our promises, if we allow our friends to be targeted and killed by groups like the Taliban, ISIS, and al-Qaida because they worked with and for the United States of America, we will send a message to those we will need to rely on in the future that we are unable to live up to our side of the bargain.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his tireless work in bringing this issue to the forefront as we withdraw from Afghanistan, for all the staff that put in so much time to get this done, and for our bipartisan Honoring Our Promises Working Group for keeping the pressure on the administration to make sure that we don't leave our allies behind.

Mr. Speaker, please support this bill. It is a good thing for America to do.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative CROW for his service, his powerful words, and his commitment. I thank Representative WENSTRUP, too, for his powerful words.

Our Afghan allies serve alongside U.S. troops, diplomats, and govern-

ment employees. We must do right by the people who have worked to protect our country and our servicemen and -women.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to support them through the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act. I support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3385, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH. 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 motion are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2225) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 345, nays 67, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

YEAS—345

Adams	Bacon	Bera
Aguilar	Baird	Bergman
Allred	Balderson	Beyer
Amodel	Barr	Bice (OK)
Armstrong	Barragán	Bilirakis
Auchincloss	Bass	Bishop (GA)
Axne	Beatty	Blumenauer
Babin	Bentz	Blunt Rochester

Bonamico
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buchshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Gallagher
Gallagher
Galleo
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer

Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huiזנגא
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan

Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenny
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao

Van Drew
Van Duyn
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton

Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

tion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3593) to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy Office of Science, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 351, nays 68, not voting 11, as follows:

NAYS—67

Aderholt
Allen
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Cammack
Carl
Cline
Clyde
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Estes
Fitzgerald
Foxy
Gaetz

Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hudson
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Lamborn
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Mace
Mann

Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Norman
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tiffany
Walberg

NOT VOTING—18

Brady
Cloud
Doyle, Michael F.
Fulcher
Guest
Hartzler

Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Malinowski
Moore (UT)

Nadler
Rice (NY)
Rose
Sherrill
Timmons

□ 1859

Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Messrs. WALBERG, MOORE of Alabama, STEWART, KELLY of Mississippi, and PENCE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt
(Moolenaar)
Baird (Walorski)
Bourdeaux
(Kuster)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Jeffries)
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Carl (Joyce (PA))
Clark (MA)
(Kuster)
Cohen (Beyer)
DesJarlais
(Fleischmann)
Espaillat
(Jeffries)
Evans (Mfume)
Fallon (Nehls)
Garbarino (Joyce (OH))
Garcia (IL)
(Gomez)
Garcia (TX)
(Jeffries)
Carolyn B. (Jeffries)
Gimenez (Waltz)

Gonzalez,
Vicente
(Carbajal)
Grijalva
(Stanton)
Higgins (NY)
(Sánchez)
Horsford
(Jeffries)
Hoyer (Brown)
Jackson Lee
(Butterfield)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kind (Connolly)
Kirkpatrick
(Stanton)
Leger Fernandez
(Jacobs (CA))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
Maloney,
Carolyn B. (Jeffries)

McEachin
(Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Mullin (Lucas)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Neal (Lynch)
Owens (Curtis)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Rush
(Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Steube
(Franklin, C. Scott)
Strickland
(DelBene)
Tlaib (Kildee)
Wasserman
Schultz
(Deutch)
Wilson (FL)
(Hayes)
Young (Joyce (OH))

[Roll No. 187] YEAS—351

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buchshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)

Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gallagher
Galleo
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries

Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SCIENCE FOR THE FUTURE ACT

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

Moore (WI) Roybal-Allard Takano
Morelle Ruiz Tenney
Moulton Ruppertsberger Thompson (CA)
Mrvan Rush Thompson (MS)
Mullin Rutherford Thompson (PA)
Murphy (FL) Ryan Titus
Murphy (NC) Salazar Tlaib
Napolitano Sanchez Tonko
Neal Sarbanes Torres (CA)
Neguse Scalise Torres (NY)
Nehls Scanlon Trahan
Newhouse Schakowsky Trone
Newman Schiff Turner
Norcross Schneider Underwood
Nunes Schrader Upton
O'Halleran Schrier Valadao
Oberholte Scott (VA) Van Drew
Ocasio-Cortez Scott, Austin Van Dwyne
Omar Scott, David Vargas
Owens Sessions Veasey
Pallone Sewell Vela
Panetta Sherman Velázquez
Pappas Simpson Wagner
Pascrell Sires Walorski
Payne Slotkin Waltz
Perlmutter Smith (MO) Wasserman
Peters Smith (NE) Schultz
Pfluger Smith (NJ) Waters
Phillips Smith (WA) Watson Coleman
Pingree Smucker Weber (TX)
Pocan Soto Webster (FL)
Porter Spanberger Welch
Pressley Spartz Westerman
Price (NC) Speier Wexton
Quigley Stansbury Wild
Raskin Stanton Williams (GA)
Reed Stauber Williams (TX)
Reschenthaler Steel Wilson (FL)
Rice (NY) Stefanik Wilson (SC)
Rodgers (WA) Steil Wittman
Rogers (AL) Stevens Womack
Rogers (KY) Strickland Yarmuth
Ross Suozzi Young
Rouzer Swalwell Zeldin

NAYS—68

Aderholt Gaetz Mann
Allen Gibbs Massie
Arrington Gohmert McClintock
Banks Good (VA) Miller (IL)
Biggs Gooden (TX) Mooney
Bishop (NC) Gosar Moore (AL)
Boebert Green (TN) Norman
Brooks Greene (GA) Palazzio
Buck Grothman Palmer
Budd Harris Pence
Burchett Harshbarger Perry
Burgess Hern Posey
Cammack Herrell Rice (SC)
Carl Hudson Rosendale
Cline Huizenga Roy
Clyde Jackson Schweikert
Davidson Johnson (LA) Steube
DesJarlais Jordan Stewart
Donalds Kelly (MS) Taylor
Duncan Lamborn Tiffany
Estes Lesko Walberg
Fitzgerald Loudermilk Wenstrup
Foxx Mace

NOT VOTING—11

Cloud Hice (GA) Rose
Fulcher Higgins (LA) Sherrill
Guest Moore (UT) Timmons
Hartzler Nadler

□ 1921

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt Clark (MA) Garbarino (Joyce)
(Moolenaar) (Kuster) (OH)
Baird (Walorski) Cohen (Beyer) Garcia (IL)
Bordeaux DesJarlais (Gomez)
(Kuster) (Fleischmann) Garcia (TX)
Boyle, Brendan Españlat (Jeffries)
F. (Jeffries) (Jeffries) Gimenez (Waltz)
Cárdenas Evans (Mfume) Gonzalez,
(Gomez) Fallon (Nehls) Vicente
Carl (Joyce (PA)) (Carbajal)

Grijalva Lieu (Beyer)
(Stanton) Lowenthal
Higgins (NY) (Beyer)
(Sánchez) Maloney,
Horsford Carolyn B.
(Jeffries) (Jeffries)
Hoyer (Brown) McEachin
Jackson Lee (Wexton)
(Butterfield) Meng (Jeffries)
Johnson (TX) Mullin (Lucas)
(Jeffries) Napolitano
Kind (Connolly) (Correa)
Kirkpatrick Neal (Lynch)
(Stanton) Owens (Curtis)
Lawson (FL) Payne (Pallone)
(Adams) Rice (NY)
Leger Fernandez (Peters)
(Jacobs (CA)) Ruiz (Aguilar)

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 391) to authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to strengthen global health security, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 307, nays 112, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 188]

YEAS—307

Adams Cicilline Garamendi
Aguilar Clark (MA) Garbarino
Allred Clarke (NY) Garcia (IL)
Amodei Cleaver Garcia (TX)
Armstrong Cohen Gimenez
Auchincloss Cole Golden
Axne Connolly Gomez
Bacon Cooper Gonzales, Tony
Baird Correa Gonzalez (OH)
Balderson Costa
Barr Courtney Vicente
Barragán Craig Gotthelmer
Bass Crist Granger
Beatty Crow Green, Al (TX)
Cuellar Grijalva
Curtis Guthrie
Davids (KS) Harder (CA)
Davidson Hayes
Davis, Danny K. Herrera Beutler
Davis, Rodney Higgins (NY)
Dean Hill
DeFazio Himes
DeGette Hollingsworth
DeLauro Horsford
DelBene Houlahan
Delgado Hoyer
Demings Huffman
DeSaulnier Issa
Deutch Jackson Lee
Diaz-Balart Jacobs (CA)
Dingell Jacobs (NY)
Doggett Jayapal
Doyle, Michael Jeffries
F. Johnson (GA)
Emmer Johnson (OH)
Escobar Johnson (SD)
Eshoo Johnson (TX)
Evans Jones
Fallon Joyce (OH)
Feenstra Kafele
Fitzpatrick Kaptur
Fletcher Katko
Fortenberry Keating
Foster Keller
Frankel, Lois Kelly (IL)
Gallego Khanna

Rush Kildee Nadler Sires
(Underwood) Kilmer Napolitano Slotkin
Sewell Kim (CA) Neal Smith (NJ)
(Del Bene) Kim (NJ) Neguse Smith (WA)
Steube Kind Nehls Smucker
(Franklin, C. Kinzinger Newhouse Soto)
Scott) Kirkpatrick Newman Spanberger
Strickland Krishnamoorthi Norcross Spartz
(DelBene) Kuster Nunes Speier
Tlaib (Kildee) LaHood O'Halleran Stansbury
Wasserman Lamb Obernolte Stanton
Schultz Langevin Ocasio-Cortez Stauber
(Deutch) Larsen (WA) Omar Steel
Wilson (FL) Larson (CT) Owens Stefanik
(Hayes) Lawrence Pallone Stevens
Young (Joyce Lee (CA) Lawson (FL) Panetta Stewart)
(OH)) Lee (CA) Pappas Strickland
Lee (NV) Pascrell Suozzi
Leger Fernandez Payne Swalwell
Letlow Perlmutter Takano
Levin (CA) Peters Tenney
Levin (MI) Pfluger Thompson (CA)
Lieu Phillips Thompson (MS)
Lofgren Pingree Thompson (PA)
Long Pocan Titus
Lowenthal Porter Tlaib
Lucas Pressley Tonko
Luetkemeyer Price (NC) Torres (CA)
Luria Quigley Torres (NY)
Lynch Raskin Trahan
Malinowski Reed Trone
Malliotakis Rice (NY) Turner
Maloney Rodgers (WA) Underwood
Carolyn B. Rogers (KY) Upton
Maloney, Sean Ross Valadao
Manning Roybal-Allard Van Drew
Matsui Ruiz Vargas
McBath Ruppertsberger Veasey
McCarthy Rush Vela
McCaul Rutherford Velázquez
McCollum Ryan Wagner
McEachin Salazar Walorski
McGovern Sanchez
McHenry Sarbanes Wasserman
McKinley Scanlon Schultz
McNerney Schakowsky Waters
Meeks Schiff Watson Coleman
Meijer Schneider Webster (FL)
Meng Schrader Welch
Miller-Meeks Schrier Wenstrup
Moolenaar Schweikert Wexton
Moore (WI) Scott (VA) Wild
Morelle Scott, David Williams (GA)
Moulton Sewell Wilson (FL)
Mrvan Sherman Womack
Mullin Sherrill Yarmuth
Murphy (FL) Simpson Young

NAYS—112

Aderholt Gaetz McClain
Allen Gallagher McClintock
Arrington Garcia (CA) Meuser
Babin Gibbs Miller (IL)
Banks Gohmert Miller (WV)
Bergman Good (VA) Mooney
Bice (OK) Gooden (TX) Moore (AL)
Biggs Gosar Murphy (NC)
Bishop (NC) Graves (LA) Norman
Boebert Graves (MO) Palazzio
Brady Green (TN) Palmer
Brooks Greene (GA) Pence
Buck Griffith Perry
Budd Grothman Posey
Burchett Hagedorn Reschenthaler
Burgess Harris Rice (SC)
Cammack Harshbarger Rogers (AL)
Carl Hern Rosendale
Carter (GA) Herrell Rouzer
Carter (TX) Hinson Roy
Cawthorn Hudson Scalise
Cline Huizenga Scott, Austin
Clyde Jackson Sessions
Comer Johnson (LA) Smith (MO)
Crawford Jordan Smith (NE)
Crenshaw Joyce (PA) Steil
DesJarlais Kelly (MS) Steube
Donalds Kustoff Taylor
Duncan LaMalfa Tiffany
Dunn Lamborn Van Dwyne
Estes Latta Walberg
Ferguson LaTurner Weber (TX)
Fischbach Lesko Westerman
Fitzgerald Loudermilk Williams (TX)
Fleischmann Mace Wilson (SC)
Foxx Mann Wittman
Franklin, C. Massie Zeldin
Scott Mast

NOT VOTING—11

Cloud	Hartzler	Moore (UT)
Clyburn	Hice (GA)	Rose
Fulcher	Higgins (LA)	Timmons
Guest	Mfume	

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. ROY (during the vote). Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. ROY. Is it still a requirement that you have to make a case that it is a virus or COVID-related reason for voting by proxy?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is free to go ahead and review the proxy voting regulations issued pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8.

□ 1942

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to vote today because I am attending the funeral of a close friend. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 186 (H.R. 2225), "yea" on rollcall No. 187 (H.R. 3593) and, "yea" on rollcall No. 188 (H.R. 391).

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Mooleenaar)	Grijalva (Stanton)	Napolitano (Correa)
Baird (Walorski)	Higgins (NY) (Sanchez)	Neal (Lynch)
Bordeaux (Kuster)	Horsford (Jeffries)	Owens (Curtis)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Jeffries)	Hoyer (Brown)	Payne (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Jackson Lee (Butterfield)	Rice (NY) (Peters)
Carl (Joyce (PA))	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Clark (MA) (Kuster)	Kind (Connolly)	Rush (Underwood)
Cohen (Beyer)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Sewell (DelBene)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)	Lawson (FL) (Adams)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Espallat (Jeffries)	Leger Fernandez (DelBene)	Strickland (DelBene)
Evans (Mfume)	(Jacobs (CA))	Tlaib (Kildee)
Fallon (Nehls)	Lieu (Beyer)	Wasserman
Garbarino (Joyce (OH))	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Schultz (Deutch)
Garcia (IL) (Gomez)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Garcia (TX) (Jeffries)	McEachin (Wexton)	Young (Joyce (OH))
Gimenez (Waltz)	Meng (Jeffries)	
Gonzalez, Vicente (Carbajal)	Mullin (Lucas)	

NATIONAL GUARD ENDING MISSION AT FOOD BANKS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong appreciation of our Ohio National Guardsmen, who have valiantly served Ohio's food banks during the COVID-19 pandemic. As their mission closes this Friday, let us commend the women and men in uniform

whose selfless duty helped meet unprecedented need.

Ohio's food banks served up to 150,000 more Ohioans monthly during this pandemic and saw 3 in 10 people seeking out emergency food assistance for the first time.

With the food banks' core volunteer force sidelined, the Ohio National Guard deployed over 400 members to help meet the human challenge. These women and men are owed a significant debt of gratitude.

Let us offer our deepest thanks to the Ohio National Guard adjutant general, Major General John Harris, whose leadership and swift organization implemented the Guard's mission with great precision.

I thank the Ohio Association of Foodbanks executive director, Lisa Hamler-Fugitt; the Toledo SeaGate executive director, Mindy Rapp; the Toledo Food Bank president and CEO, James Caldwell; the Second Harvest of North Central Ohio president and CEO, Julie Chase-Morefield; and the Greater Cleveland Food Bank president and CEO, Kristin Warzocha.

These tireless teams put a human face on America. Congratulations to them all.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Hyde amendment and to denounce President Biden's pro-abortion budget.

Since 1976, the Hyde amendment has saved millions of innocent lives by ensuring that American tax dollars are not spent on abortions. For over 40 years, Congress has supported the Hyde amendment with bipartisan support. That tradition seems to have ended with this current administration as President Biden hopes to pass the most pro-abortion budget in our Nation's history.

As a healthcare professional, father, and grandfather, I strongly believe in the right to life, just like the majority of Americans. We must stand up for those who cannot stand up for themselves and uphold these provisions set by Congress over 40 years ago to save the lives of the unborn.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the

bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the importance of H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act.

For more than 40 years, in a bipartisan fashion, Congress has passed the Hyde amendment, a provision ensuring Americans are not forced to pay for abortion on demand with their tax dollars.

This year, the Hyde amendment is under attack. I believe in the sanctity of life, which is why I am a proud original cosponsor of H.R. 18.

H.R. 18 would make the Hyde amendment permanent and governmentwide, providing additional protection to the unborn.

It was written in our Declaration of Independence that we all have a right to life. As a Member of Congress, I intend to uphold this.

Madam Speaker, in that spirit, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

AMERICAN LEGION BOYS NATION

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, recently, two high school members of the Shelby American Legion Post 82 were selected as participants for the Boys Nation program in Washington. This is the first time that the Shelby American Legion Post 82 has ever had two candidates selected to participate in this prestigious educational program.

Robert Stockham of Pinnacle Classical Academy and Zachary Morrow of Burns High School will spend 1 week in Washington learning about the structure and function of the Federal Government. This opportunity, through The American Legion, is important, and I am confident these two young men will make the most of this experience.

Congratulations to both Zachary and Robert on this significant accomplishment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I was not recorded on H.R. 391, the vote that

occurred a little while ago. Had I been recorded, my vote would have been in the affirmative.

FOUNDING DOCUMENTS IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, recently, the National Archives released a report in which they concluded a structural nature of racism permeates all aspects of work and workplace culture at the National Archives. Unbelievable.

Among other things, they claim that the rotunda where our founding documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights—are housed are displayed as an example of structural racism. Also, they called out the praise of our Founders that constructed those documents as being somehow triggering of people.

The report recommends that we reimagine—a buzzword, these days—the rotunda at the National Archives, including staging dance and performance art in the space that invites dialogue about the ways the United States has mythologized the Founding era.

So rather than celebrating our independence, like we will in a few days, we will be focused on the U.S. failures or flaws. It seems we have enough bashing of our country, our flag, even our National Anthem, as we saw at a track and field event of a would-be Olympian who turned away from our anthem.

The report also calls for putting in place trigger warnings for those who would view and see the display there.

We are losing our minds, folks. These are our founding documents.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today with an opportunity for this body and the United States Congress to save lives.

The Hyde amendment has been an essential safeguard that has defended the unborn and protected millions of lives for more than 40 years. A recent estimate credits the Hyde amendment with saving more than 2.4 million precious and innocent lives.

Historically, measures which prevent taxpayer dollars from being used to perform abortions have garnered strong bipartisan support. In fact, President Biden was a vocal supporter of the Hyde amendment during his decades of service in the U.S. Senate.

However, it is clear that Democrats in Washington have changed their mind, as they have recently made it

their mission to eliminate these longstanding protections and force families in west Michigan and across the Nation to violate their deeply held beliefs by funding abortions on demand with their hard-earned tax dollars.

