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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, in these halls of power, where decisions change lives and shape national policy, we pause to acknowledge Your sovereignty over us and over our Nation.

In Your infinite mercy, You have laid on the shoulders of these lawmakers the mantle of Your own authority, and we pray for both the wisdom and the humility to wield it carefully.

When they are inclined, as we all are, to take sole credit for the achievements You have orchestrated, call them away to a quiet place, away from the enticement of the world's approbation, and reveal to them Your involvement in their activities and inspire in them again their call to servant leadership.

When any of us are hesitant to use the positions and the possibilities You lay before us, we pray Your blessing over even the most meager of our gifts. Multiply their impact exponentially. May they be sufficient to meet the needs of the people and the country You have given us opportunity to serve.

God, You did not give us a spirit of fear—or of pride—but of power derived from Your own love for all of creation.

Give us also spirits of love and self-control that on this day we would live faithfully into Your gracious plan.

In the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MORELLE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will take this occasion to update her announced policies of January 4, 2021, regarding the requirement to wear masks in the Hall of the House during the coronavirus crisis.

Consistent with the newly updated guidance from the Office of the Attending Physician related to the increased threat from the delta variant of the virus, the Chair wishes to inform all Members and staff that masks will once again be required in the Hall of the House. However, Members will be permitted to remove their masks temporarily while under recognition.

To be clear, Members and staff must wear masks in the Hall of the House at all times except that a Member may remove his or her mask when recognized by the Chair. In addition, Members presiding as Chair may remove their mask when speaking.

This announcement is incorporated within the policy on conduct during a covered period of January 4, 2021, and supersedes any other announced policy that is in conflict. The Sergeant at Arms is directed to enforce mask requirements consistent with this announcement. Members are reminded that under House Resolution 38, the Sergeant at Arms is authorized and directed to impose a fine against any Member acting in violation of this policy.

The Chair appreciates the continued attention of all Members and staff to these health and safety protocols, particularly in this changing health environment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

HOT FERC SUMMER

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

Mr. CASTEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to continue our celebration of Hot FERC summer. As climate activist Fergie would certainly say: The FERCalicious definition is to make our planet cooler.

So listen up, y'all, 'cause this is it. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or better known as the F to the E to the R to the C, is one of the most important Federal agencies to fight climate change. And if I am doing this right, one that a few more of you are now keeping tabs on.

Having a well air-conditioned home when it is ''hot-hot''? That is FERCalicious.

Getting your electricity from the lowest cost reliable source? FERCalicious.

An electric transmission system that keeps everything from electric vehicles to steel mills running with zero carbon electricity? FERCalicious.

With record-setting heat waves already causing deadly droughts, wildfires, and overwhelmed power grids, we have run out the clock and must transition to a clean energy economy—and we need FERC's help.

So, today, I am proud to introduce the Right to Timely Rehearings at FERC Act with my friend, Mr. MALINOWSKI, a bill to ensure everyone has access to fair and timely hearings at the Commission.

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But Congress can't do this alone. Moving at the pace demanded by the climate crisis will take all hands on deck. And a fully staffed FERC is going to be critical to that success.

Mr. Speaker, I will now go work on my fitness.

BUDGET MUST INCLUDE HYDE AMENDMENT

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the nearly 2.5 million children whose lives have been saved by the Hyde amendment.

This landmark legislation has been a part of every budget in Congress that we have passed since 1976. Now, this amendment is threatened by liberals in Congress who want to force taxpayers to pay for abortions. This is wrong.

As a doctor, I know that the dignity of life is a fundamental truth. To turn our backs on this amendment would not only subvert the will of the American people, it will cost lives.

By eliminating the Hyde amendment, Democrats want to expand unlimited access to abortion services at taxpayers' expense. Any budget that we pass must include the Hyde amendment.

RECOGNIZING MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION'S KEVIN PAAP

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

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation President Kevin Paap, who will be retiring in November.

Kevin has been president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau for 16 years, during which time I and my team have been fortunate enough to work with him very closely on many occasions.

In addition to being a selfless servant leader, Kevin Paap walks the walk. He and his wife, Julie, own and operate a fourth-generation family farm in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, where they grow corn and soybeans.

Whenever I speak to Kevin, I am impressed by his commitment and focus to improving the lives of Minnesota's farmers and advancing American agriculture. He has been the advocate that our State's farm and ranch community deserves, and we will be forever grateful for his work.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Kevin on his well-earned retirement. I look forward to seeing him and his family again soon.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARGIE RICE

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

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a well-known figure in our Orange County community, Margie Rice.

Rice served on the Westminster City Council for 22 years and as mayor of Westminster for 12 of those years. Before that, she served as a member of the Westminster School District Board of Trustees for 17½ years.

She dedicated her time to making life better for those she served and was an outspoken force in our community. A cornerstone of her legacy is the Rose Center Theater in Westminster, which she spearheaded and secured funding for.

Rice is survived by two of her four children, 19 grandchildren, 23 great-grandchildren, and 12 great-great-grandchildren.

Margie Rice was a leader in Westminster for more than six decades, and she will be so missed by family, friends, and our community.