I believe, as millions of Michiganders and those across America believe, we must embrace a culture that protects the values of life. Using taxpayer dollars to end the lives of innocent children is wrong.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

RECOGNIZING LEWIS CHITENGWA

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, in December 1992, my friend, Lewis Chitengwa, defeated Tiger Woods in a tournament called the Orange Bowl in Florida.

A year later, my friend, Lewis Chitengwa, was denied entrance and asked to go into the back where the caddies go in when he went to the South African Amateur Championship. He went on to win that tournament, becoming the first Black man to win the South African Amateur.

Unfortunately, 20 years ago this Wednesday, my friend, Lewis, my brother in Christ, my teammate at the University of Virginia, went to see the Lord when he passed away from viral meningitis.

My teammates will be regaling his life this Wednesday. I am going to take to the floor for a Special Order in July to talk more about this man, who was ultimately inducted into the Hall of Fame in South Africa with a speech from the famous Gary Player.

DEFENDING RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today in hosting a Special

Order on the Second Amendment, which is both near and dear to my heart and which is also near and dear to the many millions of Americans who cherish their rights and freedoms.

The Second Amendment says: "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

Though it brings me great joy to talk at length about the Second Amendment and the foresight our Founding Fathers had to enshrine this God-given right into the U.S. Constitution, I regret that lawmakers today must still rise to defend it, a matter that was settled 230 years ago.

We must still do this because the Second Amendment is, again, under direct and constant attack from not just gun control activist groups and the left, but now from our very own government within the executive branch.

The Founding Fathers enumerated our right to keep and bear arms in the Bill of Rights to ensure the people had the ability to protect themselves from a treacherous government that sought tyranny over democracy.

We know, Madam Speaker, and our Founding Fathers knew as well, that the first step toward tyranny is to disarm the citizenry.

The irony is not lost on me that the Democrats in control today are trying to do everything they can to gain power and keep power through rule changes and enacting sweeping laws that will forever tilt the scales of that power in their favor.

□ 2000

It was announced just this past week that Republicans and Democrats were able to strike a deal on an infrastructure plan which was heralded as great news and no easy feat in this partisan body. But then the news broke that the Democrats wanted to add to the bipartisan agreement a vast human infrastructure proposal. What is human infrastructure?

So now infrastructure becomes redefined to be anything they want it to be. So if you cannot get something done legitimately via legislation because you don't have the votes, then the new tactic is to accomplish it by redefinition. Just redefine the meaning of the word. So when does this act of redefining everything as we know it stop?

Madam Speaker, I fear that it won't, and I see that to be true when it comes to attacks on the Second Amendment, as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' newly proposed rules on the definition of a frame or receiver and on pistol stabilizing braces makes that abundantly clear. Through these proposed regulations, the administration is attempting to unilaterally redefine what constitutes a firearm under Federal law and in doing so, restrict the rights of law-abiding gun owners.

In some cases, the courts have not ruled in ATF's way, so ATF wants to change the rules, so the courts have to

abide by new regulations more favorable to them. The ATF wants to increase their influence and authority and do it by edict, making it harder on law-abiding citizens to own firearms. They want a new definition for a firearm, one that will greatly expand its meaning and give ATF immense additional authority.

It was Congress who created the law that defines a firearm. ATF does not have that authority. We have a separation of powers issue here that ATF wants to ignore. It seems they don't want the representatives of the people to have a say. No, ATF wants to make the change themselves and thereby increase their own power. This is wrong thinking and it is dangerous.

Before I go further, let me pause for a second and review the legislative history of our key gun laws.

Congress passed the National Firearms Act, or NFA, in 1934; the Gun Control Act, or GCA, in 1968; and the Firearms Owners' Protection Act in 1986. While two of these acts have since been amended, with the GCA amending portions of the NFA, the current definition of the term "firearm" can be found in the GCA under 18 U.S.C. 921 and has been effectively used for over 50 years.

But the ATF has decided to expand its authority by proposing broad and arbitrary definitions of industry terms including some that are not even referenced in the definition section of the current law, including the terms, "privately made firearm," and "complete weapon."

It is one thing for an agency to use its regulatory authority to clarify terms included in statute for purposes of implementation, but it is clear to me that the ATF has overstepped its authorities by legislating new terms not even referenced in the statute.

Under one of the proposed new regulations, a dummy receiver or an 80 percent lower would now be considered a firearm as it would be covered by the grossly expanded definition of a frame or receiver.

As you can see in the illustration right here, you see the difference between the two. The top is actually functional. The other one on the bottom is a solid block of metal with no ability to accept a firing mechanism, no hammer, no trigger, no selector. And so it is completely nonfunctional.

Now, let's look at those same two from the top-down view. Do you see the difference right here? The bottom one is a solid block of metal, but the top has been machined and has places for a trigger and a hammer and a selector. To make the bottom one work, you have to have the tools and the skill of a manufacturer.

So let's take a closer look at the dummy receiver, Madam Speaker, right here. This solid block of metal doesn't look like a firearm to me and it certainly doesn't work like one either. There is not even a hole right down here for a trigger. The ATF, in its own

rule, noted that Congress recognized that regulation of all firearm parts was impractical back when this body was debating the GCA in 1968.

And in fact, Congress moved to make the regulation of the firearms industry more efficient and functional by striking language in the term "firearm," that would have resulted in regulation of any part or parts of a firearm. Just like the bolt in the upper receiver assembly pictured right here, they are not firearms now. But ATF wants to make this a firearm.

But there is another aspect of this redefinition that will go completely unnoticed unless it is challenged, and that is taxation. The more pieces and parts the ATF can call firearms, the more excise tax they can collect. Let that sink in for a minute. Yes, this is another tax hidden in the price of a firearm.

Every firearm manufacturer pays a 10 or 11 percent excise tax to the ATF based on the invoice price when they sell a firearm to a dealer. So through this redefinition, the government is going to make more tax money on the backs of law-abiding citizens. And will Congress have passed a new law to increase taxes? No. The ATF will have created a new stream of tax revenue by simply changing the definition of a firearm frame or receiver. More taxation at the whim of ATF.

The Second Amendment recognizes the right endowed by our creator and codifies it into law. Taxation of a constitutional right is unconstitutional. But if this redefinition is allowed to stand, then this will only be the beginning of more and more taxation on citizens' gun rights. ATF knows that they cannot make the law more stringent without action by Congress, and they know that such support does not exist in Congress. So they try a flanking maneuver and end run to bypass the legislative branch.

They believe that they, along with gun control activists like David Chipman, can use the authority of the ATF, a law enforcement agency, as a political pawn to carry out their anti-Second Amendment agenda.

Madam Speaker, that is exactly what the ATF is doing, as we speak. One day you have a perfectly legal firearm or part, the next day you wake up and your firearm is no longer legal as defined by ATF. Such legality must be left to Congress to decide as it has done through the legislation I previously referenced; not decided by unelected Federal bureaucrats, bureaucrats that may soon be led by a radical gun control activist named David Chipman, unless my colleagues in the Senate oppose his nomination, and I trust they will.

I fear, Madam Speaker, that if my Senate counterparts do not thwart his nomination, we will have more redefining of words led by a partisan, radical gun control activist. I call it legislation by redefinition.

But this abuse of power can be stopped, Madam Speaker, and I invite

you to join me in defending our rights by submitting comments directly to the ATF through the Federal Register notice. The two proposed rules I have referenced so far are available online for the public to read and have collectively received more than 180,000 comments so far.

One rule is called, "Definition of 'Frame or Receiver' and Identification of Firearms." The other rule is called, "Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached 'Stabilizing Braces'."

Madam Speaker, I believe all Americans, especially gun owners, should inform themselves of the proposed changes and share their thoughts directly with the ATF through the public comment opportunity at www.regulations.gov. It is written right here.

The public comment period will last for just a few more weeks, and I would love to see the total number of submitted comments hit half a million for each proposed rule. I think every single member of this body agrees with my belief that criminals who misuse firearms and perpetuate violent crimes should be held accountable for their actions. And I also hope my colleagues would concur with my belief that law-abiding firearm owners should not be punished because of the illegal acts of a few who knowingly commit evil acts.

But rather than focusing their efforts on punishing criminals who use firearms in the commission of a crime, my Democratic colleagues have, instead, chosen again and again to slowly chip away at the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens.

H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446 are prime examples of Democrat-led efforts to curtail Americans' Second Amendment rights. That is why I introduced H.R. 1787, the Ensuring SAFETY Act which would mandate the Federal Government respond to a background check in three calendar days and not allow them to delay background checks potentially indefinitely as happened during the pandemic.

Madam Speaker, I am thrilled to have so many of my colleagues join me in standing before you today to speak in defense of the Constitution and the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON), our conference secretary, from the Eighth Congressional District.

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise, a proud defender of our rights as guaranteed in the Second Amendment.

Ever since I was a little boy, my grandfather taught me the right way to handle a gun. I have loved the outdoors and appreciate the freedom that comes from our Second Amendment.

As an adult, I came to understand the Second Amendment is the right that allows us to defend all of our other rights. Unfortunately, the Biden administration has declared war on the Second Amendment. In just the past 6 months, the President and my colleagues across the aisle have pushed

numerous gun control policies that would have zero impact on violence but threaten law-abiding citizens.

The most recent example is a proposed rule from the ATF to impose a new tax and ban on stabilizing braces. This proposed regulation jeopardizes the right of law-abiding gun owners, including disabled combat veterans who rely on these braces. In fact, these braces were invented to assist disabled veterans.

Should this rule go into effect, a disabled veteran who has chosen the best brace for their disability is now breaking the law unless they turn in or destroy the firearm, destroy the brace, or pay a \$200 tax. This radical policy could make millions of law-abiding citizens into felons overnight.

Recently, I led 140 Members of Congress to call on the ATF to withdraw that regulation. Forty-eight Senators also joined this effort, and we are united in pushing back against this extreme gun control agenda. Moms and dads, sons and daughters, and, yes, disabled veterans—every law-abiding American should have the right to protect themselves and exercise their rights as enshrined in our Constitution.

That is why I have also been a leader on expanding concealed carry reciprocity across our country. As the author of H.R. 38, the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, I am working to ensure law-abiding concealed carry permit holders do not become criminals when they cross an invisible State line. It is common sense. Due, in part, to rising crime sweeping our Nation, legal gun ownership has reached record highs, making H.R. 38 needed now more than ever. These millions of Americans looking to defend themselves and their families deserve to have their rights respected and protected.

Madam Speaker, I agree with my colleagues who say we must do more to protect our schools and our communities, but the answer is never taking guns away from law-abiding citizens. It is supporting good police officers, hardening our schools, building on the STOP School Violence Act, and investing in mental healthcare. These are all accomplishments of the last Republican House majority.

I hope my colleagues across the aisle will work with me to build on these solutions which should be overwhelmingly bipartisan. Together, we can make real change without dismantling the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative ANDREW CLYDE for his leadership on defending our Second Amendment, and for hosting this excellent Special Order tonight.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I commend my colleague from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON) for introducing the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, a bill that I am proud to support as a cosponsor.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS), my good friend from Texas' 22.

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Speaker, crime is rising across the country. Double-digit increases in violent crime have been seen in cities across our country; liberal cities, no less, that chose to defund their police. This shouldn't be a surprise to anyone here. When you defund the police, you have less police. And less police means more criminals on the streets.

Rather than address the poor policy decisions that have led to this increase in violent crime, like defunding police, Democrats are attempting to deflect blame on to gun owners. Law-abiding gun owners in this country are frequently attacked by the radical left as being the source of the gun violence problem. The left wants to tell them what guns they can own and how they should be able to purchase them.

As a former county sheriff, I know firsthand how important gun ownership is. When someone lives in a remote part of the country, they can't afford to wait for a 20-minute law enforcement response time in the event of a home invasion. That person needs quick access to a firearm to defend themselves and their loved ones. And that is exactly what legal gun ownership is about, defending one's liberty from would-be attackers.

Law-abiding gun owners are not the source of the problem with gun crimes across the country. It is criminals who have no regard for the law. Taking away or limiting a law-abiding citizen's access to legally purchasing a firearm will only hurt law-abiding citizens. We must protect the Second Amendment rights of all Americans. It is a foundational right of our Republic and must not be infringed.

Republicans in the House must stand firm as the radical left continues their assault. If we lose the Second Amendment, all others will be in jeopardy. "Shall not be infringed." It is that simple.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative NEHLS for his comments. He is truly a staunch supporter of law enforcement, as am I.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), from my home State, who represents Georgia's First District.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to show my support for the Second Amendment and draw attention to its importance. I would like to start by emphasizing a line from the Second Amendment. ". . . the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Let me repeat that: ". . . shall not be infringed." I emphasize this point because today there are many efforts to infringe and abridge this essential right. There are a lot of misconceptions surrounding the Second Amendment, but let me make it clear, the Second Amendment enshrines the right to self-protection in defense of liberty for all Americans.

The right to protect yourself is not given to us by our government. As part of the Bill of Rights, the Second Amendment was not intended to comprehensively define the scope of our right to bear arms. Rather, it serves as a prohibition on certain actions our government can take to infringe on that right

□ 2015

The Biden administration, however, misunderstands this point. In a statement last week, the White House stated that the Second Amendment limits the type of people who could own a gun. Further, it continues to seek to restrain Americans' rights through other actions.

A recent example is the administration's move to strictly regulate stabilizing braces that have allowed disabled individuals to more easily enjoy their constitutionally protected right.

Americans bought 15.1 million guns during the 7-month period from March through September of 2020, which was a 91 percent leap from the same period in 2019. The FBI also processed more background checks for gun purchases in just the first 9 months of 2020 than it had for any previous full year.

Americans want to be safer, and guns give them that sense of security. In spite of that fact, my colleagues across the aisle have made it their mission to restrict this liberty in the name of safety.

However, there is no link between the number of guns and gun violence in the U.S. The number of guns in America rose nearly 50 percent between 1993 and 2013. During the same period, gun homicides fell by nearly 50 percent.

In fact, violent crime has been decreasing for decades, despite an increase last year, during which we also saw calls for defunding the police. In 2019, the violent crime rate fell to the second lowest total rate since 1971, and the murder rate was less than half of what it was at the 1980 peak.

Restricting the Second Amendment is simply not the answer. This right, preserved in our Constitution generations ago, cannot be taken away from ourselves and future generations. We must protect from intrusions on our right to protect ourselves, no matter how hard the left works to strip us of this principle.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in standing up for our Second Amendment right to bear arms.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CARTER for his inspiring words.

Madam Speaker, I ask this: If we grant an 18-year-old individual the right to cast a vote, which decides the fate of our Nation, and can ask them to serve in our Armed Forces, should we not also grant that individual the right to keep and bear arms, which is granted by the Constitution?

I am proud to support a bill introduced by my friend from Kentucky, Mr.

MASSIE, which would restore Second Amendment rights to individuals of voting age.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia, and I appreciate his unwavering support for the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, I rise today because, just last week, our President of this country spoke about using the nuclear option. He wasn't talking about getting rid of the 60-vote rule in the Senate. He was actually contemplating a nuclear conflagration with the citizens of this country, with the patriots of this country. He said they should get F-15s and nuclear weapons if they wanted to keep this government in check.

Those aren't the words of George Washington. Those would be the words of King George.

Imagine if a dictator—just imagine the dictator of North Korea or the despot who runs Iran had muttered or stuttered or uttered these words like our President would and did. There would be an international outcry today to have that dictator removed.

We need to hold our chief executive accountable for these words. And our chief executive of this country would do well to understand what the Second Amendment is really about. It is about keeping an overzealous executive in check. It is about securing all of the other liberties in this constitution. It is about the patriots who are willing to tell the government: We are in charge.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MASSIE for those inspiring words.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his conviction and his dedication to this issue and getting us this opportunity for all of us to share that.

I appreciate the remarks from my friend, the gentleman from Kentucky. I couldn't agree more about how offensive what we heard from the President of the United States with respect to our Second Amendment protected rights; and then coming in and talking about the foolishness of our desire to have our Second Amendment rights protected when, in fact, we would be up against F-15s and potential nuclear weapons.

Imagine the absurdity of having the President of the United States say that.

Meanwhile, I live in Austin, Texas, where currently crime rates are skyrocketing. Murder rates almost double.

Why might that be?

The President of the United States gave a speech allegedly about crime.

Did he talk about the defunding of police? Did he talk about the \$150 million stripped out of the budget in Austin, Texas?

How about Oakland right now, doubling down on their foolish defunding of the police?

It wasn't enough to take \$15 million out of it last time, and now seeing murder rates skyrocket. They are now doubling down for another \$16 million. They think that is going to solve their problems.

The genius of the current administration, my Democrats on the other side of the aisle, is to take police off the streets and then come after our Second Amendment rights.

How about the border of Texas?

The border of Texas is wide open with cartels operating fully from the Gulf of Mexico all the way up through Big Bend. They have operational control of our border. We have images of gunmen coming across the Rio Grande. We have humans being sold into sex trafficking and human trafficking. We have 7,500 pounds of fentanyl pouring across our border; Americans dying in this opioid epidemic. We have Americans in danger.

And what do Democrats want to do?

Take away our Second Amendment rights to defend ourselves as they defund police and empower cartels.

That is your Democratic Party, ladies and gentlemen. They want you to be in danger. They want you to have to suffer the consequences of their rote incompetence and disbelief in your ability to take care of your own families and your communities.

The President of the United States actually said the other day that, in fact, you are not allowed to have a cannon.

Well, you know what?

In Texas, there was a moment when we had a cannon and we looked at the Mexicans and we said: Come and take it, in 1835.

And that is what I say to the President of the United States: Come and take it, because it is our Second Amendment rights and we are going to defend ourselves.

And when he asks why we need 20 rounds of ammo, maybe it is because he is saying that he wants to come after the American people with F-15s and nuclear weapons.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas 21 for his passionate defense of our Second Amendment rights.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST).

Mr. MAST. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I would just say this: Number one, I think you would do well to turn off the phone and pay attention to this Special Order while you have the honor of presiding over the floor of the House of Representatives. The words being spoken are important here.

I would just share a brief anecdote with you, and it is this: I have spent many nights in combat. And like many of my friends, helmet, night-vision optics, lots of Velcro camo, backpack. I was a bomb technician, so I normally carried 30, 40 pounds of explosives. I had my side arm. I had my carbine. I

had a metal detector and a number of other things. I normally had about 10 magazines across the front of my vest. And we were heavy. We were carrying a lot of weight on any given night. And every single night, both myself and my brothers in arms would decide how many more magazines we were going to put into our backpacks, into our kits, because we always felt that the dumbest reason for any of us to die would be for a lack of shooting back.

And I think that is something that would, in turn, be one of the dumbest reasons for any law-abiding American to bring about their death, would be because they can't shoot back.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those inspiring words. As a fellow combat veteran, I honor his service and I honor his speech this evening.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY), who sent out an amicus brief, and I was proud to cosponsor that brief. I thank her for defending our Second Amendment in that brief.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for hosting this great Special Order on a fundamental right.

Madam Speaker, our Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms for self-protection is a fundamental right protected by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

However, many States, including my own home State of New York, home to Remington Arms, of all places, unconstitutionally restricts our right to carry concealed outside of our home. In most New York jurisdictions, an applicant must justify their need for such a concealed carry permit.