REJECTING MINORITY MEMBERS FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

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

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, 1 week ago today, Speaker PELOSI made history. For the first time in more than 230 years of the United States House of Representatives, the Speaker of the House rejected the minority party's picks for a select committee.

This House has seen partisan fights. This House has seen turmoil. This House has seen deep division. But never in the history of its existence has it seen a Speaker reject the minority's picks for a select committee until Speaker PELOSI.

Her historic move cemented the January 6th Select Committee as completely partisan from top to bottom. Every committee member was handpicked by Speaker PELOSI for a specific purpose. And we know what that purpose is: to push her narrative and her agenda.

Despite Speaker PELOSI's attempts to obstruct the truth, Republicans will continue our own investigation and follow the facts where they take us because we owe it to the American people to ensure this never happens again.

□ 1015

CRIME RISING ACROSS THE COUNTRY

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I noticed this morning that in the last week there were a couple more homicides in the city of my birth, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Milwaukee right now is on pace to exceed the record number of homicides they had last year. This did not happen in a vacuum.

There are some people who blame guns, but other crimes are up as well, which shows guns have nothing to do with it. The reason is that law enforcement is under attack and has been passive, not only in Milwaukee, but in Chicago, in Baltimore, in Philadelphia, and Washington.

And why are they passive? Because politicians in this Chamber and politicians around the country have tried to blame the police for incarceration rather than blame the criminal. And as a result, police are scared to act, afraid to be aggressive, and we have murder rates higher than we have seen in quite a while, and we recently hit 90,000 deaths a year from illegal drug use.

These additional deaths, to me, the blood is on the people who ignore the studies that show that police are not racist and continue to push the police into a more passive fashion. We must stop this cheap politicking.

HONORING BOB GASTONGUAY

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Bob Gastonguay, who has been with my office since I was elected in 2011.

Prior to his first retirement, Bob had a long and successful career in telecommunications as the executive director of the Nevada State Cable Telecommunications Association.

Why did he come out of retirement? He wanted a Federal job.

No matter the difficulties that came with serving as the face of my front office, Bob has been the perfect person to greet people or take their calls. He greets everyone with a warm welcome, and shows them respect, and makes them feel heard.

As a new member of the octogenarian club, Bob hasn't let his age slow him down. He is always the first one in, constantly on the move, and always striking up a conversation with whomever he meets.

In addition to his long career, Bob raised a family of two sons, a granddaughter, and three great-grandchildren with his loving wife of 60 years, Barbara.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Bob for his service to Nevada and to the country.

HONORING THE CAREER AND LEADERSHIP OF NANCY NORR

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Nancy Norr for the incredible work she has done on behalf of northern Minnesota, and to congratulate her on a well-deserved retirement.

In addition to the 30-plus years that Nancy has spent at Minnesota Power, she has taken leadership roles in a variety of organizations throughout the Northland.

Most notably, Nancy led Jobs for Minnesotans, a group that advocates

for job creation and investment in our State.

In Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District, we have rich deposits of critical minerals, along with other great projects, like the Line 3 Replacement Project.

Nancy has long understood what these opportunities could mean for our region and spearheaded this locally-driven movement to fight for good-paying mining and energy jobs. Through her exceptional work and advocacy, Nancy has helped to make great progress in our local communities.

Since arriving in Congress, it has been my pleasure to work alongside Nancy to unleash the economic engine in Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District.

She has served as an incredible resource to me, and while I will miss her expertise and leadership, I wish her nothing but the best in this next chapter of her life.

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

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in defense of those who cannot defend themselves, the voiceless, the unborn.

I rise to say what we all know to be true, that human life begins at conception, because we know science is real.

The more than 60 million babies that have been ripped from their mother's womb since Roe v. Wade were no less valuable or worthy of life than any of us here today. No taxpayer should ever be forced to pay for abortion.

Abortion is not healthcare, it is murder. I will not stand by quietly. I say Planned Parenthood can go fund themselves.

Mr. 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, No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). 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.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHARLES ROSE

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Charles Rose, a good friend of mine. He was a brave veteran who passed away on July 24 at 97 years old.

Charles was a corporal in the United States Marine Corps during World War II. He fought in the Battles of Tarawa, Saipan, and Tinian in the Pacific, and was awarded a Bronze Star with valor for his bravery.

In 1953, Charles married the love of his life, Jane, and they had four sons: Steve, Tim, Mark, and Dennis.

I was honored to speak about Steve on the House floor a few months ago after he passed away. He was a great veteran, just like his dad.

Charles also had 12 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren, who loved him dearly, and they were his pride and joy.

Charles worked hard all his life. In 1969, he decided to go into business for himself. He founded his own septic tank business where the motto is ''A Flush Beats a Full House Every Time.'' It is still going strong today, being run by his sons and grandsons. He also became a Baptist minister and inspired everyone he knew with his love for the Lord.

Charles always used to say, ''plain talk is easy understood.'' He hit me with that nugget of wisdom several times, and I won't forget it. It was an honor to call him my friend, and he will be missed by those who knew him. Rest in peace, brother.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4346, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4373, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4505, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Mr. MORELLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117–110) on the resolution (H. Res. 567) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4373) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4505) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4346, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4373, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4505, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 567, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 567

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution 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.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section 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 Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4373) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 6 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 7 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. After debate pursuant to section 5 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 7 of this resolution 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.

SEC. 7. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 5 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section 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 Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 8. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 7 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 9. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4505) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 10 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 11 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 10. After debate pursuant to section 9 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 11 of this resolution 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.

SEC. 11. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 9 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section 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 Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 12. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 11 of this resolution are waived.

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

□ 1030

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my friend and colleague from the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, this morning, the Committee on Rules met and reported a rule, House Resolution 567. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4346, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees.

The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman RYAN, makes in order 12 amendments, provides en bloc authority for Chairwoman DELAURO or her designee, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration H.R. 4373, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees.

The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairwoman LEE, makes in order 36 amendments, provides en bloc authority for Chairwoman DELAURO or her designee, and provides one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4505, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees.

It self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman CARTWRIGHT, makes in order 61 amendments, provides en bloc authority for Chairwoman DELAURO or her designee, and provides one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise and speak in favor of critical investments that my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee have worked tirelessly to secure for the American people. First, I would like to congratulate Chairwoman DELAURO on her exemplary leadership in bringing us a package of legislation that we can be proud to support and as well commend Chairs CARTWRIGHT, RYAN, and LEE on their dedication to ensuring America's greatest needs are reflected in this year's appropriations bills.

The underlying package we are considering today includes fiscal year 2022 funding for the Commerce, Justice, and Science; Legislative Branch; and State and Foreign Operations appropriations bills that invest in the future of America's hardworking families and America's engagement around the globe.

These investments are more than just a commitment to our districts, they are firm action items that will help Americans throughout our country grow and heal as we emerge from this pandemic.

The Commerce-Justice-Science bill supports good-paying American jobs, fosters groundbreaking scientific research, and helps to make our communities safer. These critical programs include investments in economic development in distressed communities with support for small businesses, including small- and medium-sized American manufacturers.

This package also increases funding to address gender-based violence in our communities, supports programs to reduce gun violence, and helps us tackle the opioid crisis.

I, for one, know that my community in Rochester, New York, will benefit greatly from the priorities secured in the CJS appropriations bill, and I look forward to delivering on our promise to support safer communities with funding for local law enforcement while bolstering police and criminal justice

reform, increasing funding for community-based violence intervention initiatives, and expanding gun violence prevention efforts.

The Legislative Branch appropriations bill strengthens congressional capacity to recruit a diverse and talented workforce while investing in efforts to protect our Capitol. After hearing firsthand yesterday from the brave officers who protected all of us on January 6, it is our duty to return the favor by doing our job and showing full support for our Capitol Police force.

The insurrection on January 6 left widespread physical damage to the Capitol Complex and emotional trauma for Members, congressional employees, and Capitol Police. This measure is essential to protecting the Capitol and ensuring that we can continue to do the work of the American people. It provides funding to support training, recruitment, retention, and readiness of the Capitol Police force.

The State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bills supports the world's most vulnerable with foreign assistance to meet urgent humanitarian needs, many of which have been exacerbated by the COVID–19 pandemic.

This appropriations bill will promote democracy with funding to support allies and partners of the United States, particularly to counter governments that undermine the core values of our democracy and of democracy around the world.

Additionally, it confronts climate change with funding for global efforts to reduce emissions, advances women's rights by increasing funding for family planning, increases United Nations Population Fund funding, and repeals restrictions on safe and legal abortion.

This is a package I am proud to take home to my constituents, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to reflect on whom we are here to represent and support, make good on our promises to the American people, and pass this rule and these critical appropriations bills.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman and my friend from New York for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the rule before us today provides for consideration of three appropriations measures for fiscal year 2022. I first would like to start off by thanking Chair DELAURO and Ranking Member GRANGER and their committee staff for their tireless work on these measures. It is truly an honor to be part of the appropriations process on the committee, and I am very grateful for their efforts.

Unfortunately, though, Mr. Speaker, like the package of seven funding measures considered yesterday, the majority marked these three bills to unworkable 302(b) allocations, and the package before us today stands absolutely no chance of becoming law.

Collectively, these three bills provide for $147 billion in spending, which is a 13 percent increase from fiscal year 2021.

Overall, the majority's proposed spending levels increase nondefense discretionary spending by 17 percent while only increasing defense spending by 1 percent. That is not even enough to keep up with inflation.

This is at a time when our Nation and when our military faces threats from China, Russia, and Iran. Because of these threats, we should be investing in the U.S. and our partner nations, not underfunding our military and national security programs and obligations abroad.

While H.R. 4373, which funds the Department of State and Foreign Operations, does include support for our allies, Israel, Jordan, and Taiwan, it also places conditions on our strategic partner Egypt. These conditions will undercut national security efforts which is another hit to our defense operations.

Further, H.R. 4373 removes longstanding bipartisan policies including the Helms amendment which prohibits foreign aid from being used for abortions. It also doubles funding to the United Nations Population Fund. This organization has historically supported coercive abortion and involuntary sterilization.

Finally, this bill provides for more than $3 billion for climate change programs, including $1.6 billion for the Green Climate Fund. Even Secretary Yellen acknowledged the Green Climate Fund has oversight issues and has been mismanaged.