Despite the plain words of the Second Amendment enshrined for centuries in the Bill of Rights, State and local authorities in New York continue to reject applications for law-abiding Americans for entirely arbitrary reasons or for no reason at all. States like California and Massachusetts do exactly the same thing.

This arbitrary standard must be rejected. That is why I am leading the amicus brief for an upcoming U.S. Supreme Court, New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Corlett. This case will decide if New York's burdensome concealed carry law violates the Second Amendment.

A little background on the case: In 2016, Rensselaer County, New York, officials denied the concealed carry permit of Robert Nash for the purpose of self-defense. Later, in 2018, they also denied the concealed carry application of Brandon Koch for the same reason.

Both these individuals are honorable, upstanding, and law-abiding citizens. They met every requirement of New York's rigorous concealed carry license application. These two men simply applied for a concealed carry permit for personal protection after a rash of robberies in their neighborhoods and their community.

New York State is now witnessing the highest crime rate that we have had in the history of our State. However, even after all of that, the county licensing officers did not believe that self-defense was a valid exercise of constitutional rights under the Second Amendment.

The gun control measures being considered by the Supreme Court in this key case amount to a blanket ban on the right to keep and bear arms outside the home. The amicus brief I am submitting, with the support of more than 50 Members of the House of Representatives so far, defends citizens' rights against elected officials and government bureaucrats who are attempting to deny these fundamental constitutional rights to all Americans.

We argue that it is unconstitutional for the government to apply a balancing test for a fundamental right such as the Second Amendment under our Constitution. The Bill of Rights was drafted and passed to protect citizens from government overreach.

It is worth noting that New York is an original colony with a very strong history of citizens who stood up for our basic rights. In 1788 and 1789, before and during the Constitutional Convention and the founding of our Federal Constitution, New York's leaders refused to sign on to our Federal Constitution until—until—the Bill of Rights was added to our founding document. They knew how important Second Amendment rights were then, and how important they were to a self-governing constitutional Republic such as ours.

The success of the plaintiff, law-abiding gun owners in this case, will end this improper interpretation of our constitutional right to keep and bear arms, and will be the first major pro-Second Amendment decision considered by the U.S. Supreme Court since *Heller v. District of Columbia*.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members who take their oath to uphold the Constitution seriously to sign on to this amicus brief. Together, we can all protect our Second Amendment rights for all Americans.

I, again, want to thank Mr. CLYDE for his tenacious advocacy on behalf of our God-given constitutional rights, and all of my colleagues here today who are standing up for all Americans.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for her inspiring words and her work on this very important amicus brief.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), a fiery defender of our Second Amendment because she knows exactly what is at stake.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), for putting this together.

Madam Speaker, I want to begin this evening by thanking my Democrat colleagues for their outstanding work in encouraging millions of Americans to celebrate their Second Amendment

rights by purchasing their first, second, or even 100th firearm.

From the last riots in cities across America, to Biden's threat to strip away our basic constitutional rights, Democrats are singlehandedly responsible for the sale of tens of millions of firearms.

□ 2030

Bravo. Well done. I hear that the interest has begun to peak when it comes to the sale of F-15s.

Now, I have some questions for these freedom-haters. When are you going to call on the Chief Executive, the basement dweller, to hold his own son accountable for his gun crimes? Hunter Biden lied on a Federal firearms application, which is punishable by up to 10 years and a \$250,000 fine, of which 10 percent will not be going to the big guy.

Rules for thee but not for my crackhead, parmesan-smoking, gun criminal son?

What about the disposal of Hunter Biden's gun in a back-ally dumpster? Why was the Secret Service involved in locating this firearm? Can you just imagine, for half a second, if Donald Trump, Jr., was involved in firearms crimes, and his dad ordered the Secret Service to cover it up?

That is just the start of the hypocrisy. Biden will call widely purchased firearms "weapons of war," but then he will tell you that you need an F-15 or a nuke to keep the Federal Government in check. He will target so-called "merchants of death" but celebrate the 600 abortion clinics across America. This regime will encourage riots, defund the police, and try to take away Americans' rights to self-defense.

Madam Speaker, the American people are not on board with the Biden regime's hypocritical gun-grabbing. Instead, they are buying guns at a record rate. So my colleagues from the other side, they can keep running their mouths, and we will keep adding to our arsenals.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado's Third District for her excellent remarks and reminding us of the investigation that needs to be initiated on the purchase of a firearm by Hunter Biden, a 4473 that was not filled out correctly, which is a violation of law.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), representing Pennsylvania's 10th District.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for hosting us this evening.

Every single person here laments the crime that is occurring in our country, the people that lose their lives to crime. Every single one of us laments that, especially when it comes to the inability to defend yourself or your family. It is unacceptable; it is horrific.

Unfortunately, my friends on the other side of the aisle, the Democrats, want to defund the police and disarm

America, essentially destroying the Constitution.

Now, they will tell you it is all about safety, because they, too, lament these lost lives as we do. But ladies and gentlemen, it is not really about safety; it is about control.

Now, there is a country close to us that has pretty strict gun control. There is one gun store in the country to our south, one, where you can buy a gun legally. The country is Mexico. Their homicide rate is five to six times that of the United States.

Remember, we lament every single lost life, especially those where people cannot defend themselves.

But that is what this is about. My friends on the other side of the aisle want to destroy the Constitution to control you.

Like I said, we lament every single lost life. In Mexico, you can barely own a firearm legally, with five or six times the murder rate.

What is happening in the United States of America? We are defunding the police and taking the rights and the ability of law-abiding citizens away from them to defend themselves in these cities: Chicago, New York City, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Detroit—strictest gun control in America. It is actually worse there than it is in Mexico. It is actually worse there, 10 times the homicide rate.

Ladies and gentlemen, do not let the Federal Government take your rights away. The Constitution says this right shall not be infringed upon.

I come from Pennsylvania, and it says the right to defend yourself—the right to defend yourself, the right to bear arms and defend yourself shall not be questioned. We are not going to allow it to be questioned here.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the great State of Pennsylvania for reminding us of how tremendously important the Second Amendment is.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD), my good friend and colleague who represents Virginia's Fifth District.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, the right to keep and bear arms for self-defense and to ensure we remain a free people is a God-given right, not a government-bestowed privilege.

We are, however, privileged to live in a country whose Founders correctly and appropriately recognized this God-given right and codified it in the highest law of the land, the Constitution.

The wording of the Second Amendment is assumptive in nature. The right to keep and bear arms is assumed to already exist, and our Founders merely provided legal clarity and protection that it not be infringed.

Government officials who do right and follow the Constitution have nothing to fear from an armed citizenry. However, government officials who oppress their people and violate their Constitutional oath and the rights guaranteed by that Constitution for

the people should rightly fear those people.

As has been said: “When people fear the government, there is tyranny; when the government fears the people, there is liberty.”

But this administration believes that the greatest threat to our country is its own people, its own citizens. This is what oppressive regimes say.

This administration never misses an opportunity to attack the Second Amendment by seeking to tax and regulate away our constitutional rights.

They have blamed law-abiding citizens and licensed firearms dealers for the recent surge in violent crime in Democrat-run cities.

They have nominated a gun-grabbing radical named David Chipman to lead the ATF.

President Biden has himself repeatedly belittled gun owners and their belief that the right to bear arms is essential to freedom. But President Biden's opinion does not change the Constitution or the Second Amendment.

In fact, with Biden's crime surge, Biden's border surge, and Democrat efforts to weaken and undermine law enforcement, it is no wonder someone recently said to me: “I carry a gun because I can't carry a cop.”

Thomas Jefferson once wrote: “What country can preserve its liberties if its rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms.”

The Second Amendment protects all other rights and freedoms.

As my friend CHIP ROY from Texas said last week at an event we were at together: “We will live free.”

The Second Amendment is critical to ensuring that we live free.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the good gentleman and my good friend, Representative GOOD from Virginia, for his inspiring words.

As previously noted, Madam Speaker, the Biden administration has issued a proposed rule that would misinterpret the law and criminalize pistols with stabilizing braces. My friend from Virginia, Mr. GOOD, has introduced legislation to right this wrong and provide clear and accurate definitions for both rifles and pistols to avoid infringing on individuals' Second Amendment rights, and that is H.R. 3823.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE), my good friend from Alabama's Second District.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I thank and appreciate Representative CLYDE for his leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, recent remarks by President Joe Biden about the Second Amendment have troubled me and millions of Americans who own firearms. I think they should trouble people on both sides of the aisle. I also believe his remarks and attitude toward gun owners should trouble all freedom-loving

Americans, regardless of whether they own a gun.

You see, President Biden's comments about restricting the Second Amendment show a fundamental misunderstanding of the relationship between this Nation's government and its people.

President Biden believes that the American people get their rights from the government. Our Founders would strongly disagree.

In fact, they were so skeptical of a powerful central government that they created an innovative and remarkable system of checks and balances to protect its citizens from a tyrannical government.

As it was so eloquently phrased in our Declaration of Independence: “to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . .”

What powers our Government possesses was given to it by the people, not the other way around. And we gave these powers to the Government to protect the rights we hold dear.

The Second Amendment does not apply to a particular firearm. It does not specify an AR-15, nor does it list a musket or a bayonet. It didn't have to, because the Second Amendment protects the right that you already have, the right to bear arms. There is no need to continually update the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, the Second Amendment is not a permission slip, but an assurance that no law will be enacted to strip the American people of their fundamental right.

The language of the Second Amendment is clear. And it says: “The right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.”

This right was so important to the Founders that they would not enact the Constitution without the Second Amendment's inclusion in the Bill of Rights.

President Biden's remarks betray the flawed reasoning of so many in the Democratic Party, who insist that the government is the grantor of rights. It is not grantor but the guarantor, the protector. The government simply cannot grant rights given to us by God. It protects those God-given rights.

Americans should be skeptical of any philosophy asserting the government can restrict the rights we have given it the power to protect. If they take your guns, what is next? The right to trial by jury? Maybe free speech? The right to worship who and how we choose?

Madam Speaker, for the American people to keep the liberty we hold dear, our constitutional protections, all of them, must be maintained.

Thomas Jefferson said it this way: “When the government fears people, there is liberty. When the people fear the government, there is tyranny.”

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the good gentleman from Alabama for those inspiring remarks.

I want to talk about privately-made firearms, which I briefly referenced in my introductory remarks.

Undeniably, the Second Amendment, the right to keep and bear arms, has been fundamental to the freedom and security of our Nation since it was first founded in 1776. It is the teeth behind so many of the other rights and liberties we enjoy.

We know this to be true, because history has shown us that when the right to keep and bear arms falls, then the right of free speech and of the free press falls immediately after.

From our very beginning until today, for almost 250 years, people have always been able to build their own firearms. But that right is at risk, considering the White House's gun control agenda.

Under the Gun Control Act of 1968, commercial firearm manufacturers, importers, firearm distributors, and retail firearm dealers had to get Federal Government licenses in order to continue to operate their businesses. Along with those licenses came record-keeping requirements and compliance inspections to ensure they followed the new laws and regulations. This effectively put almost all firearm manufacturers and importers under the direct control of the Federal Government.

History also tells us, Madam Speaker, that after registration comes confiscation. We saw it happen in Russia after the 1917 Communist revolution; in Nazi Germany in 1938; in Australia in 1996; and most recently, in New Zealand in 2019.

In those countries, national registration led to eventual confiscation. Now the ATF wants even privately made firearms under their total control. To make component parts like upper housing and slides, those parts that can hold a firing pin or a bolt or a bolt carrier, to make those simple parts into a serialized firearm will have a chilling effect on privately made firearms.

In fact, it could completely eliminate privately made firearms, finally placing all manufacture of firearms under complete government control. Those fears are genuinely based, and we see that today with ATF trying to legislate by redefining the meaning of words or creating new ones that don't even exist in the written law.

As I noted earlier in the hour, Madam Speaker, I share the passion of my Democrat colleagues in keeping firearms out of the hands of criminals. But in achieving that shared goal, we cannot trample on the Second Amendment rights of citizens.

If the ATF succeeds in pushing these new definitions across the finish line, Madam Speaker, I fear that we will be opening the floodgates to allowing the agency to regulate our God-given Second Amendment rights right out of existence.

I don't plan to allow that to happen. Not on my watch, Madam Speaker. I don't think my colleagues who filled these seats earlier plan to allow that to happen either.

Together, with the support of the American people, we will never give one inch in the defense of the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN), my good friend who represents Kansas' First District and introduced H.R. 1758, the Home Defense and Competitive Shooting Act of 2021.

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for holding this important Special Order to highlight a basic right that we all share and love and that makes us who we are as Americans.

Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to discuss President Biden's misuse of the executive order and its harmful impact on law-abiding citizens.

In 1789, George Washington penned the first executive order, directing the heads of his departments to submit reports on their operations.

In 1957, my fellow Kansan, Dwight D. Eisenhower used the executive order to send Federal troops to integrate public schools in Little Rock, Arkansas.

□ 2045

Nearly every United States President has issued executive orders like these to instruct the government how to work within the parameters set by the Congress and the Constitution. Until now.

In his first 10 days as President, Joe Biden issued 25 executive orders, more than the last seven Presidents combined in their first 10 days. And the list continues to grow. Today, we are up to nearly 60 executive orders and more executive actions and memoranda than I care to count.

The power to issue executive orders is derived from Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution, which states that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

When orders are based in facts and stakeholder engagement, like those we saw with Washington and Eisenhower, they work well to steward the execution of said laws. When the power to issue an executive order is abused, though, used to strong-hand the minority or circumvent Congress, the orders become a dangerous tool to undermine the American people and our democracy. This is what is happening right now.

President Biden recently penned six anti-Second Amendment executive actions in one day, banning handmade guns altogether; defining a pistol as a short-barreled rifle, allowing for more intense regulation; and mandating a report on gun gifting and trading.

In a recent interview on gun control, a spokesperson for President Biden stated: "The President will not wait for Congress to act before the administration takes our own steps, fully within the administration's authority and the Second Amendment."

We can no longer sit idle and watch dozens of executive orders from a single administration attempt to dictate

the direction of our country with no input from this Congress. Congress was created to legislate.

Governing by executive order is not legislating. That is why I introduced H.R. 716, the More Accountability is Necessary Now Act, requiring the executive branch to notify the American public and this Congress with its intent to issue any new executive order or revoking any executive order that pertains to our Second Amendment rights.

I also introduced H.R. 1758, the Home Defense and Competitive Shooting Act, pushing back on President Biden's intent to redefine pistols as short-barreled rifles and eliminating the prohibition on transporting short-barreled rifles in interstate commerce.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor both of these pieces of legislation as we stand up against any efforts, including shameful executive overreach, to diminish or weaken the rights of law-abiding Americans to own, carry, and use firearms.

The Second Amendment is a load-bearing wall in our Constitution. If you weaken a load-bearing wall, it is bad for the entire structure.

We must and we will push back against the relentless attacks on our Second Amendment rights.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, while any infringement of our Second Amendment rights is unconstitutional, policymakers have imposed even stricter regulations on some types of firearms, particularly short-barreled rifles. I truly appreciate my friend from Kansas' First District correcting this by introducing the Home Defense and Competitive Shooting Act of 2021, which will accurately classify short-barreled rifles as semiautomatic rifles, as they should be. They should be semiautomatic rifles and only semiautomatic rifles and regulated as such.

Madam Speaker, I thank you for affording my colleagues and me the opportunity to stand before you today in defense of the Second Amendment and to highlight commonsense, conservative-led proposals to protect and preserve our rights.

Madam Speaker, I thank each of my colleagues for their participation this evening. Their respective constituents should be proud to have such staunch defenders of the Second Amendment representing them in the people's House.

Though several of my colleagues who have introduced proposals could not join us tonight, the American people should know that the solutions highlighted in the last hour are not exhaustive of our efforts to restore, protect, and preserve our God-given right to keep and bear arms. Rather, the solutions presented tonight are just the tip of the iceberg.

Madam Speaker, I again reiterate to you my sincere hope that the American people will take the opportunity to share their thoughts with the ATF on the two proposed regulations that I mentioned, as you can see on this

board right here, as they have the potential to upend not only the firearms manufacturing industry but also the legality of guns in homes across the country as we know it.

My constituents sent me to Congress to do everything in my power to protect and uphold the Constitution, and I plan to do just that so long as they entrust me with their voting card.

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

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

CBC SUPPORTS INVESTING IN INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous materials on the subject of this Special Order hour.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight for the Congressional Black Caucus' Special Order hour on this critically important topic, infrastructure. Tonight, we will share with you our positions, our plans, and the state of what we think about infrastructure.

I am so honored to be here tonight as a coanchor and as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. Traditionally, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE would be here as our lead anchor. I thank her for allowing me, as chair, to stand in for her.

I am so honored that her coanchor will now be my coanchor tonight. It gives me great pleasure to talk about all of our members, Madam Speaker, but we are joined by someone who is not only a freshman but a freshman who is a leader, a freshman who is strong, a freshman from New York's 15th District, someone who came to Congress with a plan, someone who came to Congress saying that he wants to be here and be able to be a part not only of the Congressional Black Caucus but to be able to stand up and stand out and make a difference for his constituents. Madam Speaker, he has done far more than that.

Congressman RITCHIE TORRES serves on the powerful Financial Services Committee as a freshman. He is a leader when we talk about housing and infrastructure. Tonight, I get to dialogue with him. I get to listen to him, and we get to talk about other members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Tonight, we want to speak directly to the American people and reflect on

the ideas and the critical interests of our constituents. Tonight, we gather in the sacred Chamber on the floor of the people's House to discuss America's infrastructure and to amplify Our Power, Our Message. You will hear this throughout the evening because we realize that it is about our power and our message, 57 members strong of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Tonight, we will educate our constituents. We will educate Americans about the importance of the investment in infrastructure in our neighborhoods and our communities.

Tonight, we will stand strong in support of infrastructure because we know roads and schools in our districts are crumbling and need urgent repair.

We also tackle this with bold Federal investments in our country's roads and bridges and access to broadband and transit and water systems and housing and human care. The investment in infrastructure, Madam Speaker, would support workers and create millions of good-paying jobs in urban and rural populations, the types of jobs that support workers, engineers, steelworkers, bus drivers, childcare workers, and rail workers, and their families.

Isn't that what this is about? Isn't that why we stand up for the people, to make them able to have good-paying jobs to take care of their families?

The Congressional Black Caucus understands this because we have lived this. I know this all too well when we talk about roads and bridges, when we talk about waterways and broadband.

What good is it to say let's educate our children, let's give them the technology that they need, and so we give them a laptop, a computer and all the software, but in many of our rural and urban communities, there is no broadband?

What good is it to have roads and bridges that people can travel, but where are they traveling to? They are traveling home. But what happens when there is no home, when there is no housing?

That is one of the reasons that we are here tonight, so that we can talk about this investment in our Nation's future that includes extending key tax credits, tax cuts that were included in the American Rescue Plan, which the Congressional Black Caucus stood tall to help pass, that will benefit lower- and middle-income workers and families.