The rule before us today also provides for consideration of H.R. 4505, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Like H.R. 4373, this bill removes longstanding bipartisan language restricting the Justice Department from spending taxpayer dollars on abortion.

The measure also fails to include four bipartisan Second Amendment protections including two provisions that have been in the CJS bill since fiscal year 2006.

Finally, H.R. 4505 imposes new, unauthorized conditions on many State and local law enforcement programs, including Byrne JAG and COPS. Many of these conditions require legislation to be passed by States and localities and are outside the control of law enforcement agencies. These requirements will effectively defund programs relied on by our Nation's police officers, including initiatives that support training and equipment purchases, active shooter response training, and suicide prevention.

This measure also fails to address the real challenges facing our Nation, including cyberattacks on American companies, extortion plots on critical infrastructure, and the flow of deadly fentanyl at the southern border.

At the end of the day, if my colleagues across the aisle are serious about enacting appropriations measures before funding runs out at the end of September, it is absolutely critical they remove their far-left, radical policy riders to restore longstanding bipartisan provisions; otherwise, we will face a continuing resolution or a Democrat-driven shutdown.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to in response, and I appreciate the comments from my friend, include in the RECORD a 2013 American Progress article titled, ''How the Hyde Amendment Discriminates Against Poor Women and Women of Color.''

[May 10, 2013]

HOW THE HYDE AMENDMENT DISCRIMINATES AGAINST POOR WOMEN AND WOMEN OF COLOR

(By Jessica Arons and Lindsay Rosenthal)

In 1973 the Supreme Court decided in the landmark case Roe v. Wade to recognize the constitutional right to abortion for all women. Forty years later, however, this guarantee remains an empty promise for thousands of poor women and women of color thanks to the Hyde Amendment, an annual appropriations measure first passed in 1976. This provision intentionally discriminates against poor women by prohibiting Medicaid, the health-insurance program for low-income individuals and families, from covering abortion care.

Because of the intersection in our country between race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, this restriction also has a disproportionate impact on women of color. Due to a number of root causes related to inequality, women of color are more likely to qualify for government insurance that restricts abortion coverage, more likely to experience higher rates of unintended pregnancy, and less likely to be able to pay for an abortion out of pocket. The Hyde Amendment therefore does not only undermine gender equity, but it also violates principles of racial and economic justice.

The Hyde Amendment discriminates against poor women.

Congress passed the Hyde Amendment in order to deny poor women access to abortion. Former Rep. Henry Hyde (R–IL), the law's sponsor, admitted during the debate of his proposal that he was targeting poor women. ''I certainly would like to prevent, if I could legally, anybody having an abortion, a rich woman, a middle-class woman, or a poor woman,'' he said. ''Unfortunately, the only vehicle available is the Medicaid bill.''

1 in 10 women of reproductive age in the United States relies on Medicaid for their health coverage. By prohibiting Medicaid from covering abortion services, the Hyde Amendment has used the primary source of health care for low-income women to restrict access to abortion.

Poor women face significant disparities when it comes to reproductive health. Compared with higher-income women, poor women's rates of unintended pregnancy and abortion are each five times as high, and their unplanned birth rate is six times as high. These disparities are rooted in deeply entrenched inequities in the areas of health-insurance coverage, health care, and medically accurate sex education, as well as other health-promoting resources.

Abortion costs between $300 and $950 in the first trimester, making it unaffordable for poor women without insurance coverage. In

2009 more than half of nonelderly adult women enrolled in Medicaid had family incomes below the poverty level; one-quarter had incomes below 50 percent of the poverty level. The monthly income for a family of three living at half the current poverty level is $813.75.

One in four Medicaid-qualified women who seek an abortion is forced to carry her pregnancy to term because of cost. Many more are forced to delay their procedure for as long as two to three weeks while they raise money, with the costs and risks of the procedure increasing the longer they wait.

The Hyde Amendment discriminates against women of color.

A dissenting Supreme Court opinion recognized that the Hyde Amendment was discriminatory. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall's dissenting opinion in Harris v. McRae noted that the law was ''designed to deprive poor and minority women of the constitutional right to choose abortion.''

Women of color are disproportionately poor and therefore less likely to be able to pay out of pocket for their health care. According to 2011 census data, 25.5 percent of African Americans and 25 percent of Latinas are living below the poverty level, compared to only 10.4 percent of whites and 12.2 percent of Asians. Moreover, certain groups of Asian and Pacific Islander women face much higher poverty rates than are reflected in the aggregate census data. For example, 67 percent, 66 percent, and 47 percent of people of Laotian, Hmong, and Cambodian descent, respectively, live in poverty in the United States.

Women of color are more likely to be enrolled in government insurance. In 2011, 40.9 percent of African American females and 36.3 percent of Latinas had government-based insurance, including 29.2 percent and 29.6 percent participation, respectively, in Medicaid. In contrast, 32.6 percent of white females and 24.4 percent of Asian American females got their insurance through a government program. While Asian and Pacific Islander women use Medicaid at lower rates for a variety of reasons—only 6 percent were enrolled in the program in 2004—participation is quite high among various subgroups. For example, 20 percent of women of Southeast Asian descent are covered by Medicaid.

Women of color are disproportionately more likely to need an abortion. Black women had the highest unintended pregnancy rate of any racial or ethnic group and more than double that of non-Hispanic white women. The unintended pregnancy rate of Latinas is 78 percent higher than the non-Hispanic rate. These high unintended pregnancy rates are part of the reason women of color seek abortion at higher rates than non-Hispanic whites. Although they represent much smaller segments of the population as a whole, black and Latina women comprise 30 percent and 25 percent of women who have abortions, respectively. Data on Asian and Pacific Islander women's utilization of health services, including abortion, is extremely limited, but one study has shown that 35 percent of pregnancies for Asian and Pacific Islander women end in abortion, compared to 18 percent for non-Hispanic white women.

These health disparities mirror other health disparities that women of color experience. In addition to higher rates of unintended pregnancy and abortion, women of color face higher rates of reproductive cancers, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, premature births, low birth weights, and maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. They also encounter poorer health outcomes for diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and obesity, among other health conditions.

Root causes of inequality drive the health disparities women of color face. Differential access to treatment, lower levels of respect and competency from health care providers, lack of trust in the medical establishment, lack of accurate information, and a host of other socioeconomic factors lead to poorer outcomes along racial and ethnic lines for overall health indicators, specifically with regard to reproductive health.

The Hyde Amendment treats the rights of women in this country according to two different standards: whether you can afford to pay for your rights or not. That is not equality.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I do note that in my home State of New York we have made the decision for many years to support women in poverty who seek reproductive rights.

Rights are granted to us under the Constitution. Those rights are as fundamental as any other right guaranteed to us under the Constitution, but we don't have economic tests for rights in the United States. So if you have a right, Mr. Speaker, you have a right. We don't say you have the right to free speech as long as you can pay for it. We don't suggest that the right to assemble, the right to have your grievances addressed by your government, the right to petition, the right to press or to select the religion and support the religion that you choose is subject to some kind of economic test. We believe the same should be true for reproductive rights.

So I would just say that in New York it is something that we have supported for many, many years, and we continue to urge support, public dollars for reproductive rights and for women's health, which is very much at stake, particularly in communities of color.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER), who is my friend on the Committee on Rules.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MORELLE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the rule and the underlying bills. I am pleased to see the House make significant progress this week by passing these appropriations bills which include important funding for my district, our communities, and for people all across the country.

I do want to highlight two bipartisan amendments made in order under this rule which I have offered to H.R. 4505, the Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations bill.

First is amendment No. 43, which I introduced with Representatives BRIAN BABIN, CHRISSY HOULAHAN, and DONALD NORCROSS. Our amendment would elevate the Office of Space Commerce by moving it out of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and into the Office of the Secretary of Commerce. This relatively small office has growing responsibilities to license remote sensing activities or satellite imagery of the Earth and implement a pilot program on space situational awareness.

Elevating this office would better leverage the expertise of the entire department to support their work and improve interagency collaboration, which is critical to their responsibilities. This proposal has been discussed for years, and it is time to finally make this move. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee to further define these new roles and responsibilities.

I also want to highlight another bipartisan amendment No. 44, which I introduced with Representatives KEN BUCK, JOE NEGUSE, DOUG LAMBORN, DIANA DEGETTE, and JASON CROW from the Colorado delegation. Our amendment is a plus-minus amendment to NASA's exploration account to show our support for additional funding for the Orion Multipurpose Crew Vehicle totalling $1.45 billion.

□ 1045

Orion is America's deep space exploration spacecraft which will carry our astronauts back to the Moon and on to Mars as part of the Artemis program. This additional funding for Orion will reduce costs in the program over the long term by maximizing reuse of Orion's systems and establish efficient production flows for the Artemis III Orion spacecraft and beyond.

Our amendment would fully fund Orion while also supporting full funding for the Space Launch System and Exploration Ground Systems, as all three are critical to the Artemis program. The entire NASA Exploration program should be increased to meet these standards, and I hope to work with Chairman CARTWRIGHT and our Appropriations Committee to do just that and support NASA's important work without cutting other programs.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support these amendments, the rule, and the underlying bills.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), my good friend, my mentor, and the ranking member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my very good friend from Pennsylvania for yielding.

I rise today in opposition to the rule, Mr. Speaker. I have two matters I wish to discuss today.

First, I want to speak to the Republican motion to recommit on H.R. 4502, on which the House will be voting in the coming days. While I have many concerns with the bills reported out of the Appropriations Committee, none is more alarming than the systematic removal of longstanding provisions to protect the lives of unborn children and preserve the conscience rights of American taxpayers. This has been done in bill after bill after bill.

If my motion to recommit passes, Republicans will restore essential pro-life protections that have been stripped from these bills.

We will restore the Hyde amendment, which prohibits Federal tax dollars

from funding abortions on demand and has been included in appropriations bills for every year for the past 45 years.

We will restore the Weldon amendment, which protects American doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals from participating in or providing an abortion if they have a moral objection to that procedure.

We will restore the Dornan amendment, which prevents District of Columbia resident taxpayer moneys from being used for abortions on demand.

We will restore the Smith amendment, which prevents the Federal Employee Health Benefit Plan from subsidizing abortions on demand for Federal workers.

We will restore the Helms amendment, which prevents American taxpayers from financing abortions to foreign organizations or countries.