We even created a domestic policy transportation team within the Congressional Black Caucus to talk about infrastructure, and I will use their language. In their recent meeting, they said that we need a modern American infrastructure plan. That, too, is what tonight is about.

You will hear facts. You will hear data. You will hear stories. You will hear the strong testimony of why we are saying to all of our colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, that we need an infrastructure plan that works for the American people.

Madam Speaker, the majority whip, Congressman JAMES CLYBURN, needs no

real introduction. Mr. CLYBURN hails from South Carolina. He has stood on this floor repeatedly and talked about the American way. He has been a leader, a former chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, someone who has mentored most of us.

He has repeatedly said to us, which we must remember as members of the Congressional Black Caucus: We must exercise our power and our message. We must speak truth to power. And we must understand that on days that are bad and days that are weak, we are the strength. We are the Members that the American people who look like me look for. We are leaders.

Often, people will say: What is it that the Congressional Black Caucus stands for? What is it that the Congressional Black Caucus does?

Well, let me just tell you, the third most powerful man in the United States Congress is a part of the Congressional Black Caucus. We have six members of the Congressional Black Caucus that make up full chairs of committees and more than 22 that represent subcommittee chairs.

Tonight, as we talk about infrastructure—roads, bridges, broadband, waterways—we also talk about care, human care, human infrastructure.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great honor to yield to Congressman JAMES CLYBURN.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for yielding to me. I thank her for the tremendous leadership she has given as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. I appreciate her work, and I appreciate her friendship.

Madam Speaker, I woke up this morning to several headlines, one of which came from a little town in my congressional district, Summerton, South Carolina.

Those who have studied a little bit of our history will know that Summerton is a little town that started our Nation on the road to Brown v. Board of Education. It was Briggs v. Elliott, the first case to challenge segregated schools in this country, and that case became one of five that have become known as Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.

But that is not why Summerton, South Carolina, was in the news today. It was in the news today because that little town's entire water system has failed. All the people in that town have been subjected, over the last several weeks, to poison in their water system.

People were getting sick. Nobody knew what was causing it. People were being diagnosed with all kinds of things, like swimmer's ear when they had never been in a swimming pool.

□ 2100

Today, the estimated cost of fixing their water system is more than the entire budget of the town.

Summerton is just one example of what is happening all over this country. Little towns like Summerton,

rural communities, schools, childcare centers, you name it, the people in that little town need their infrastructure fixed.

Now, that is traditional.

But I will tell you something else about the little town of Summerton: Scott's Branch High School, the school where Brown v. Board of Education started, that is what the school was, Scott's Branch High School; it is still there. It is the third building, but the school is still named the same. Less than 34 percent of the students in that school district are connected to the internet.

Now that means in that little school that challenged segregation years ago because they were not being adequately educated—and I can talk all night about this—kids walking 9.4 miles to school every day one way and 9.4 miles back home. They weren't suing to integrate the schools, all they wanted was a school bus. These are the basic things. And you look at that school district today, they want to be connected to the internet.

And we have colleagues in this place who tell us that they are all for an infrastructure bill so long as it confines itself to traditional infrastructure issues like roads and bridges.

Well, we need roads and bridges, but we need water and sewerage. We need to deepen our ports, fix our rail systems. The greatest country on Earth needs to do something about its rail system.

And I remember when rail was not traditional infrastructure. Of course, I wasn't around, but I remember from my studies when rail was not traditional infrastructure. It wasn't until Abraham Lincoln gave us the transcontinental railroad that rail was considered infrastructure. The interstate highway was not infrastructure. Dwight Eisenhower gave us the interstate highway, and then it became traditional infrastructure.

Today broadband has got to be a big part of infrastructure. COVID-19 has exposed some real flaws in our system, and when it comes to education we have many children who have already lost a full year of school; some are threatening to lose a second year of school. What happens to a sixth or seventh grader when they lose 2 years of school?

But the children who had the internet stayed in touch with education, which tells me that in that school district there in Summerton, South Carolina, where less than 40 percent of the students are connected to the internet, they run the risk of 60 percent of their children losing another year of school. They will be no better off than those students were back when Brown v. Board of Education was decided in 1954.

So this infrastructure bill has got to be about more than what is traditional. It has got to be looking toward the future. And it seems to me that we, as the greatest country in the world, need to look to the future. What do we want

for our children and our grandchildren? We should not tie ourselves to that which is traditional. Traditional alone means what has been. We need to be futuristic.

Now before I close, Madam Speaker, I want to share a little story. I often tell this story. Back when the rural electric co-ops were celebrating their 50th anniversary of rural electrification, they decided to publish a tabletop book, and they called the book, "The Next Greatest Thing." And the reason they called the book, "The Next Greatest Thing" is because one night a farmer in rural Tennessee stood up in church and said to them, brothers and sisters, let me tell you something, the greatest thing on Earth is to have the love of God in your heart, but the next greatest thing is to have electricity in your house.

Think about that. Broadband will do for the 21st century what electricity did for rural America in the 20th century. And this is our best opportunity to bring rural America in line with the rest of us and make sure that children will not be limited in their educational pursuits by where they live. We are too great a nation for that.

This is a great country. It doesn't have to be made great again. What we have got to do is make this country's greatness accessible and affordable for all of its citizens.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the majority whip for setting the stage for us tonight to talk about traditional and nontraditional infrastructure, especially broadband. I think we all learned a message about the value of going beyond what the tradition is, and certainly broadband does that for us.

Earlier, Madam Speaker, I had the distinct pleasure of saying how honored I would be to be joined by our co-anchor tonight, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES from New York.

I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES) for him to make an opening statement as we co-anchor tonight.

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank Chair BEATTY for yielding. And I know brevity is the soul of wit, so I will express my thoughts as succinctly as I can.

I am honored to be the co-chair of the CBC Special Order hour and to serve under the dynamic leadership of the CBC chair, JOYCE BEATTY, who is a force to be reckoned with. I thank the gentlewoman for affording me the honor to co-chair the CBC Special Order hour.

I echo what our majority whip said, that we cannot afford to take an obsolete view of infrastructure. Infrastructure is about more than roads and bridges. It is about the quality of the air we breathe and the water we drink. It is about access to the internet, especially in a world of remote learning and telehealth. It is about safe, decent, affordable housing, which is a human right.

Abraham Maslow spoke about a hierarchy of needs, and the highest need we have is self-actualization. And in order to actualize ourselves, we have to meet our most fundamental needs, our need for employment, housing, transit, and education. That is what we mean by infrastructure.

Infrastructure is not simply physical, but it is social and human. It is that which enables us to become the best version of ourselves.

The component of infrastructure that matters most to me is affordable housing. I would not be where I am today were it not for affordable housing and the stability that it gave me and my family. For me affordable housing is not simply brick-and-mortar, but it is the foundation on which we build a better life for ourselves and our family.

It is often said that the south Bronx is the poorest congressional district in America, but I think of the south Bronx as the essential congressional district. Because it is home to essential workers who put their lives at risk during the peak of the pandemic so that the rest of the city and the country could safely shelter in place.

And I believe deeply that the essential workers of America, the essential workers of New York City should be able to afford to live in a city that cannot survive and succeed without them.

□ 2110

Now, the American Jobs Plan proposes hundreds of billions of dollars in new funding for affordable housing, but just as important as the dollar amount is how those dollars are spent. If we simply invest those dollars in expanding housing supply without expanding housing subsidy, then we run the risk of creating housing that leaves behind the lowest income Americans. We run the risk of creating the appearance rather than the reality of affordable housing.

When the subject of affordable housing is raised, the question that often comes to mind is: Affordable for whom?

We need deep affordability. We need real affordability. And the best path to deep affordability—to affordability for all Americans—is housing vouchers for all. Housing vouchers ensure that you pay no more than 30 percent of your income towards your rent.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to sponsor legislation with Chair WATERS and subcommittee Chair CLEAVER, which would expand the Section 8 program and establish housing vouchers as an entitlement, as a human right, codified in Federal law.

Housing vouchers for all takes on a special urgency because we are facing the greatest affordability crisis that we have seen since the Great Depression. There are 37 million Americans who pay more than one-third of their income toward their rent. There are 17 million Americans who pay more than half their income toward their rent. And that does not even factor in the cost of utilities, food, transportation, and healthcare.

There are millions of Americans who are living on the brink of foreclosure and eviction in the midst of COVID-19. And at the heart of the affordability crisis is the gap between supply and demand. The demand for affordable housing far exceeds the supply.

Madam Speaker, I will provide you with some statistics in New York City. In New York City, there are 1 million households earning at or below 50 percent of AMI, which is about \$60,000 a year. But there are only 420,000 units affordable to those households. That is a gap of 580,000 units.

That is why we need a Federal Government that is going to take an expansive view of infrastructure and invest in the creation and preservation of affordable housing on a scale that we have not seen before. Our country deserves no less.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those eye-opening remarks.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield the floor to Congressman BOBBY SCOTT. Congressman SCOTT hails from Virginia's Third Congressional District. A proud member of the Congressional Black Caucus, he is also one of those six chairs who I referenced earlier. He is chair of the Committee on Education and Labor. He is a scholar. He is a lawyer. He also takes the lead role when we talk about the Congressional Black Caucus and how we plan for the future not only for education and childcare, but also how we plan for the Congressional Black Caucus' budget.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), my colleague and friend.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and, more importantly, I thank her for her leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus and her leadership on the Committee on Financial Services.

Madam Speaker, we are slowly recovering from the economic mess that we inherited after the last administration. The number of jobs, up. Unemployment, down. Initial claims for unemployment insurance, down. The economy is going in the right direction, but, clearly, not fast enough.

That is why the American Jobs Plan and the American Families Plan are so important. The American Jobs Plan will create funding for the traditional infrastructure, like roads, bridges, tunnels, rail, public transit; also investments in ports.

It also proposes significant investment in broadband. And we have heard how important broadband is because it connects families and businesses to the internet, and connects students to the internet. Those students who did not have connectivity could not take advantage of educational opportunities for over a year, and if they don't get connectivity, they will be disadvantaged going forward.

We need to have universal broadband, and the investments in the American

Jobs Plan and the American Families Plan will go a long way towards universal access to broadband.

We even have electric charging stations for people who are not inclined to buy electric cars if they can't charge those cars on the highway. And people are not building charging stations along the highway because there are not that many electric cars.

The American Jobs Plan will have funding for electric charging stations so that more people will be inclined to buy electric cars. And not surprisingly, as soon as that happens, all of the restaurants up and down the highways will have charging stations so people will be inclined to hook up; and while they are waiting, they will go in and take advantage of the restaurant.

Madam Speaker, those are just some of the investments in the American Jobs Plan.

It also includes school construction. There is an article recently in Virginia that told the story that about 50 percent of the schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia are over 50 years old. That sends a disappointing message to students when they are going into old schools. It gives the impression that education is not important. We need to improve our schools, and we can do that with the funding in the American Jobs Plan.

Madam Speaker, we have funding to improve housing, that we have heard, and many other projects. Creating millions of jobs, good-paying jobs—mostly union jobs—where they are guaranteed to be able to negotiate a decent wage and equal pay for equal work. But those jobs will go unfilled unless we also pass the American Families Plan, which has funding for childcare and early childhood education and improved child nutrition so parents can actually go to work; job training and apprenticeships and improved access to higher education so workers can get the skills needed to perform those jobs.

These bills will create millions of jobs and enable workers to perform those jobs, and these programs will be fiscally responsible because they will be paid for.

Madam Speaker, that is how we will build back a better America.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks. Congressman BOBBY SCOTT is right. Tonight is about building back better. Tonight is about the Congressional Black Caucus demonstrating our power, our message.

Madam Speaker, as I talk about our power and our message, it gives me great pleasure to yield the floor to Congressman ANDRÉ CARSON, who hails from Indiana's Seventh Congressional District. He is the grandson of a legend, someone who served in this House, someone who I had the opportunity to know and to witness her work in Congresswoman Julia Carson.

Tonight, my friend, my colleague, a leader when we talk about intelligence or counterterrorism, when we talk

about looking at the future and how we stand up for infrastructure. He serves on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, so he comes to us this evening to share his thoughts on how the Congressional Black Caucus can help with this infrastructure plan.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON).

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, I thank the Congressional Black Caucus for giving us a leader, a hero, a visionary, a general, and a true public servant in Chairwoman JOYCE BEATTY, a fellow Midwesterner.

Madam Speaker, when I see people like Congresswoman BEATTY, it motivates me in the spirit of my grandmother, in the spirit of Fannie Lou Hamer, in the spirit of Harriet Tubman, in the spirit of Sojourner Truth. That fearlessness, that boldness, that commitment to liberation in freeing us from physical shackles along with mental shackles.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to join my great colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus tonight in support of the INVEST Act, a bill that we marked up over 18 hours in the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Madam Speaker, now this is one of the greenest bills to ever come to the floor. It provides strong support for sustainable infrastructure, green infrastructure, and green transit.

The INVEST Act also addresses critical water projects for clean drinking water and wastewater projects, priorities that are long overdue after the racial injustices discovered in the Flint water crisis.

□ 2120

The INVEST Act includes strong job creation provisions for minority contractors and transportation professionals that will help spur Black generational success and wealth.

We also know that access to reliable transportation is a civil rights priority. It is critical to economic and educational opportunities.

This bill makes big investments to cut carbon emissions. For electric vehicle technologies, it expands EV charging stations and networks across our country by investing \$4 billion in charging infrastructure, helping the U.S. shift to the next generation of clean vehicles. I am especially proud of the EV charging stations approved in the bill for Indianapolis, which has one of the first green bus rapid transit systems.

This bill also dedicates \$8.3 billion for activities targeted to reduce carbon pollution and provides \$6.2 billion for mitigation and resiliency improvements. It also advances the development and utilization of green construction materials.

It makes our roads safer with a great boost to smart road technologies and roadway safety programs, plus record levels of investment in walking and cycling infrastructure, complete streets

planning and smarter road design, and safe routes to schools.

This bill also strengthens passenger rail service, as Mr. CLYBURN mentioned. At my request, our staff request, there were provisions included to improve rail safety by addressing highway-rail grade crossing needs, as well as addressing trespasser and suicide fatalities and eliminating gaps in railroad safety.

This bill also creates a Federal blocked crossing program to collect data and enforce a 10-minute blocked crossing limit. This is a huge win for the problems we have faced in Indianapolis and other places as well.

Madam Speaker, the INVEST Act is a long-overdue bill, and I urge my colleagues to help us in passing this monumental piece of legislation.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CARSON. I thank him for reminding us that America's infrastructure is in desperate need of investment. That is what this is about.

Talking about investment, Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE), the second vice chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, the chair of the Women's Caucus, someone who understands infrastructure probably more than most of us. You see, when she started as a postal worker before she worked her way up, she was in the community and on those roads. She was traveling across those bridges, and she was listening to people. That is why her constituents voted her to be mayor. As mayor, we certainly understand the things that you are hit with the most, our infrastructure, our roads, our bridges, our care for human infrastructure.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I thank the Congressional Black Caucus. I want to recognize and say how much we appreciate and how much Congress has benefited from the bold leadership of our chair, JOYCE BEATTY. I thank her for hosting, with the Congressional Black Caucus leadership, this Special Order hour.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on the urgent infrastructure issue that needs and deserves the attention and the action of this body. Our water infrastructure in the United States is in serious need of repair.

Families in Michigan and across this country are struggling to get safe and clean drinking water because of lead pipes in their homes and communities, not to mention the contamination of our water system sources.

I am from Michigan, and the Great Lakes weigh on my mind constantly as the largest body of freshwater in this country.

A 2016 study found that there were more than 6 million lead service lines across the United States, serving 15 to 22 million Americans. This is a crisis.

Madam Speaker, I have lived through and witnessed the Flint water crisis in Michigan. I saw where the people, the United States citizens of this country,

their drinking water was poisoned, and because of that, we saw them getting sick and being hospitalized.

I am sad to say, not only did it happen in Flint, but it is happening all over our country. This issue disproportionately affects communities of color and the poor.

We have an opportunity, a once in a generation chance, to rebuild our infrastructure and to build back better for the American people. The Americans Jobs Plan and the bipartisan infrastructure framework both tackle our water infrastructure problem.

These proposals will replace lead pipelines across this country. It is an action that is long overdue.

This is an investment that could not come soon enough. I want this Congress to know that the Federal investment in public water infrastructure projects—it is embarrassing to say—under our watch has fallen from 63 percent of our overall investment in 1977 to just 9 percent in 2014. Let me repeat that. We invested, at one time, as a government, 63 percent in our water, and now it is down to 9 percent. This is unacceptable.

Let's pass a comprehensive infrastructure package to rebuild our water infrastructure, fix our roads and bridges, and invest in electric vehicles while creating good-paying jobs and positioning ourselves for the future.

This is a public health issue; it is a racial justice issue; and it is an economic justice issue. Access to clean water is a basic necessity for human life.

I am grateful to stand with my colleagues from the Congressional Black Caucus and call for our Nation's investment in infrastructure. This is our power, and this is our message. We must get this done.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE. She is absolutely right; this is a public issue. This is a racial justice issue because we know our roads, our bridges, and our water systems are crumbling. We know our electric grid is at risk of catastrophic outages. We know many schools are crumbling from lack of attention and neglect. Too many lack access to affordable housing, and too many lack access to childcare and education.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS). We call her our HBCU czar. She is the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus' HBCU caucus, historically Black colleges and universities. She is also more than that. She has spent a lifetime educating children and college students.

She serves on the powerful Financial Services Committee, and she has a strong voice on the Education and Labor Committee and Agriculture Committee.

□ 2130

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative BEATTY for

yielding. I thank Representative TORRES for his leadership and thank Chairwoman BEATTY for being such a phenomenal leader and a role model for all of us.

I am pleased to be here tonight to support the Congressional Black Caucus members, known as the conscious of the Congress, not only because of what we believe, but because we show up on days like this.

I rise tonight to talk about an essential infrastructure investment, an investment in our historically Black colleges and universities.

Earlier this year, the bipartisan leadership of the HBCU Caucus, Representative FRENCH HILL from Arkansas, Senator CHRIS COONS from Delaware, and TIM SCOTT from South Carolina, as well as our vice chairs, Representative TERRI SEWELL and MIKE TURNER, came together to introduce the bipartisan IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act.

We introduced this legislation to help light a fire for our schools. The IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act represents a historic investment in both the physical and the digital infrastructure of our historically Black colleges.

Our Nation's HBCUs deserve a level of investment and engagement reflective of their multibillion dollar impact on our Nation's economy and their collective impact on the minds of millions of our Nation's future leaders.

We have bipartisan agreement on that. Don't just take it from me. In the words of Senator TIM SCOTT, "HBCUs have educated and produced top-notch graduates in every field—all while operating on minimal budgets. I can only imagine what more they will accomplish with proper funding."

Our Nation's low-income, first-generation college students deserve that opportunity, and to ensure that that happens, the schools that they attend must be made whole. There are more than 102 across this Nation. I had the privilege of serving for 40 years on the campus of Bennett College in Greensboro, and I am a graduate twice of North Carolina A&T State University, and Johnson C. Smith University is in my district.