Regardless of one's personal views, lawmakers and Presidents of both parties have always agreed that Americans should not be forced to pay for abortions on demand with their hard-earned tax dollars.

It is not too late for Democrats to change course, abandon their radical, far-left policies, and restore these important protections before a final vote on this measure. Every Democrat who is not a freshman has voted to support this language and these amendments on this floor, and we know they must again if any of these appropriations bills are ever to become law.

All Republicans in the House stand united with the American people on this issue, and none will support appropriations bills that do not include these important pro-life protections.

We urge Democrats to accept the motion to recommit, restore these bipartisan compromises, and allow appropriations bills to move forward toward a final negotiation in good faith. Ultimately, failure to do so will result in either a continuing resolution or, even worse, a government shutdown later this year. Neither outcome should ever be acceptable to any Member on this floor.

Let me now turn, Mr. Speaker, if I may, to an issue that is more parochial but where the outlook is more promising. That is the Federal response to the so-called McGirt decision by the United States Supreme Court.

Many Members will not be aware of this, but last year, the Supreme Court decided that much of Oklahoma, for the purposes of criminal prosecution, remains Indian Country.

In Indian Country, only the Federal Government and Tribal law enforcement officials can prosecute Indians who commit crimes, again, on Indian reservations. That, obviously, in the State of Oklahoma, will now call for enormously robust Federal law enforcement and Tribal law enforcement capabilities.

I am happy to report that in one of the measures that we face today, that reality has been taken into account. Frankly, our friends, the Biden administration, asked for an additional $70 million for the Department of Justice to finance additional U.S. attorneys, additional Federal marshals, and additional FBI for Oklahoma to respond to the McGirt decision.

Sadly, our friends did not request similar funds for Tribal law enforcement officials, and none of the bills in front of us actually deal with that issue.

Last night, we placed an amendment dealing with this before this House. It was part of an en bloc amendment. I actually believe if it had come on its own, it would have passed. But it failed.

However, the appropriations process is a long process, and I think negotiations in good faith with the full committee will eventually result in additional Federal dollars for law enforcement.

Regardless, that Supreme Court decision, the McGirt decision, means the Federal Government and Tribal law enforcement officials must do more in this area. Again, one of the bills in front of us helps with regard to the Federal Government. I am hopeful, in the final negotiations, we can do more on McGirt.

My last point, Mr. Speaker, is simply to say we need to look at all of these bills collectively. Just as a piece of friendly advice to my friends, if we are going to get to a deal, three things absolutely have to happen.

The first is, the amount of money we spend on defense simply must go up. There is not enough money in the bills passed out of the Appropriations Committee to adequately fund our defense in a dangerous world.

Second, the outrageous domestic explosion of spending must come down. We simply, as my friend from Pennsylvania pointed out, can't afford a spending spree.

Finally, and most importantly, and my friends need to realize this politically, for any of these bills to pass the United States Senate and ultimately become law, all the pro-life provisions that they have systematically stripped out of these bills have to be restored. Otherwise, my friends will get Donald Trump's last negotiated budget for the second year of the Biden administration. I don't think that is what they want, but that is exactly where we are headed unless they change course and work with us to preserve these longstanding, pro-life protections that have been in these bills for, in many cases, decades.

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

First, I do want to respond to my distinguished colleague from Oklahoma and friend from the Rules Committee as it relates to the McGirt decision. I share his concerns for the challenges being faced by the people in the State of Oklahoma. I know his amendment has been made in order. Without regard to how that vote takes place, I would love to work with him—and, I am sure, others would—to address the real concerns by the people of the State of Oklahoma. I look forward to that conversation.

I do want, before I yield to my friend, to mention that I talked, in my opening comments, about some of the things that are in the bill. I do want to highlight some of the important things in the Legislative Branch appropriations, which provides $4.8 billion, an increase of nearly 14 percent.

I mentioned earlier that we hope to build upon the emergency supplemental bill, which we passed in May, that would continue to support the Capitol Police, National Guard, et cetera. In this bill, we put money to improve training and bolster wellness support for the Capitol Police, who were attacked on January 6, and provide funding to hire up to over 2,100 sworn officers and 450 civilian members of the Capitol Police and more resources for recruitment, retention, and readiness for them.

We strengthened congressional capacity. It increases funding for congressional offices to help recruit and retain a talented and diverse staff and supports mental health and wellness for Members and staff.

We always talk about being Article I of the Constitution, and we really need to support that legislative branch and make sure we have the resources to be able to provide balanced, thoughtful support for the American public.

I wanted to highlight some of the really important things. I appreciate, certainly, Chairman RYAN and the work that he, the ranking member, and the members of that subcommittee did in getting that bill before the House and the rule that we are debating right now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), my colleague and friend.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this SFOPs bill, which, in the words of President Biden, says that the United States is back on the world stage.

The bill reflects the importance of diplomatic and development assistance and cooperation with valuable partners to advance peace and prosperity around the world. It rebuilds public health infrastructure, confronts climate change, and advances basic education in undeveloped nations.

On a subject I know that we can agree on, on both sides of the aisle, the bill is proudly pro-Israel. It fulfills our commitment to Israel, whose security in a very, very dangerous region of the world is America's security, too. We expand our development partnership between our two countries to work together and improve lives around the world in poor areas.