Finally, as we have a national debate about infrastructure in Congress and across the country, I want to make one thing clear, that the IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act is not only an infrastructure bill, it is also a jobs bill. And this bill creates jobs and enables HBCUs to continue to be a critical source of diversity in the workforce. This bill has the potential to create over half a million jobs while investing in critical HBCU infrastructure.

Historically Black colleges and universities are essential infrastructure for the next generation of students, workers, innovators, athletes, creators, thinkers, and leaders, and that is why we need to pass the most transformative legislation for historically Black colleges and universities in history. You have got to rectify over 150 years of neglect, broken promises, and institutional racism.

Any infrastructure package that leaves this House must include a historic investment in our HBCUs. I am not going to rest until we remove all of the barriers to their success and the success of our HBCU students.

So I ask my colleagues to please join me in our bipartisan list of over 70 cosponsors in the House and Senate in supporting the IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act. Our power. Our message.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS for her comments.

It is always a pleasure when we have the opportunity to work together. And I say to Congressman TORRES that that is what we are going to do tonight.

I could not think of a better segue than to pitch it to Representative TORRES. We have two members of the Congressional Black Caucus from the great State of New York. I am so used to saying the great State of Ohio, but tonight we have two freshman members of the Congressional Black Caucus who have been great supporters to our message, our power, who have been fearless leaders.

So at this time, I say to Congressman TORRES, my coanchor, that I think it would be best for him to yield the floor to and make some remarks about Congressman JAMAAL BOWMAN who will speak next.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES.)

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, we are not only from the great State of New York but the great county of the Bronx.

Education is infrastructure and who better to speak about education than a lifelong educator.

Well, before running for Congress, our next speaker was a principal who dedicated his life to educating the students of the northeast Bronx. He is one of the first Black Members of Congress to ever represent Westchester County, which has historically been ground zero for resistance to fair housing.

If you have ever seen the movie, "Show Me a Hero," in Yonkers, that is the district of our next speaker. Even though he embodies how far we have come as a country, he knows more than most how far we must go.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN), the one and only.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman TORRES for that introduction and for yielding, and I thank him for his overall leadership and vision, not just for our country, but for the Boogie Down Bronx.

I thank Madam Chairwoman for her incomparable leadership, and wisdom, and vision for the CBC and for our country.

It is my honor to stand here with both of you to call for a big, bold, visionary infrastructure package that finally addresses the disparities in our economy. We like to think of America as the land of opportunity where anyone can achieve success and shape their

own future with little more than hard work and determination. For many people, that is exactly the reality that they exist within, thanks to a little luck, determination, opportunity, and one-sided historical Federal investment.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would like to us believe that this accurately represents our history, but, unfortunately, most Black Americans have been written out of this narrative. Consider the world as it exists today in our history of the redlining of Black and Brown communities, as well as other racially biased policies of the New Deal. These divisions have always been rooted in Federal policy.

President Biden has said he considers this infrastructure package to constitute a generational investment in the American public and in communities like mine in the Bronx, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers. And now is the time for us to right the wrongs of that history.

The infrastructure package of 2021 must be rooted in racial and economic justice. We must uplift the care economy, fix our public housing, rebuild our crumbling schools, expand access to Medicare, and end our dependency on fossil fuels, among many other things. No American with this infrastructure package should be left behind.

As the White House considers this infrastructure package, let's take a deeper trip into our history. In 1862, Congress passed the Homestead Act, redistributing 10 percent of the land in the country, arguably constituting the single greatest wealth transfer in our history. African Americans never received their 40 acres of land after slavery, while White Americans received millions of acres of land which gave them the opportunity to self-actualize.

Housing now accounts for over 40 percent of household wealth, with much of this housing-related wealth stemming from Federal investments in homeownership during the New Deal. Because of redlining—one of the largest drivers of the wealth gap—of the over \$1 trillion invested between 1934 and 1962, in 2021 dollars, less than 2 percent went to non-White families.

We can no longer attempt to build out the middle class on the backs of marginalized communities. We must make sure that the next round of generational investment incorporates everyone, beginning with those most marginalized.

If we make this infrastructure package inclusive and comprehensive, we can give every single American a job, a career, and the resources they need to flourish from the Bronx; to Mount Vernon; to Yonkers; to New Rochelle, New York.

If we have the courage to address the climate, economic, and racial injustices that threaten the human race, we can give our children and grandchildren a future they deserve.

We can either impart the full story of American history to our children or doom ourselves to relive it. In the case of infrastructure, an investment of this scale, repeating the failures of the past is unacceptable. To meet the promise of our democracy, we must give every person in our country an opportunity to both survive and thrive. That begins with a robust and comprehensive infrastructure package. This is our time. This is our moment.

□ 2140

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman BOWMAN for reminding us of our history, as well as the need.

I am sure if Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE was at this microphone tonight, Congressman TORRES, she would look to you and she would say, let's get this done. She would look to you and she would remind us that part of this bold action means we must use all of our available resources.

She would remind us, in 2017, that the Republicans used the reconciliation process twice. Oh, how I remember how they used it against the Affordable Care Act. And how I remember that they used it not only for taking away American's healthcare, but a second time to pass the GOP tax scam of 2017, in giving more money to those in the top 1 percent.

But, tonight, we have heard from the top of our leadership. We have heard from Members from across the United States.

Now it gives me great pleasure to bring our last speaker to the podium. He is also our newest Member to Congress. He hails from the great State of Louisiana. He is someone who is no stranger to being an elected official. He is someone who has dedicated his life to serving the people. He has been successful. He is here in his own right, serving on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, as well as the Small Business Committee.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER), my colleague and friend.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, Madam Chairman BEATTY, Coanchor TORRES, it is indeed an honor to join you tonight with your incredible leadership, Madam Chair, with your tenacious ability to lead, direct, and command the respect of 57 Members of this august body, to fight tirelessly on behalf of the people of your district, but also all the people of our great country. I thank you for your leadership.

This week, the House will take up an important bill for our Nation's future, the INVEST Act.

Americans have grown weary, and justifiably so. We have talked about an infrastructure bill for a very long time, and we have kicked the proverbial ball down the road as far as we can.

The people deserve more. The people deserve better. They deserve an infra-

structure plan now, and one that speaks to traditional infrastructure, brick and mortar, as well as human infrastructure, broadband, housing, opportunities for our communities to rebuild, to grow, to thrive.

As a Member of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and as a Representative of one of the largest transportation hubs in the Nation, I know this legislation will reimagine and rebuild our infrastructure in Louisiana and across America.

This is a big bill and it does big things. It steps up to the challenges we face now and prepares us for challenges to come in the future. It powers economic development, creating good-paying jobs, building and fixing our crumbling infrastructure.

It connects communities by supporting public transit and new, high-speed, low-emission railways between cities like New Orleans and Baton Rouge and the river parishes in between.

It restores communities that have been harmed by old transportation decisions, like neighborhoods and districts that were cut in half and live in the shadows of interstate overpasses.

It also invests in passenger and freight rail. Both are very important to me because my district is home to the only port served by six Class 1 railroads, and it contains a corridor that badly needs new high-speed rail from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

Investing in and supporting freight rail would allow them to continue driving our economy and reducing greenhouse gases from shipping.

The plan to connect New Orleans and Baton Rouge was delayed by a short-sighted decision of a previous Governor. But this bill and this administration gets us back on track.

Connecting two of the biggest cities in the State with high-speed passenger rail makes all the sense in the world; tying communities together, creating jobs and opportunities throughout the State of Louisiana, providing the resources to have cleaner forms of transportation.

Infrastructure now means so much more than stop signs and sidewalks. It means access to broadband, affordable and safe housing, and support for people caring for parents or children.

This bill starts that, and the rest of our efforts must continue to move forward in the vein of including people.

We need physical infrastructure, but we also need human infrastructure. We need to invest in highways and ports, but we also need to invest in the environment and the environmental safety of our communities, because I have long said that people should not have to die for their jobs. We must invest in the corrections that will create a safer and better environment. We need to invest in our people. We need to invest in affordable housing and the opportunities for neighborhoods and communities to stand up.

I look forward to fighting for all of this, and then some. I look forward to

building back better. America deserves better. America deserves more. America deserves a robust infrastructure plan, and America deserves it now.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, how much time do we have left, please?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. BEATTY. Then let me close by saying thank you to all of the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus. It was clear tonight that infrastructure is not only a big word, but it is a big deal, which encompasses many concepts, which comprises modern American infrastructure.

For some Members we have heard tonight, it is through traditional roads and bridges and waterways. For others, it is broadband and it is housing, it is human care.

Regardless of definition, the Congressional Black Caucus is ready to stand in the gap to support legislation and policies that will help infrastructure invest in America's future so we can build back better.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES) to say thank you to our Members.

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I will just quickly state, you know, we are in the midst of an FDR moment, and we have an historic opportunity to govern as boldly in the 21st century as FDR did in the 20th century. But the difference between

then and now is ours is going to be a new deal for everyone; Black and Brown new deal.

Mrs. BEATTY. Strong. Congressional Black Caucus, our power, our message.

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

□ 2150

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS, Washington, DC, June 28, 2021.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, following consultation with the Office of Attending Physician, I write to provide you further notification that the public health emergency due to the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 remains in effect.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Sergeant at Arms.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the extension, pursu-

ant to section 3 of House Resolution 8, and effective July 4, 2021, of the covered period designated on January 4, 2021.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker, on Friday, June 25, 2021, announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 409.—An act to provide for the availability of amounts for customer education initiatives and non-awards expenses of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Whistleblower Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1340.—An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to redefine the eastern and middle judicial districts of North Carolina.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 29, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 3385, the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 3385

Table with columns for fiscal years 2021-2031 and 2021-2026, and a row for 'Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact' showing values from 0 to 6.

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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:

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 3593. A bill to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy, Office of Science, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-72). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. SCANLON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 504. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2662) to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3005) to direct the Joint Committee

on the Library to replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall to be obtained by the Joint Committee on the Library and to remove certain statues from areas of the United States Capitol which are accessible to the public, to remove all statues of individuals who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America from display in the United States Capitol, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3684) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 503) Establishing the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol; and for other purposes (Rept. 117-74). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. BUCK):

H.R. 4193. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify venue requirements relating to bankruptcy proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Ms. SCHA-KOWSKY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. TLAIB,

Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 4194. A bill to establish within the Department of Health and Human Services a Division on Community Safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and Labor, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS):

H.R. 4195. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to encourage the construction of senior centers and community centers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. KELLER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 4196. A bill to nullify the order issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention titled "Temporary Halt in Residential Evictions To Prevent the Further Spread of COVID-19"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ESTES:

H.R. 4197. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to extend the retroactivity of applications for survivor's insurance benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 4198. A bill to establish the Mental Health in Schools Excellence Program to increase the recruitment and retention of school-based mental health services providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. ROY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. PERRY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. CLOUD):

H.R. 4199. A bill to provide that no Federal funds may be used for the Central American Minors Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H.R. 4200. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the residential substance use disorder treatment program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 4201. A bill to transfer functions related to unaccompanied alien children to the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; 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 Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BUSH, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 4202. A bill to establish the Mississippi River Restoration and Resilience

Initiative to carry out projects for the protection and restoration of the Mississippi River Corridor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. TRONE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD):

H.R. 4203. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to encourage appropriate prescribing under Medicaid for victims of opioid overdose; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 4204. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the low-income housing credit basis limitation rules in the case of the acquisition of an existing building; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 4205. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the qualified contract exception to the extended low-income housing commitment rules for purposes of the low-income housing credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4206. A bill to provide that the authority to grant clemency for offenses against the District of Columbia shall be exercised in accordance with law enacted by the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 4207. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to direct the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to make publicly available demographic information regarding political appointees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 4208. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify the obligations of licensees under section 331 of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself and Mrs. LESKO):

H.R. 4209. A bill to support remediation of illicit cross-border tunnels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 4210. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special rule for certain casualty losses of uncut timber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 4211. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require full inspection, and complete transparency, with respect to entities receiving financial assistance from the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GOMMERT, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. COLE, and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 4212. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to reflect contemporary customs and practices with respect to the flag, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PELOSI:

H. Res. 503. A resolution establishing the Select Committee to Investigate the Janu-

ary 6th Attack on the United States Capitol; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CROW, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BERA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. BACON, and Mr. COURTNEY):

H. Res. 505. A resolution expressing support for the people of Afghanistan, condemning the Taliban's assault on human rights, and calling for the Federal Government to protect the Afghan citizens who bravely served alongside the Armed Forces of the United States by providing adequate resources for the special immigrant visa program established under the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. MAST, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CROW, Mr. KATKO, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. TRONE):

H. Res. 506. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the month of June 2021 as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Month" and June 27, 2021, as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CARSON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. MANNING, Ms. BASS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas):

H. Res. 507. A resolution condemning the rise in hate against the transgender and non-binary community; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-42. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 101, memorializing the Congress that a state funeral

be held at such time of the passing of the last World War II Medal of Honor recipient, to honor the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient from World War II, and to honor those who served in World War II, such distinction giving our nation the opportunity to thank those who saved the world from Nazism, fascism, and militaristic imperialism; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ML-43. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 102, urging the Congress to propose the "Keep Nine Amendment" to the United States Constitution that states: "The Supreme Court of the United States shall be composed of nine Justices"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-44. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 103, opposing the removal or breaching of the dams on the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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 Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 4193.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 3 and clause 9 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 4194.

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

Article 1, section 3

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 4195.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 4196.

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

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has overstepped its constitutional authority by issuing the order entitled "Temporary Halt in Residential Evictions To Prevent the further Spread of COVID-19" since the order does not significantly involve interstate commerce. This legislation attempts to restore the rights of property owners who have been unconstitutionally impacted by the halt on residential evictions by lifting the order and preventing its reimplementing.

By Mr. ESTES:

H.R. 4197.

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

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 4198.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 4199.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 4200.

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

Article I, Section 8, clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 4201.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 4202.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 4203.

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

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

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 4204.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 4205.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4206.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ:

H.R. 4207.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 4208.

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

Article 1

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 4209.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. SEWELL:

H.R. 4210.

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

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

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 4211.

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

Article I, section 8, clause 1 provides the Congress with the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

Article I, section 8, clause 18 provides the Congress with the power to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of its powers, including laws to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 4212.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 36: Mr. BROOKS.

H.R. 37: Mr. BROOKS.

H.R. 45: Mr. BROOKS.

H.R. 82: Miss RICE of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 263: Mr. RUSH and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 265: Mr. LIEU and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 303: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 391: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 426: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 451: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 461: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 477: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 499: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 501: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 549: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 564: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 669: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 692: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 708: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 769: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 816: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 851: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 864: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 914: Ms. BARRAGAN.

H.R. 921: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 962: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1057: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SABLAN, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 1155: Mr. CURTIS and Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 1176: Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 1179: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 1229: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1282: Mr. BANKS, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. ALLRED, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 1284: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 1297: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1304: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CARL, and Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 1339: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 1348: Mrs. LURIA and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 1368: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1385: Ms. WILD, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1500: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1550: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 1644: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1655: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 1664: Mr. VELA and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 1667: Ms. KUSTER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. DEMINGS, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1707: Mr. ROSENDALE and Mr. BROOKS.

H.R. 1727: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 1733: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1734: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1829: Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. GUEST, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 1834: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1842: Mr. DONALDS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 1863: Ms. NEWMAN.

H.R. 1864: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1946: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1959: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1972: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1974: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 2011: Ms. BASS and Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 2021: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 2030: Mr. PETERS and Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 2117: Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 2124: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 2126: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 2129: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 2168: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 2225: Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BERA, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 2229: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER.

H.R. 2234: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 2256: Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Ms. BOURDEAUX, and Mr. PETERS.

- H.R. 2288: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2307: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2409: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. SALAZAR, and Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 2421: Mr. COOPER and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 2466: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2480: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 2499: Ms. MANNING and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 2515: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 2525: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 2553: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 2611: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 2698: Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 2721: Mr. PETERS and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2728: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 2734: Mr. LIEU, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 2759: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 2768: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BUSH, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2773: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2811: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2833: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2898: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 2988: Ms. NORTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PORTER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 3005: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3031: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3036: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 3070: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 3104: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 3135: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. COOPER, and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 3183: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. COOPER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 3261: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 3271: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 3281: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 3283: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3287: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 3294: Mrs. MCBATH and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 3306: Mr. GROTHMAN and Ms. CHENEY.
H.R. 3320: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 3341: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Mr. BARR.
H.R. 3362: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 3385: Mr. NADLER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUCK, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. BACON, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LIEU, Mr. DAVIDSON, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. SCHRIER, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3393: Mr. RUSH, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 3460: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3461: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 3463: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 3493: Ms. NORTON and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3496: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 3508: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 3512: Ms. TITUS and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 3519: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3522: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 3537: Mr. BROWN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CHENEY, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SMUCKER, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3548: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 3558: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 3593: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Ms. ROSS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. MELJER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. WILD, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. BERA, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 3613: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 3614: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 3622: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 3646: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 3650: Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. MANN, and Mr. NEHLS.
H.R. 3662: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 3685: Ms. BOURDEAUX and Mr. PAL-LONE.
H.R. 3693: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3702: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. MAST.
H.R. 3728: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3749: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3760: Ms. STRICKLAND and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 3764: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 3770: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 3791: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 3800: Ms. MANNING, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 3807: Mr. BEYER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 3823: Mr. CLYDE and Mr. CLOUD.
H.R. 3843: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3847: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 3859: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 3860: Mr. POSEY and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 3871: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 3872: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 3876: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3929: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3940: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SWALWELL, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 3959: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 3967: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3985: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. BUCK, Ms. CHENEY, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. SCHRIER, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3990: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 3995: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3999: Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, and Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 4008: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 4019: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 4038: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 4044: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 4059: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 4060: Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 4077: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4097: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 4104: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. MAST, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. ROSS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KIND, Mr. MFUME, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SIREN, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 4123: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 4126: Mr. MAST.
H.R. 4129: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 4133: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. PLASKETT.
H.R. 4134: Mr. CASTEN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 4150: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4158: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. ROSS, Mr. JONES, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 4163: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. ADAMS, and Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 4186: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 4190: Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
H. Con. Res. 19: Ms. NEWMAN.
H. Res. 109: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H. Res. 114: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H. Res. 118: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. LIEU.
H. Res. 159: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 160: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MAST, and Mr. MEUSER.
H. Res. 186: Mr. DAVIDSON.
H. Res. 240: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H. Res. 279: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 289: Mr. EMMER and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 338: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H. Res. 349: Mr. LAMB.
H. Res. 400: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 404: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 413: Mr. BALDERSON.
H. Res. 436: Mr. GARBARINO.
H. Res. 493: Mr. ARRINGTON.
H. Res. 502: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. HICE of Georgia.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY Ms. LOFGREN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on House Administration in H.R. 3005 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 2021

No. 112

Senate

The Senate met at 9:59 and 30 seconds a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable TIM Kaine, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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 senior assistant parliamentary read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable TIM Kaine, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. Kaine thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY,
JULY 1, 2021, AT 11 A.M.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday, July 1, 2021.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 10 and 3 seconds a.m., adjourned until Thursday, July 1, 2021, at 11 a.m.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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S4801

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RELATING TO "OIL AND NATURAL GAS SECTOR: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR NEW, RECONSTRUCTED, AND MODIFIED SOURCES REVIEW"

SPEECH OF

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 25, 2021

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we work together to reduce harmful methane pollution as soon as possible. That is why I strongly support S.J. Res. 14 which will get America back on track in controlling methane pollution and leaks.

Methane is a highly potent gas that, pound for pound, traps more than 80 times as much heat on our planet in the short term as carbon dioxide. Plugging methane pollution leaks is good for our public health, as it can reduce the risk of asthma, heart attacks, and premature deaths. Reducing methane pollution is good for the climate, it's good for business, and it will create thousands and thousands of jobs across America. That's why there is broad consensus from energy companies, local communities, the tourism industry, labor groups, environmental organizations, environmental justice leaders, and faith leaders on methane pollution control.

In fact, in 2019, when my Select Committee on the Climate Crisis was doing our broad outreach to develop recommendations for solving the climate crisis, this was an area where we reached broad consensus, as a wide range of stakeholders and scientists told us reducing methane pollution would be needed to help save our planet.

Adopting today's resolution will restore common-sense safeguards to limit methane pollution from oil and gas production, as we reverse the Trump Administration's misguided efforts that stopped them. Restoring these safeguards is one of the recommendations we included in the Select Committee's Climate Crisis Action Plan. It's a modest and straightforward step in the right direction, but it's a very important one.

Controlling dangerous methane pollution has broad support. A recent Morning Consult poll found that an overwhelming majority of Americans—including 81 percent of Republicans—support congressional actions requiring oil and gas companies to regulate, check for, and fix methane leaks.

And it is more important now than ever. This year, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announced that, despite the COVID-19 pandemic and the various shutdowns around the globe, carbon dioxide and methane emissions surged in 2020, including the largest increase in methane emissions recorded since record-keeping began nearly four decades ago.

Furthermore, we know that fossil fuels are playing an outsized role in this crisis. According to an analysis published by scientists from NASA and Stanford last year, fossil fuel-related methane emissions in the United States contributed approximately 80 percent of the total increase of methane for North America from 2006 to 2017. Stopping methane and other pollution from oil and gas production is an important step in solving the climate crisis. Even major oil companies—from BP America to Shell to ExxonMobil—support federal regulation of methane pollution. Building on the examples of Colorado, Wyoming and Ohio, a nationwide standard is critical to protect—Americans everywhere from harmful air pollution stemming from oil and gas production.

Let's be clear: We must cut methane pollution to prevent catastrophic climate change. Today we have the opportunity to move in that direction by supporting this resolution. This is an important step, and it is the least we can do. I want to thank my good friends Congresswoman DEGETTE and Congressman PETERS for their outspoken advocacy on this matter, and I look forward to working with my colleagues and the Biden Administration to build on this progress.

IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT RAISCH

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Brigadier General Robert Raisch of Lathrup Village, Michigan. His lifetime of service to both Michigan and our country is worthy of commendation.

General Raisch was born December 8, 1929 in Detroit, Michigan. Following his graduation from Cranbrook High School, he attended Duke University where he majored in mechanical engineering. In 1951, Raisch was commissioned into the United States Marine Corps Reserve and began pilot training in preparation for service in the Korean War. While assigned to Marine Fighting Squadron 224 during the conflict, Raisch flew the F-9F "Panther" alongside fellow marines John Glenn and Ted Williams. For his heroism, Raisch was awarded two Distinguished Flying Crosses. In 1965, Raisch entered the ready reserve and held several key positions across the state of Michigan including Commander, Selfridge Air National Guard Base (SANGB) in Harrison Township. He retired in 1980 after nearly three decades in uniform and founded the Supersine Company, a sign manufacturing business that he would operate for more than fifty years.

As a Detroit, Raisch was active in his community—mounting the Spirit of Detroit statue, serving as a Distinguished Clown in the Thanksgiving Parade (a role he would also take on in the Macy's Day Parade in New

York City), and supporting numerous charities. His love of animals inspired him to create the Restore the Horse Foundation, which played a key role in re-establishing the Detroit Mounted Police. Raisch was a true Michigander and a proud summer resident of Mackinac Island where he directed local plays and took part in countless community events. Beloved by his family, Raisch would always point to his children Robert, Elizabeth, Laura, and Julie as his greatest achievements and his wife Susan of 67 years as his greatest love.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Brigadier General Robert Raisch. He was a bright and shining light in our community and all who knew him can attest to his selflessness, patriotism, and unwavering wit. Our thoughts are with his family at this time.

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory, which occurred on Friday, June 25, 2021. Located at the Naval Submarine Base New London in Groton, Connecticut, the research center has served Connecticut's second district, the region, and the nation as a hub of excellence, ensuring the readiness and primacy of the United States' undersea deterrence efforts by way of cutting edge health and performance research.

Although Friday's date marks the official date of the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory's 75th anniversary, the Research Laboratory's origins date back to as early as 1942 when it was created as an arm of the Naval Submarine Base New London Dispensary. During the earliest stages of America's direct involvement in the Second World War, when our nation's submarine force was put to one of its greatest tests, the center was created to provide answers to problems in communications, vision, personnel, selection, and environmental medicine resulting from wartime demands. The success of the Research Laboratory was evident from its earliest beginnings when in March 1944 it separated from the dispensary and became the independent Medical Research Department of the Submarine Base. Throughout the remainder of World War II, this department became responsible for the organization, development and operation of numerous training programs, including the school for Pharmacist Mates entering the submarine service, the Lookout Training School, the Voice Communication School, and the school for Second Class Divers.

By June 1946, with the full conclusion of the War, the Research Laboratory formally gained

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

command status as the Medical Research Laboratory, under the direction of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. From there, its mission grew to the selection of all officers and enlisted for training at the Naval Submarine School, specialized training in submarine medicine for hospital corpsmen and medical officers and research into the medical aspects of submarines and diving. As our maritime national security policy evolved to meet the demands of the Cold War Era and new age of nuclear deterrence, so too did the Research Laboratory's avenues of focus and innovation, including its innovative work in submarine rescue experiments.

The Research Laboratory has worked tirelessly to push the field of underwater safety forward in the decades since. For example, it has developed countless reliable products including the International Orange high-visibility color enhancing rescue at sea, the Farnsworth Lantern color vision test, the improved Submarine Escape Immersion Equipment suit, the enhanced Disabled Submarine Survival Guide as well as numerous generations of the Navy's diving and decompression tables which are still in use today. In fact, the Research Laboratory's work has also been instrumental in evolving our nation's submarines to become more healthy, productive and disciplined places of work. This includes its adoption of smoke-free submarine environments, production of studies that supported women serving aboard and studies that have produced a better understanding of effective shifts of duty as a result of changes to an individual's natural circadian sleep cycle while aboard a submarine. The sleep research resulted in a healthy change in submarine work and sleep schedules that has since been embraced by the modern U.S. submarine force. In the wake of tragic ship collisions in 2017 that resulted in devastating loss of lives, the New London based-research is now being applied to our nation's surf ace fleet.

Madam Speaker, as the Congressman who has the honor to represent Submarine Base New London, and has visited the lab, I can attest to the talent and passionate commitment of the workforce at that facility, whose unique mission is truly a national treasure. Employing sophisticated, one-of-a-kind equipment, the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory and its dedicated staff of scientists remain experts in many highly specialized areas to this day. They serve the fleet and support our Nation's undersea troops by conducting studies that ensures the readiness and effectiveness of submariners and divers operating aboard submarines, those operating in the undersea battle space, and warfighters fighting from the sea. To that end, on this 75th Anniversary of its founding, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring all those who have served, currently serve, or will serve at the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT
EARL "BOB" SMITTCAMP

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Robert Smittcamp. He passed

away on March 4, 2021 after many years of significant contributions to the San Joaquin Valley. Robert was a part of the community, and a dear friend to many.

Robert was born in Fresno, California to Earl and Muriel Smittcamp on May 29, 1941. In 1945, his family purchased the Wawona Ranch from Muriel's father that held 40 acres of peaches. This later was known as the Smittcamp Family Business. Having a father who served in World War II as a marine, Robert was a hard worker along with his siblings, Carol, Betsy, and Bill. By the age of 10, Robert knew how to operate a forklift. When Robert was diagnosed with polio in 1953, he spent months in an iron lung in his parent's living room on the ranch. He developed his faith in God during that time and became an acolyte in his church.

In 1959, Robert graduated with honors from Clovis High School and was involved with FFA where he earned many local and national awards. After graduating from California State University, Fresno in 1964 with a BS in Business-Economics, he and his father, Earl, founded Wawona Frozen Foods. The frozen fruit business thrived in downtown Fresno and in 1965 a freezer plant was built on Alluvia 1 Avenue in Clovis, California. A year later, Robert enlisted in the United States Army Reserve in 1965 through 1966 driving the Army General to and from military events in San Francisco. He learned cooking tips from the chefs in the kitchen that the General would dine at for his meetings. During his time in the Army Reserve, Robert still enjoyed working alongside his father. Soon after, Janell Robinson entered Robert's life while in the Army Reserves, and in 1966, they married and began their own family in 1968 with son Brent and their daughter Lisa in 1970. Janell gave birth to their second son, Brandon in 1982.

His father, Earl had a big influence on Robert's life. When Earl ran for State Senate, Robert saw another path he could take, with politics. His interest in politics began and he became a wise mentor for many people, but also continued to see himself working in a business. In 1971, Earl and Robert acquired the San Francisco based Lyons-Magnus and decided to move that company to the city of Clovis. Robert served as the President and CEO for over 40 years. They made ice cream toppings, fruit toppings and non-carbonated drink bases. The company became an internationally renowned food manufacturing company. While raising his family, Robert continued to work on the company's growth. In 1983, Lyons-Magnus leased a manufacturing plant in Kentucky, and after two years the company installed and operated the first a septic bottle filler in the United States in Clovis. In 1989, the plant was moved to downtown Fresno. The company worked with companies like Starbucks, McDonalds, Carl's Jr., Dairy Queen, and more.

When Brent grew older, he worked with his father and Grandpa Earl. In 1997, Robert and Brent purchased 160 acres together as the B & B Ranch. They worked on the Wawona Packing Company fanning over 8,000 acres and the ranch. Robert's youngest son, Brandon, shared another one of Robert's passions and got into the restaurant business. Robert assisted him in acquiring The Lime Lite, a Fresno-based restaurant.

In 2015, Robert married Annette and welcomed her sons Michael and Steven into the

family. Robert's family grew and so did the companies. In 2017, Robert and Brent decided to sell their companies to the same private equity company and stay on the Board of Directors. Robert, Brent, and Brandon all worked together.

Robert had a strong passion to serve the community. He was on Boards such as the Community Regional Medical Center, Stanford Medical Centers Cardiovascular Institute, St. Agnes Hospital, Board of Governors of California State University, and more. His donations to causes, hospitals, universities, non-profits and more throughout the San Joaquin Valley were endless. He donated \$1 million to help expand a neuroscience program and remodel the intensive care unit at Community Medical Center. He was a donor for political causes and provided student scholarships for the Smittcamp Family Honors College at Fresno State, founded by Earl and Muriel Smittcamp.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Robert Earl "Bob" Smittcamp. He was a role model, leader and a friend of mine. His influence will live on in the San Joaquin Valley for years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF MYRA LEIGH
TOBIN

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Myra Leigh Tobin, a Harned, Kentucky native. Her education and Christian values were the foundation of her life, and she became a trailblazer for women in the business world as well as a generous philanthropist.

Myra was a proud University of Kentucky Wildcat 1962 graduate and was named to the UK Hall of Distinguished Alumni in 2000. As a UK loyalist, she served on the UK Alumni Association, UK Board of Trustees, and as a founding charter member of UK Women in Philanthropy. Notably, the Myra Leigh Tobin Chapel was constructed in the new UK HealthCare hospital with her generosity. Before her successful insurance career, Myra worked for U.S. Rep. William Natcher. Myra was a strong advocate of education and obtained two master's degrees. In New York, she rose up in the business world and became involved in professional and community organizations. Myra was known as a "Woman of Firsts" through breaking barriers by becoming the first woman in many positions, and she received several professional awards to reflect her achievements. She accomplished all of this while staying entrenched in her Breckinridge County roots.

Myra's generosity reached far beyond geographical borders, and she was determined to mentor family members, friends, and even strangers she encountered. Her leadership and generosity have made a lasting impact, and her legacy will live on.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF VALLE
DEL SOL

HON. RUBEN GALLEGO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of Valle del Sol Community Health, which the organization celebrated in 2020. For the past fifty years Valle del Sol has inspired positive change by empowering people to live healthy, productive lives.

Founded in 1970, Valle del Sol's original mission was to make behavioral health and social services more available and accessible to the Latino community and other underserved populations. Today, Valle del Sol's services range from primary health care to substance abuse treatment and youth leadership programs, all with a focus on providing culturally competent and holistic care. Valle del Sol has now grown to eight locations across the Phoenix area and 50 school and community co-locations to provide services to people where they learn, work, and live.

The coronavirus pandemic presented an unprecedented challenge to Valle del Sol, which they quickly rose to meet. The amazing team at Valle del Sol has been working tirelessly for over a year to test and, now, vaccinate high-risk individuals and frontline workers against COVID-19. Their work helps protect not only their patients, but the entire Phoenix community.

I wish to congratulate Valle del Sol and thank them for their work to make our community healthier, happier, and more empowered. I look forward to continuing to work with this outstanding organization.

HONORING AND RECOGNIZING
SYLVIA COPELAND-MURPHY

HON. DONALD A. McEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. McEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize my Constituent Services Director, Rev. Sylvia Copeland-Murphy, for her devoted service to her church, Oak Grove Baptist Church, in Suffolk, Virginia, where she has served as the Assistant Pastor for the last 18 years.

Sylvia was born and raised in Suffolk, Virginia. She was one of seven children in her family and attended public school in the Suffolk area. Sylvia has dedicated her life to serving as a voice for the underprivileged through her work on housing assistance, with Oak Grove Baptist Church, and as Constituent Services Director for Virginia's Fourth Congressional District.

I was blessed with the opportunity to meet Sylvia on the campaign trail in 2016. She has an infectious, kind personality that draws people towards her, and has been an irreplaceable member of my team.

Through her work at her church, Sylvia has supported her community by leading youth groups, women's ministries, and workshops. These initiatives showcase Sylvia's deep care for her community and her devotion to Oak

Grove Baptist Church. I knew early on that her dedication to supporting her community would be a great asset to my office.

With Sylvia's support, the first congressional office in the city of Suffolk opened and she continued to serve her community through her role as a caseworker, and eventually, as Constituent Services Director. Her compassion, diligence, and organization made her a natural fit for the position, one of the hardest jobs in any congressional office. Through her particularly impressive background in housing and devotion to her community, Sylvia has been able to provide immeasurable support to the people in Virginia's Fourth Congressional District.

Sylvia has a knack for finding the source of a problem and fixing it. With her passion, empathy, and intelligence, Sylvia is a powerful leader and successful advocate for her community. Sylvia's dedication to public service has left a lasting impact on the lives of the parishioners of Oak Grove Baptist Church and the Suffolk community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Rev. Sylvia Copeland-Murphy for her service to her community and Oak Grove Baptist Church.

HONORING SYLVIA GETMAN,
PRESIDENT AND CEO OF ADI-
RONDACK HEALTH, ON HER
WELL-DESERVED RETIREMENT

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sylvia Getman on the occasion of her retirement from Adirondack Health as President and CEO.

Sylvia has dedicated her life to providing healthcare services, spending the last thirty years in leadership positions. Prior to leading Adirondack Health for the last five years, Sylvia served as the President and CEO of the Aroostook Medical Center in Maine. She has faced unprecedented challenges in the face of the global COVID-19 pandemic and was still able to bring about meaningful change to the hospital. Her hard work, energy, and passion will be greatly missed. Thanks to her perseverance and creative problem solving, Sylvia is leaving Adirondack Health in a better position than she found it and all the stronger for having weathered the recent public health crisis.

Sylvia truly cares for the community she serves. Beyond her day job, she is a volunteer member of many boards, including Adirondacks Accountable Care Organization, Iroquois Healthcare Association, the Healthcare Trustees of New York State, and the Adirondack Health Institute. All done with the intent and focus of helping others, Sylvia has saved many lives working behind the scenes to ensure patients received the best care possible and that her staff had the resources needed to care for themselves and their patients. Sylvia truly embodies the North Country spirit of neighbors helping neighbors, and she is very well-deserving of her upcoming retirement.

On behalf of New York's 21st Congressional District, I would like to congratulate Sylvia on reaching this important milestone. Sylvia has

left a significant impact on our community and her work has been extremely impactful on Adirondack Health. I wish her well in this next chapter of her life.

HONORING MULTIRACIAL
HERITAGE WEEK

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize June 7-14, 2021, as Multiracial Heritage Week, a celebration for all people. This week highlights our similarities, not our differences.

Multiracial Heritage Week is an opportunity to celebrate the contributions and achievements of the multiracial community. Multiracial individuals are not only parts of other populations, but they are also a growing population in and of itself.

There are over 9.3 million individuals who self-identify as more than one race, which is the fastest growing population in the nation. According to the Pew Research Center, the largest groups of individuals identified themselves as white-American Indian, white-Asian, white-black, and white-some other race. The Census Bureau estimates the multiracial population will triple by 2060.

California is home to the largest multiracial population in our country. In the Central Valley, diversity is one of our greatest strengths. Many people have come together to educate our communities, spread awareness, and celebrate their heritage during this important week.

Multiracial Heritage Week was started by Project Reclassify All Children Equally (RACE), a national nonprofit and all-volunteer organization based in Los Banos, CA. It advocates for multiracial children, adults, and families through multiracial education and community awareness.

Project RACE was founded by Susan Graham and Chris Ashe in 1991. Both Susan and Chris had multiracial children, who experienced problems with forms that did not allow an option of choosing more than one race or a Multiracial classification.

As a result, Graham and representatives of Project RACE testified five times before the U.S. Congress and advocated for the implementation of multiracial classification. Subsequently, the checking of more than one box on federal agency and census forms was established. Therefore, Multiracial people are known as "people who check two or more races" by our United States government.

The organization is committed to advocating for civil rights and the appropriate inclusion of Multiracial people. The current struggle for racial justice is multifaceted and takes place on many fronts. I am proud to see this organization and my constituents rise up to advocate for equal rights and celebrate diversity.

Progress is made through the efforts of courageous individuals who actively engage within their communities and advocate for the rights of others. The people of the Central Valley have continuously shown that diversity is our strength and unity is our power.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the multiracial community and their contributions to our society. This

could not have been possible without the dedication and contributions of the Project RACE organization.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GARRET GRAVES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker. I apologize for missing votes on June 25. I was meeting with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in Louisiana to discuss issues impacting veterans in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 185.