I say to my colleagues, let's maintain this bipartisan support to our very good friend, Israel.

Mr. Speaker, the bill also recognizes that when girls and women succeed,

the world succeeds. The bill invests in education, health and maternal care, economic opportunity, and combating barriers to success like gender-based violence and child marriage. It supports the implementation of the ''Women, Peace and Security'' strategy.

Mr. Speaker, most importantly, this bill removes the harmful Helms amendment, which restricts U.S. funding for abortion services around the world, and removes the global gag rule, which forces healthcare providers to choose between U.S. global health assistance and the ability to counsel and provide clients with accurate and a full range of safe and legal reproductive options.

The gag rule has resulted in good and honest healthcare providers turning down United States financial assistance, forcing the closure of clinics around the world, leaving more than a million women without access to healthcare, including reproductive care.

Yesterday, I heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talk about restricting abortion in the United States. Now, today, it is Ghana and the rest of the world. I want to say to my colleagues, let me respectfully clue you in that in poor, undeveloped countries, you are not stopping abortions. You are stopping safe abortions. Unsafe abortions are responsible for 13 percent of maternal deaths around the world.

Let me give you another clue. The best way to stop abortions is with access to family planning and contraception, which is in this very, very good bill.

I heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talk about polling, and I say polling, schmolling. Polls say one thing; polls say another thing. I want to ask you, has any woman or even man in the world taken a poll to decide whether or not they should become a parent? I don't think so.

I am talking about past bills that have had these terrible provisions, the gag rule, the Helms amendment, and so forth. You know that sometimes you go along not because you want to go along. This has been the case for many of us with these provisions.

Let me just say as loud as possible, women cannot live their full potential unless they get to make their own decisions about parenthood. So, removing the global gag rule and the Helms amendment makes this such a very, very good bill that I celebrate today. This is an important bill, and I support it.

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

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

The Biden administration has extended border shutdowns with Mexico and Canada, extended European and other international travel restrictions, and has reimposed mask mandates for fully vaccinated people, contradicting previous CDC guidance and, sadly, choosing to follow the political science, not the science.

But, Mr. Speaker, the chaos at our southern border, where illegal immigrants have been apprehended from over 160 countries, undermines any efforts to prevent the spread of COVID–19. That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Congresswoman YVETTE HERRELL's PAUSE Act of 2021.

This legislation would provide for stringent enforcement of Title 42, a public health order allowing illegal immigrants to be quickly expelled from the United States, and would prohibit HHS and DHS from weakening Title 42's implementation.

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

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

There was no objection.

□ 1100

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), a doctor and my good friend, who is here to explain the amendment.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can take up H.R. 471, the PAUSE Act, which was introduced by my colleague and friend, Representative YVETTE HERRELL. As a physician and former Director of Public Health for the State of Iowa, I am proud to cosponsor this legislation, and I believe we must bring this to the floor today.

This legislation would prohibit the Federal Government from ceasing or lessening the implementation of COVID–19 border health provisions until the COVID–19 public health emergency is no longer in effect, both at the Federal level and all 50 States.

At the start of the pandemic last year, through the Centers for Disease Control, President Trump implemented Title 42 border health restrictions. These commonsense restrictions ensure that people crossing our northern and southern border do not present a public health risk to our country. President Biden, to his credit, had left some of these restrictions in place as our country works to eradicate the COVID–19 pandemic, until now.

Now, the Biden administration is considering eliminating Title 42 border health restrictions and allowing individuals who pose a health risk to enter into our country.

This comes in the same week where the President is considering requiring Federal employees to be vaccinated because of the delta variant, and this comes a day after this Chamber is reimplementing a mask policy due to rising cases of COVID–19 across the country, and the Senate is not.

Mr. Speaker, the President is rightfully concerned about the rising number of COVID cases across the country, the vast majority of which are among the unvaccinated. While the President and I have different ideas on the best way to stop this virus, it is clear we all want Americans to be safe and healthy from this virus.

Yet, while this administration is considering more COVID restrictions for American citizens on one hand, it is planning to loosen restrictions on migrants at the border on the other. This has opened our borders to an unparalleled surge that is not diminishing and is also risking bringing north the lambda variant, just as the Texas House Democrats brought north the delta variant.

This administration is considering ending Title 42 restrictions in the middle of a public health crisis at our southern border. Last week, reports indicated that the number of migrants who tested positive for COVID–19 in the Rio Grande Valley sector has increased by 900 percent. Last month alone, over 188,000 migrants were encountered at the border, and 105,000 of those were turned away under Title 42 restrictions.

If we are going to eradicate COVID, we cannot afford to repeal Title 42. Lifting these restrictions would threaten the health and safety of U.S. citizens and could lead to higher levels of migration. Our Border Patrol agents and CBP officers are already dealing with migration surges, they support the continuance of Title 42, and we must ensure that they have the tools and processes needed to protect themselves and our country. This includes the ability to process migrants under Title 42 health restrictions until the public health emergency ends.

Additionally, testing for COVID–19 should be done at all airports or other ports of entry.