IN HONOR OF DAVID BLUFORD

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my late constituent, friend, and mentor, David Bluford. David lived a life dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge, and to the betterment of the people around him. He was a husband, father, writer, educator, scholar, and a leader to his community.

While so many people might spend their lives and careers scrambling for wealth or power, David was the embodiment of a public servant. In his decades as an educator, he served as a college professor, high school principal, junior high school teacher and the director of the Upward Bound program at Queens College. David's colleagues remember how fervently he advocated for the students. His students remember him for the way he guided them towards wisdom, and towards greater versions of themselves.

As a young man and throughout his life, David sought out opportunities to develop himself in all aspects. He was inducted into the Fayetteville State University Basketball Hall of Fame and served in the Korean War. He studied Education and Political Philosophy at five different colleges including Walden College and Columbia University, ultimately earning his PhD.

David was also a talented writer. He wrote for papers including the New York Voice, New York Daily News, and the National Association of Secondary Principals, where he wrote a guide for new principals preparing to work in underserved communities, as he did during his career. Though he was an excellent leader, David didn't treat education like a strict hierarchy, rather an exchange. He never stopped learning, and he inspired other educators around him to continue to learn, too. He treated his students with dignity.

One of David's favorite quotes, said by Confucius, was "Choose the job you love, and you will never work a day in your life." What David loved was service. He didn't just have a community-oriented career, but a community-oriented lifestyle. He was Chairman of the Alpha Phi Alpha Senior Citizens Center in Queens, and a recipient of countless awards—including New York City School District 29's Distinguished Service Award, the Outstanding Edu-

cator Award from the NAACP's board in Jamaica, New York, the Jackie Robinson Junior High School Man of the Year Award. He participated in several service-oriented organizations including the Urban League, the Lebron Lodge of Jamaica, and 32 Degree Shriner.

David's wife of 62 years, Renee, their children, and their grandchildren all remember his devotion to his family, his warm heart, and his graceful nature towards humanity. As a husband, a father, and a grandfather, he leaves an everlasting mark on those who were so blessed to know him.

In all aspects of his life, David Bluford was authentic. When the opportunity presented itself to help someone else, to share knowledge, or to be a resource, he seized that opportunity. Few fields let us serve our communities as directly as education does. David taught more than just English or Philosophy—he taught character. In being such a brilliant example to his students and fellow community members, David inspired change in countless lives.

When he as just 17 years old, David converted to Catholicism and so began a new relationship with his faith. Through his life and works, David shared his faith in God with his family and friends. We know that David's faith guided more than just his thoughts or words but his actions too. Few verses capture that like Isaiah 58:10—"If you pour yourself out for the hungry and satisfy the desire of the afflicted, then shall your light rise in the darkness and your gloom be as the noonday." David's life work is the embodiment of this scripture. His life philosophy was one of cognitive, academic, emotional, and spiritual development. Not just for himself or for his students, but for every person in his life. All of us, as public servants ourselves, can learn from his example.

HONORING THOMAS B. DAY

HON. DARRELL ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize and celebrate the life and accomplishments of Thomas B. Day, who passed away on June 15, 2021.

Day dedicated over 30 years of his abundant life to higher education and paved the way for thousands of students to achieve their academic and professional goals. Among Day's numerous accomplishments in academia, public service, and science include appointments to the National Science Board by Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush and receipt of the Senior Fellow and Fellow titles, respectively, from the California Council on Science and Technology and the American Physical Society. Serving as President of San Diego State University (SDSU) from 1978-1996, Day oversaw the creation of six doctoral programs and a strategic shift that emphasized faculty-intensive research.

Referred to as one of the most transformative presidents in the history of SDSU, under his guidance, the SDSU campus significantly expanded, as he created a path for what is now California State University San Marcos, the SDSU School of Public Health,

and the SDSU School of Communication. A credit to Day's vision, SDSU School of Public Health now produces 75 percent of the public health work force in San Diego.

Day's legacy continues to be recognized. In 2018, SDSU named the school's engineering and interdisciplinary sciences complex the "Thomas B. and Anne K. Day Quad" in his honor.

Additionally, SDSU's freshman success programs are now called the "Thomas B. Day Student Success Programs" to reflect Day's advocacy for ensuring that students had access to services that could support and enrich their learning opportunities.

These accolades reflect Day's strong dedication to SDSU and his deep hope for the continuous betterment of our community.

While we mourn the loss of an extraordinary leader in our community, we can find joy in the fact that Day's legacy will continue to enrich the lives of generations of Californians to come.

CELEBRATING THE 22ND ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Christian Community Baptist Church in Fresno, California on the occasion of its 22nd anniversary. The church is a valuable part of the community and plays an important role in the spiritual lives of citizens in the Central Valley.

In February 1996, approximately 15 people left the Providence Missionary Baptist Church under the leadership of Deacon Elvey Perkins. During this time, the group held meetings and worship services at Denny's Restaurant on Abby Avenue to begin planning their future. In March 1996, this group began meeting at the Model Cities Building in Fraternal Hall. During this time the lay leaders of the group invited several ministers to preach God's Word. These consisted of four ordained Deacons, two Deacons on trial, and several Trustees. One of the local ministers invited to preach God's word was Dr. Jerome E. Jackson, Interim Pastor of the St. Rest Missionary Baptist Church of Fresno. After several business meetings, the group decided to form a congregation and to name it "Christian Community Church". In April 1997, the church membership called Reverend Dr. Jackson to become the Pastor. Dr. Jackson accepted the pastorate and the first church service was held on April 20, 1997. Since then the Christian Community Baptist Church has built a model for the community of faith extending God's Kingdom spiritually, educationally, economically, evangelistically, and geographically.

Under the leadership of Dr. Jackson, the newly formed Christian Community Baptist Church of Fresno, California filed for incorporation as a non-profit tax-exempt religious organization and received approval on June 1, 1998. In 1999, the newly incorporated Church moved from the Model Cities Building in Fraternal Hall to the New Millennium Charter School building. Almost immediately after being organized, the church connected itself

with the St. John District Association of California, Nevada, and parts of Africa. In March 2000, Christian Community Church purchased the building at 3838 N. West Avenue.

In 2005, Pastor Jackson united the church with the First Northern Central District Association of California, Nevada, and parts of Africa. Pastor Jackson served as Bible teacher, Vice-Executive Director, Member of the Board of Christian Education, Vice Moderator, and as Moderator of the First Northern Central District Association for over 5 years. With strong leadership, the last 22 years have been tremendously transformative for Christian Community Baptist Church. As they continue to grow and prosper, their effects in the community have helped too.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Christian Community Baptist Church as it celebrates its 22nd Anniversary. I commend Christian Community Baptist Church for its 22 years of commitment to service and I wish Dr. Jackson and the church many more years of service.

POSITION ON THE METHANE RULE

HON. GARRET GRAVES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I was unable to take part in debating and voting on the revocation of the previous administration's rule governing methane emissions due to meetings with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to address long-overlooked issues impacting South Louisiana's veterans. The Baton Rouge VA outpatient clinic in my district is undersized and not well suited to the needs of the Capital Region's veterans. Multiple administrations have highlighted the need to authorize a new lease—but it hasn't happened and getting veterans timely access to quality health care remains a top priority for me.

Had I been in Washington, D.C., I would have voted against S.J. Res 14 to repeal the "Oil and Natural Gas Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review." We cannot afford to move backwards on President Trump's policies that put American energy first.

I support efforts to reduce methane emissions. I support smart regulations that result in reducing methane emissions. But I do not support an approach that results in stifling innovation and creates barriers to cost-effectively reducing methane emissions.

The United States has led the world in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and investing in innovation that will ensure continued reductions in emissions here and around the world. We produce resources and goods with a carbon profile envied around the world—that includes oil and gas. As global demand increases, as it is projected to do for natural gas, America should be supplying that demand. Especially if you care about global emissions and climate change.

With the deployment of innovative technologies, the use of our resources will become even cleaner. That's why we need a regime that encourages innovation and incentivizes the development and deployment of technologies to mitigate and monitor methane

emissions. Putting up barriers or making U.S. production of resources more expensive will drive up global emissions because it gives the competitive advantage in the global market to higher emitting resources—like those coming from Russia and China.

This CRA is not about reducing methane emissions, it's not about climate change, and it isn't about national security. It is solely about reducing energy choices. Moreover, this is about regulating an entire sector of the U.S. economy out of business. The majority is not shy about stating their goal—whether through an outright ban or death by a thousand cuts. And what is most insidious is that the anti-American oil and gas agenda doesn't apply to fossil energy outside the United States.

In fact, their actions benefit and subsidize fossil energy in other countries. You don't have to believe me, just look at their actions: we've seen cheers when the administration stops the construction of pipelines at home, actions which cost thousands of jobs for American families, reduce our energy security, and ultimately result in higher global emissions. Democrats sat on their hands as President Biden green-lit the Nord Stream 2 pipeline to carry natural gas from Russia to our allies in Europe—resulting in a stronger Putin and higher global emissions than if the United States had supplied that energy.

The majority voted against an amendment condemning the Russia action and Russian pipeline. Emissions never factored into their vote. In fact, Russian natural gas exported to Europe has a lifecycle greenhouse gas emission profile at least 42 percent higher than U.S. liquefied natural gas exported to Europe from Louisiana. Their singular intent was to reduce demand for an American resource by increasing the supply of Russian natural gas to our allies.

At home, their opposition to pipelines has resulted in increased use of higher-emitting heating oil and the importing of significantly higher-emitting natural gas from Russia. And while opposing lower emission production in America, progressives have called for increased oil production in Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and Russia.

Don't believe me? Let me read a quote from a letter signed by several members of the current majority to President Trump in 2018: "Today we call on you to use all of your authority to . . . pressure the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and cooperating countries to Increase World Oil Supplies." That letter was signed by, among others, the current Leader of the Senate, CHUCK SCHUMER, and the author of the Green New Deal, ED MARKEY—the same crowd who advocated for banning American production of oil, American pipelines, and regulating out of existence any remaining American oil and gas. If this were about emissions, they wouldn't be advocating for increased production from higher polluting countries while reducing production from the more carbon efficient United States.

Members of the majority have repeatedly voted against amendment after amendment that would have halted action if the action would result in increased global emissions. Let me say that again, they voted against lower emissions. I know because they were my amendments. It doesn't end there: in the infrastructure bill which we are set to consider next week, there is a designation of "high per-

forming" states based on climate policies. We offered an amendment during committee markup that would remove that designation if those same policies resulted in a disproportionate negative impact on disadvantaged communities. This amendment was voted down. Under the current text of the Invest Act, states that are being sued by civil rights groups for climate policies that hurt disadvantaged communities will be rewarded.

They have voted against amendments that would have clamped down on child labor in Africa and slave labor in China, because it's inconsistent with the progressive anti-U.S. energy agenda. For every ton of emissions reduced by the United States, China has increased its emissions by 4 tons—and yet, policies coming from the other side will export jobs to China, increase global emissions, and increase American dependence on China.

Again, don't believe me? Let me read from a report put out by the Senate Democrats' Climate Committee: "As we institute domestic decarbonization policies that increase overall production costs . . . we could see U.S. companies shift their production to countries that are less restrictive on carbon emissions . . . This will not only lead to an increase in total global emissions, but also the outsourcing of American jobs." And they haven't included a single policy in any of their climate bills to counteract this result of outsourcing American jobs and increasing global emissions. Is it any wonder why we question their motives for this action today?

There is a way to effectively address methane emissions without costing jobs and increasing global emissions. I am on board with that discussion. But it isn't about that. It's about one more of the thousand cuts to destroy American jobs, reduce American competitiveness, and increase global emissions.

IN RECOGNITION OF LORETTA CANNON'S OVER 40 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE DOWNRIVER COMMUNITY CONFERENCE

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Loretta Cannon on the occasion of her retirement after nearly 43 years of service to the Downriver Community Conference. Her significant contributions to the Downriver community are worthy of commendation.

Ms. Cannon began working for the Downriver Community Conference in 1980, as a Switchboard Operator at the Superior Street site in Wyandotte, where she worked directly with the Conference's Employment & Training Program. Since then, she has remained a valuable employee of the Conference, serving as Administrative Assistant in the Economic Development and Brownfield Development Programs, with her latest role in the Workforce Program. A true testament to her perseverance, she earned her bachelor's degree while working full time at the Conference.

Known to coworkers and friends as someone with a warm heart and generous spirit, Ms. Cannon has always been there to help friends, family, colleagues, and even complete

strangers. Along with Paula Boase, she collected warm clothing and blankets for the homeless and hand delivered these items to those in need. With a steadfast faith and a love of family guiding her, she is a pillar of strength to all who know her. To her family at home and to her "DCC Family" at work, she is truly irreplaceable.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Loretta Cannon for an exemplary 4 decades of dedicated public service. She has effectively served the Downriver community and the State of Michigan in her many roles with the Downriver Community Conference. I join with Loretta's family, friends, and colleagues in extending my best wishes to her in retirement.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GEORGE
WILLIAM WHITMORE

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of George William Whitmore, who passed away on January 1, 2021. George was a veteran of the United States Air Force, a husband, friend, and a man who loved adventures with nature.

George was born on February 8, 1931 in Fresno, California to Raymond and Jean Whitmore. His father was a Marine during WWII and became a stockbroker when he got out of the service. His mother worked for Pacific Gas & Electric. During the Great Depression, the family moved to the Central Valley. George attended Salinas High School and decided to study at University of California, San Francisco earning a degree in 1954 as a Pharmacist. During his spare time, George enjoyed climbing and later decided to join the Air Force in the medical evacuation unit as an aeromedical evacuation officer.

After the Air Force, he decided to continue working as a pharmacist, but in the summer, he would spend his time hiking and climbing. George climbed the Andes in Peru and El Capitan at Yosemite with his friends, Warren Harding and Wayne Merry. He served in leadership roles for the Sierra Club, and served as a Chairman for the Tehipite Chapter based in Fresno, California.

George helped establish the Kaiser Wilderness in 1976 and the California Wilderness Act of 1984, which added 1.8 million acres into the National Wilderness Preservation System. He helped protect lakes and block dam projects and highways and also helped prevent Walt Disney Co. from developing a proposed ski resort at Mineral King in the 1960s and '70s. It was stopped after sustained opposition by the Sierra Club and other preservationists, and the valley subsequently became part of Sequoia National Park.

George battled cancer with his wife Nancy by his side. He and Nancy were together for over 40 years and were each other's best friend. George never lost his love for adventure. He enjoyed visiting with friends and he still participated in the Sierra Club meetings, continuing to educate people on the importance of preservation.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy, niece Caroline and husband Bob, nephew Randy and his wife Betty.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of George William Whitmore for his service and contributions to the environment that surrounds us. I join his family and friends in celebrating George's life.

IN HONOR OF DOCTOR EDMUND W.
ROBB III

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor the career and community service of Doctor Edmund W. Robb III, Senior Pastor of The Woodlands United Methodist Church.

Dr. Robb will be retiring as Senior Pastor of The Woodlands United Methodist Church after 43 years of honorable service. Before beginning his career with the church, Dr. Robb earned his Master of Theology from The Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University. In 1978, Dr. Robb was appointed to start a new Methodist church in his growing community and began knocking on doors in the neighborhood to recruit members. The church was born when The Woodlands was just a budding community of young families, but under Dr. Robb's leadership, it has grown to over 14,000 members.

Dr. Robb is not only recognized today for his 43 years as an impactful pastor, but also for his dedicated service to The Woodlands community. He spent 20 years serving as an elected official of The Woodlands Township and its predecessor, Town Center Improvement District (TCID). Alongside State Senator Tommy Williams, he led the way in negotiating the agreement that would allow The Woodlands to become a Township. He was an instrumental guide in leading the TCID in partnering with private developers to build the Convention Center, develop Town Green Park and expand The Woodlands Waterway. Dr. Robb has also authored several published books, including "The Wonder of Christmas," "Under Wraps," "Mountaintop Moments" and "Making Room: Sharing the Love of Christmas." His commitment to our community has left a positive impact that will continue to influence The Woodlands area for generations.

Today, Dr. Robb continues to serve the community on the board of the Houston Methodist Hospital and as board Chairman of "A Foundation for Theological Education." He and his wife, Bev, are parents to three married children and grandparents to eight grandchildren. Though he is retiring, he will remain actively engaged as a leader in his community and a calming voice of reason to those around him.

After 43 years of exceptional work and service to our community, I am proud to join Dr. Robb's colleagues, family and friends in congratulating him on his retirement and thanking him for all that he has done for our community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA CLEMENCY HOME
RULE ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Clemency Home Rule Act, which would give the District of Columbia exclusive authority, like the states and territories have, to grant clemency to offenders prosecuted under its local laws.

While District law appears to give the mayor authority to grant clemency (D.C. Code 1-301.76), it has been the opinion of the Department of Justice (DOJ) that the president, and not the mayor, has the authority to grant clemency for most offenses prosecuted under D.C. law, particularly felonies prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney for D.C. in the D.C. Superior Court. Under current practice, clemency petitions for D.C. convictions, like federal convictions, are submitted to DOJ for the president's consideration.

Whether or not DOJ's view is correct, my bill would remove all doubt that the District, and not the president, has the authority to issue clemency for local offenses. The District, like the states and territories, should have full control of its local criminal justice system, the most basic responsibility of local government. Since the D.C. Council has the authority to enact local laws, District officials are in the best position to grant clemency for local law convictions. My bill would provide clemency authority to the District and would give D.C. the discretion to establish its own clemency system.

This bill is an important step in establishing further autonomy for the District. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

IN MEMORY OF PRITAM GREWAL

HON. JOSH GOTTHEIMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Pritam Singh Grewal, one of North Jersey's most compassionate community leaders. Raised in India, Pritam immigrated directly to the Fifth District in 1972 and dedicated himself to our community ever since. He was truly an unselfish and deeply caring man who made an impact on everyone who crossed his path.

As a founding member of Glen Rock's Sikh Gurudwara, Pritam helped build a safe space for North Jersey's Sikh community to come together and worship. Having personally visited several times, I can attest to the special atmosphere he instilled in this important Glen Rock establishment.

Pritam always felt a calling to promote quality education throughout his community. He taught mechanical engineering at Fairleigh Dickinson University, and later partnered with his brother, Amarjit, to establish the Grewal, Harchand Singh and Jagir Kaur Memorial Scholarship of Ramapo College, in memory of his late parents.

Pritam was also widely known throughout Hackensack University Medical Center where

the trauma team took care of him after an accident in 2012. He even has an award named in his honor, the Pritam Singh Grewal Good Samaritan Award, to recognize outstanding staff at Hackensack who share his sense of compassion and dedication to service.

A loving husband, father, and grandfather, Pritam cared deeply about his family. He was loved and cherished by many people including his spouse Paramjit Kaur Grewal and his children Shivpreet and Balpreet. I join them not only in their grief and in celebration of Pritam's incredible life.

While Pritam is no longer with us, his spirit, legacy, and impact on North Jersey will live on forever. I know his loving family will continue to honor him by leading the kind of life that he did—one grounded in compassion, service, and an understanding of the importance of lifting up one's community.

HONORING THE LIFE OF S.
CHARANJIT SINGH

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. S. Charanjit Singh, who passed away on May 12, 2021. He was a successful family and business man and member of the Central Valley with his children and wife.

Mr. Singh was born in India in 1950 and came to the United States in 1988 from Ludhiana, Punjab. He and his family settled in Los Angeles, California managing multiple convenience stores. He was a hard worker and provided for his two sons, daughter, and his wife. In 2003, Mr. Singh decided to move his family to Fresno, California.

Living in the Central Valley, Mr. Singh flourished his businesses. He was a business owner of purchased and newly built stores. Mr. Singh had over 30 gas stations and liquor stores. He could prioritize his time, manage multiple stores, and have time for his family. Mr. Singh would attend many events in the Central Valley including many of my own and he would often share his wisdom about the Sikh community to me.

Mr. Singh is survived by his beloved wife, Darshan Kaur; two sons Navjeet Chahal and Baljit Singh Chahal; daughter Parampreet Kaur, and his six grandchildren. Mr. Singh will be missed by the community and his friends.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the life of Mr. S. Charanjit Singh. I join his family, friends, and the community in celebrating his great life.

IN HONOR OF ARCHIE SPIGNER

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the honorable life of Archie Spigner, whom I will remember as a distinguished constituent, friend, and mentor. Archie was and will always be my Jackie Robinson. The road

for Black political leaders in my district, in Queens and in New York City is a much smoother one today because Archie paved that road for us. However, metaphorical roads were not the only ones he dedicated his life to.

Archie knew the streets of Southeast Queens better than anyone I've ever met. As a public servant for over 20 years, Archie spent his career building better roads, as well as better schools, train lines, senior programs, housing programs, and sewers. It was often said that the roads to public office in our neighborhoods ran through Archie. His life was truly dedicated to our community, and his accomplishments are evidence.

Born in South Carolina during the height of Jim Crow and segregation, Archie leaves this Earth as the godfather of politics in Queens and boasts several Black elected officials including myself that called him "mentor".

While studying parliamentary procedure he became a steward at a shoe factory which led to his career advocating for the common worker. As a labor organizer, he met A. Philip Randolph, one of the principal architects of the March on Washington. He founded the Queens Branch of the Negro American Labor Council right out of his living room. His work as an organizer put him in close contact with his political mentors including Assembly Member Guy R. Brewer and State Supreme Court Justice Kenneth Browne.

While attending Queens College of the City of University of New York where he would earn his bachelor's degree, he worked as the liaison to the African American community for Queens Borough President Sidney Levis. Soon after the New York City Council was expanded, Archie was elected to represent the 27th District, where he would go on to serve for 27 years. During his tenure, he chaired three committees: The Legislative Office of Budget Review, Economic Development, and Housing and Buildings. His work with the budget review office led to the creation of the ever-important independent budget office. He also championed some of the borough's first Business Improvement Districts and Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprise Programs while on the Economic Development Committee.

Somehow he managed to have "free" time and spent it serving as Deputy Majority Leader and Co-Chair of the Queens Delegation. Archie spent every moment he could helping his community and his accomplishments are all over Queens. He established mandatory sensitivity trainings for every police precinct in the city. He helped create York College, along with many new middle and high schools. He codified protections against red lining and worked on a number of infrastructure projects, including the incorporation of the E train extension, new sewers, street rehabilitation, and the New Social Security building. The systemic problems being grappled by this House today were no strangers to Archie, and he dedicated a career in public office to alleviating those burdens that continuously plague underserved communities. Mostly, however, Archie just wanted to help his neighbors.

Before I first ran for Congress, Archie told me, "make sure you always help people, be honest with people, and stay on the ground." After his tenure as a City Council Member, Archie went back to his neighborhood and became a district leader in the Queens County

Democratic Party and was head of the Guy R. Brewer United Democratic Club, named after his old mentor. Cementing his mark on the community, I introduced a bill in 2004 to rename a St. Albans post office after him, which at the time, was the only commemoration of its kind to be ever given to a living person. At the commemorating ceremony, schoolchildren sang, "if Archie Spigner works for you, clap your hands," which was a line greeted with roaring applause.

The Book of Matthew tells us that "when the Son of Man comes in his glory," he will sit on his throne and judge both the living and the dead, saying the following to those who are to be saved: "Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world. For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me." I do not find it difficult to imagine what kind of person from our time will be destined to join in God's glory. I have had the pleasure of knowing someone so vehemently dedicated to improving the lives of their fellow man. That person was Archie Spigner. He pursued criminal justice and equities in economic and housing opportunities that demonstrated a passion for loving his neighbor as he would himself. He worked for reform in his community so that more could prosper and share in the promise of this country. He was both an idol American and Christian, and it is an honor to have known him.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL
OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS PARK

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 2021

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the centennial of Frederick Douglass Park in Indianapolis. This historic park honors the memory and legacy of legendary abolitionist Frederick Douglass. Located in the Martindale-Brightwood neighborhood on the east side of Indianapolis and maintained by the City of Indianapolis's parks department, the Frederick Douglass Park has been an integral part of our city for generations by bringing our community together.

The park's history reflects America's civil rights journey. It opened in 1921 in the Jim Crow era to serve Black citizens, as they were excluded or intimidated from visiting other recreational spaces in Indianapolis. Black Hoosiers embraced the park, organizing and advocating for its maintenance and improvement. Frederick Douglass Park is well known for its role in cultivating Black golfers, and it has hosted professionals such as Ted Rhodes, Charlie Sifford and Tiger Woods. Today, it is visited and appreciated by Hoosiers of many different backgrounds.

Frederick Douglass Park continues to play an important role in Indianapolis, and in celebration of its 100 years, our community is planning a series of events including a golf-tournament, festival, and movie night. The City of Indianapolis will additionally announce a

\$19.5 million investment into Frederick Douglass Park, updating it for its second century through the construction of a new family cen-

ter that includes educational, fitness, and community spaces.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this incredible park and its rich history in my district.

Monday, June 28, 2021

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate met at 9:59:30 a.m. in pro forma session, and adjourned at 10:00:03 a.m. until 11 a.m., on Thursday, July 1, 2021.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 20 public bills, H.R. 4193–4212; and 4 resolutions, H. Res. 503, 505–507 were introduced. **Pages H3238–39**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3240–41**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3593, to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy Office of Science, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–72);

H.R. 2225, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–73); and

H. Res. 504, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2662) to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3005) to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall to be obtained by the Joint Committee on the Library and to remove certain statues from areas of the United States Capitol which are accessible to the public, to remove all statues of individuals who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America from display in the United States Capitol, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3684) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; pro-

viding for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 503) Establishing the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–74).

Page H3238

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Dingell to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H3159

Recess: The House recessed at 12:35 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m.

Page H3163

Communication from the Committee on Ethics: Read a communication from the Committee on Ethics regarding an appeal received from Representative Clyburn of a fine imposed pursuant to H. Res. 73, which was received after the Committee adopted its written rules. A majority of the Committee agreed to the appeal.

Page H3164

Communication from the Committee on Ethics: Read a communication from the Committee on Ethics regarding an appeal received from Representative Rogers of a fine imposed pursuant to H. Res. 73, which was received after the Committee adopted its written rules. A majority of the Committee agreed to the appeal.

Page H3164

Communication from the Committee on Ethics: Read a communication from the Committee on Ethics regarding an appeal received from Representative Mast of a fine imposed pursuant to H. Res. 38, which was received after the Committee adopted its written rules. A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Page H3164

Communication from the Committee on Ethics: Read a communication from the Committee on Ethics regarding an appeal received from Representative Van Duyne of a fine imposed pursuant to H. Res. 38, which was received after the Committee adopted its written rules. A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal. **Page H3164**

Communication from the Committee on Ethics: Read a communication from the Committee on Ethics regarding a fine imposed upon Representative Miller-Meeks pursuant to H. Res. 38, for which she did not file an appeal. **Page H3164**

Communication from the Committee on Ethics: Read a communication from the Committee on Ethics regarding an appeal received from Representative Smucker of a fine imposed pursuant to H. Res. 73, which was received after the Committee adopted its written rules. A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal. **Page H3165**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:13 p.m. and reconvened at 3:04 p.m. **Page H3165**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures: Global Health Security Act of 2021: H.R. 391, amended, to authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to strengthen global health security, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 307 yeas to 112 nays, Roll No. 188;

Pages H3165–71, H3224–25

National Science Foundation for the Future Act: H.R. 2225, amended, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 for the National Science Foundation, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 345 yeas to 67 nays, Roll No. 186; and

Pages H3187–H3206, H3222–23

Department of Energy Science for the Future Act: H.R. 3593, amended, to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy Office of Science, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 351 yeas to 68 nays, Roll No. 187. **Pages H3206–20, H3223–24**

Recess: The House recessed at 6:12 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H3222**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program Act of 2021: H.R. 567, amended, to establish an interagency program to assist countries in North and West Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats;

Pages H3171–74

Repealing the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution: H.R. 3261, amended, to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution;

Pages H3174–76

Repealing the joint resolution entitled “A joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East”: H.R. 3283, amended, to repeal the joint resolution entitled “A joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East”;

Pages H3176–78

Calling for the immediate release of Trevor Reed, a United States citizen who was unjustly found guilty and sentenced to nine years in a Russian prison: H. Res. 186, calling for the immediate release of Trevor Reed, a United States citizen who was unjustly found guilty and sentenced to nine years in a Russian prison;

Pages H3178–79

Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act: H.R. 2471, amended, to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti;

Pages H3179–83

Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021: H.R. 1500, amended, to direct the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to submit to Congress a report on the impact of the COVID–19 pandemic on global basic education programs;

Pages H3183–85

Recognizing the devastating impact of COVID–19 in India and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to COVID assistance to India: H. Res. 402, amended, recognizing the devastating impact of COVID–19 in India and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to COVID assistance to India; and

Pages H3185–87

Honoring Our Promises through Expedition for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021: H.R. 3385, amended, to waive the requirement to undergo a medical exam for aliens who are otherwise eligible for special immigrant status under the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

Pages H3220–22

Communication from the Sergeant at Arms: The House received a communication from William J. Walker, Sergeant at Arms. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, following consultation with the Office of Attending Physician, Mr. Walker notified the House that the public health emergency due to the novel coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 remains in effect.

Page H3238

Announcement by the Chair: The Chair announced the extension, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 8, and effective July 4, 2021, of the covered period designated on January 4, 2021.

Page H3238

Senate Referrals: S. 272 was held at the desk. S. 1095 was held at the desk. S. 1662 was held at the desk. S. 2255 was held at the desk.

Page H3163

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H3163.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3222–23, H3223–34, and H3224–25.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 9:49 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a markup on the Fiscal Year 2022 Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill. The Fiscal Year 2022 Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs held a markup on the Fiscal Year 2022 Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill. The Fiscal Year 2022 Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

INVEST IN AMERICA ACT; IG INDEPENDENCE AND EMPOWERMENT ACT; TO REPLACE THE BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL WITH A BUST OF THURGOOD MARSHALL AND TO REMOVE CERTAIN STATUES FROM AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL WHICH ARE ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC, TO REMOVE ALL STATUES OF INDIVIDUALS WHO VOLUNTARILY SERVED THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA FROM DISPLAY IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL; ESTABLISHING THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE JANUARY 6TH ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 3684, the “INVEST in America Act” [General Debate]; H.R. 2662, the “IG Independence and Empowerment Act”; H.R. 3005, to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall to be obtained by the Joint Committee on the Library and to remove certain statues from areas of the United States Capitol which are accessible to the public, to remove all statues of individuals who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America from display in the United States Capitol, and for other purposes; and H. Res. 503, establishing the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. The Committee granted, by record vote of 9–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2662, the “IG Independence and Empowerment Act”, H.R. 3005, To direct the Joint Committee on the Library to replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall to be obtained by the Joint Committee on the Library and to remove certain statues from areas of the United States Capitol which are accessible to the public, to remove all statues of individuals who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America from display in the United States Capitol, and for other purposes, H.R. 3684, the “INVEST in America Act”, and H. Res. 503, Establishing the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 2662, the “IG Independence and Empowerment Act”, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides

that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Reform now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 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. Section 3 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or her designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part A of the Rules Committee report 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 Oversight and Reform or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part A of the Rules Committee report or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 3005, To direct the Joint Committee on the Library to replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall to be obtained by the Joint Committee on the Library and to remove certain statues from areas of the United States Capitol which are accessible to the public, to remove all statues of individuals who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America from display in the United States Capitol, and for other purposes, under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 3684, the “INVEST in America Act”. The rule provides 90

minutes of general debate with 60 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or their designees and 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–8, modified by Rules Committee Print 117–9 and the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H. Res. 503, Establishing the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the resolution. The rule provides that the resolution shall be considered as read. The rule provides that at any time through the legislative day of Thursday, July 1, 2021, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules with respect to multiple measures that were the object of motions to suspend the rules on the legislative days of June 28 or 29, 2021, and on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed. The Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion, and the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated. Testimony was heard from Chairman McGovern, Chairman DeFazio, Chairman Lofgren, and Representatives Tonko, Rodgers of Washington, Rodney Davis of Illinois, Keller, Burgess, Connolly, and Comer.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Full Committee, business meeting on the Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations for FY 2022; and markup on the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, FY 2022; and the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, FY 2022, 11 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of the Army”, 11 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems, hearing entitled “Department of Defense Information Technology, Cybersecurity, and Information Assurance for Fiscal Year 2022”, 4 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy, hearing entitled “The CLEAN Future Act and Electric Transmission: Delivering Clean Power to the People”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “A Biased, Broken System: Examining Proposals to Overhaul Credit Reporting to Achieve Equity”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, hearing entitled “The Legacy of George Floyd, An Examination of Financial Services Industry Commitments to Economic and Racial Justice”, 3 p.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Conflict in Ethiopia”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining FEMA’s Readiness to Meet its Mission”, 9:30 a.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled “The Need to Enhance the Voting Rights Act: Preliminary Injunctions, Bail-in Coverage, Election Observers, and Notice”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife, hearing on H.R. 1851, the “St. Mary’s Reinvestment Act”; H.R. 1869, the “Technical Correction to the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement Act of 2021”; H.R. 3877, the “Salton Sea Projects Improvements Act”; and H.R. 4099, the “Large Scale Water Recycling Project Investment Act”, 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1204, the “District of Columbia Chief Financial Officer Salary Home Rule Act”; H.R. 1224, the “Merit System Protection Board Empowerment Act”; H.R. 2043, the “Plum Act”; H.R. 2988, the “Whistleblower Protection Improvement Act”; H.R. 3599, the “Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act”;

H.R. 3787, the “District of Columbia Local Juror Non-discrimination Act”; H.R. 735, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 502 East Cotati Avenue in Cotati, California, as the “Arthur Luis Ibleto Post Office Building”; H.R. 1298, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1233 North Cedar Street in Owasso, Oklahoma, as the “Staff Sergeant Marshal Roberts Post Office Building”; H.R. 2324, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2800 South Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “D. Edwina Stephens Post Office”; H.R. 2472, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 82422 Cadiz Jewett Road in Cadiz, Ohio, as the “John Armor Bingham Post Office”; and H.R. 2473, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Penn Avenue in Salem, Ohio, as the “Howard Arthur Tibbs Post Office”, 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3684, the “INVEST in America Act” [Amendment Consideration], 3 p.m., H-313 Capitol and Webex.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The State of Federal Wildland Fire Science: Examining Opportunities for Further Research and Coordination”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Committee on Small Business: 2021 Member Day Hearing”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled “Expanding Access to Higher Education and the Promise it Holds”, 2 p.m., Webex.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Federal Bureau of Investigation Budget Hearing”, 10 a.m., HVC-304 Hearing Room. This hearing is closed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 29 through July 2, 2021

Senate Chamber

During the balance of the week, Senate will meet in a pro forma session on Thursday, July 1 at 11 a.m.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, June 30, Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research, hearing entitled “Supply Chain Recovery and Resiliency: Small Producers and Local Agricultural Markets”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, June 30, Subcommittee on Defense, markup on the Fiscal Year 2022 Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations Bill, 10 a.m., CVC-Auditorium and Webex.

June 30, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, markup on the Fiscal Year 2022 Subcommittee on Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, 11:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Webex.

June 30, Full Committee, markup on the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2022; and the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2022, 1 p.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

July 1, Full Committee, markup on the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, FY 2022; and the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2022, 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Armed Services, June 30, Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2022 Rotary Wing Aviation Budget Request”, 3 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, June 30, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled “A Safe Wireless Future: Securing our Networks and Supply Chains”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, June 30, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “America on ‘FIRE’: Will the Crypto Frenzy Lead to Financial Independence and Early Retirement or Financial Ruin?”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

June 30, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions, hearing entitled “Addressing Climate as a Systemic Risk: The Need to Build Resilience within Our Banking and Financial System”, 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, June 30, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3524, the “Ensuring American Global Leadership and Engagement Act”, 1 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, June 30, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Secrecy Orders and Prosecuting Leaks: Potential Legislative Responses to Deter Prosecutorial Abuse of Power”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, June 30, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Toxic Coal Ash: Adverse Health Effects from the Puerto Rico Plant and Options for Plant Closure”, 10 a.m., Webex.

June 30, Office of Insular Affairs Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 1317, the “Vieques Recovery and Redevelopment Act of 2021”; and H.R. 1126, the “Vieques Recovery and Redevelopment Act of 2021”, 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, June 30, Subcommittee on Government Operations, hearing entitled “Catalyst for Change: State and Local IT After the Pandemic”, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

July 1, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled “Building Trust and Battling Barriers: The Urgent Need to Overcome Vaccine Hesitancy”, 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, June 30, Subcommittee on Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Workforce Development, hearing entitled “Jobs! Jobs! Jobs!”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, July 1, Subcommittee on Technology Modernization, hearing entitled “Review of the FY22 Veterans Affairs Information Technology Budget”, 10:30 a.m., Zoom.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, June 30, Full Committee, hearing entitled “National Reconnaissance Office/National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Budget Hearing”, 9:30 a.m., HVC-304 Hearing Room. This hearing is closed.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, June 30, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Transportation Investments for Solving the Climate Crisis”, 1:30 p.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

11 a.m., Thursday, July 1

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, June 29

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H.R. 3005—To direct the Joint Committee on the Library to replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall to be obtained by the Joint Committee on the Library and to remove certain statues from areas of the United States Capitol which are accessible to the public, to remove all statues of individuals who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America from display in the United States Capitol (Subject to a Rule).

Consideration of H.R. 2662—IG Independence and Empowerment Act (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Brady, Kevin, Tex., E708
 Carson, André, Ind., E709
 Castor, Kathy, Fla., E703
 Costa, Jim, Calif., E704, E705, E706, E708, E709

Courtney, Joe, Conn., E703
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 Gallego, Ruben, Ariz., E705
 Gottheimer, Josh, N.J., E708
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Issa, Darrell, Calif., E706
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 Meeks, Gregory W., N.Y., E706, E709
 Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E708
 Stefanik, Elise M., N.Y., E705



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