Eliminating Title 42 would only exacerbate the current administration's crisis at our southern border and likely lead to an increased public health crisis. Failure to either close the border or continue Title 42 puts all American lives at risk, both vaccinated and unvaccinated.

I urge Americans to get vaccinated so we can eradicate this virus.

I urge the President not to repeal Title 42 restrictions.

And I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can bring the PAUSE Act to the floor and keep Title 42 border health restrictions in place until the end of the COVID–19 public health emergency.

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

Mr. Speaker, I do want to commend the previous speaker for her encouragement of all Americans to be vaccinated. We certainly want to continue to promote that message and urge everyone in the United States to be vaccinated.

Mr. Speaker, in my previous comments, I talked about the congressional and legislative appropriations.

I include in the RECORD a July 13 Business Insider article entitled: ''Capitol Hill staff take second jobs with Postmates, Starbucks, and J. Crew to make up for their low salaries.''

I continue to repeat that men and women who work here shouldn't struggle to make ends meet just because they have dedicated their careers to public service.

[July 13, 2021]

CAPITOL HILL STAFF TAKE SECOND JOBS WITH POSTMATES, STARBUCKS, AND J. CREW TO MAKE UP FOR THEIR LOW SALARIES

(By Kayla Epstein)

With no choice but to accept low pay, Capitol Hill staffers often have to pick up second jobs.

Retail, gig-economy, and service-industry jobs are frequent options.

Staffers told Insider the second jobs add to an already stressful workload and lead to burnout.

The next time you order takeout in the DC area, your delivery person might work for Congress.

Given no choice but to accept startlingly low salaries in exchange for the privilege of working on Capitol Hill, many interns and junior staffers to America's most powerful—and wealthy—politicians take second jobs to survive in Washington, DC, one of the most expensive cities in the country.

Some staffers and interns go for gig-economy roles like Postmates, Uber, and DoorDash, while others work as baristas and bartenders. For those who struggle to afford a professional wardrobe, retail jobs help provide additional wages and a discount on clothes.

While it's common for people in the US to work second jobs to make ends meet, civic groups and staffers say that low pay on Capitol Hill pushes out talented staff and creates an environment in which employees from privileged backgrounds have an edge in building long-term careers.

''You could tell when certain people kind of came from money and didn't have to'' work second jobs, one former staffer to a House Republican said. ''I have some friends that didn't need to because they came up from a wealthy upbringing . . . They were comfortable. Others were kind of like, 'OK, yeah, I need to really do some extra jobs because this is not livable.'''

Insider spoke to five current and former staffers who had worked second jobs as a way to compensate for what one former senior Democratic House aide called ''poverty wages.'' They described exhaustion and burnout from pulling double duty, their only days off eaten up by delivering takeout or grabbing graveyard shifts at clothing stores. Some spoke on the condition of anonymity because they feared losing their jobs or hurting their careers by speaking out.

''It's tough for the normal traditional staffer because that is easily a 50- to 60–hour week,'' said one former House and Senate aide who started out at $27,000 a year and had to take a second job at apparel company J.Crew.

When you add on the additional hours for a second job, he said, ''you just burn yourself out to stay afloat.''

Do you have a tip about Capitol Hill workplace issues to share? Bad bosses, toxic offices, or questionable behavior toward congressional staffers? Insider is continuing to cover Congress as a workplace.

AN OPEN SECRET

The fact that many congressional employees take on second jobs has been an open secret on the Hill for years. But when some staffers do seek outside work, they face repercussions.

Audrey Henson, who was a Republican House aide making $25,000 before she founded the internshipplacement program College to Congress, said she faced pushback from her manager when she took a bartending job near the Hill.

''I would work until 2, 3 in the morning on a Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday night. I'd come into Congress absolutely exhausted,'' she said of her job, which she held from 2013 to 2014.

''Whenever I was having to pick up more shifts at the bar, and then when I ended up getting a weekend job, I was talked to by my chief of staff about priorities,'' she told Insider. ''And he was like, 'This job should be your priority.'''

''I said, quite frankly, it is. I'm only doing these other jobs so that I can give you more,'' Henson said. ''Trust me, this is my only priority. Those jobs allow me to afford this job.''

She worked at Union Pub, a popular watering hole on Capitol Hill.

''I was like, I'm up here to work in Congress, and I'm putting in equal hours at Union Pub. There's an issue with this picture,'' she said. ''And I wasn't alone.''

Union Pub spokesperson Sam Sanchez said that, ''pre-pandemic, Capitol Hill staffers made up a good portion of our staff working as part-time servers or bartenders—more than 50% at times.''

One current Democratic House staffer, who started in DC before eventually making her way back to a district office, worked at a law firm and a retail store to make it through her part-time, unpaid Senate internship.

''I would do a shipment shift at like 3:30 in the morning, go to the law firm, and go to my internship,'' she said. ''I was working seven days a week . . . I wanted to work somewhere I could buy work clothes because it's very expensive.''

After her predawn store shift, ''I would leave at 7, go catch the Metro'' to her law firm gig, she said.

As a part-time Senate intern, she didn't get any travel benefits.

''I spent $260 a month on my Metro,'' she said.

Even after getting a full-time role with a committee, she continued to work her $10–per-hour retail job on the weekends to have enough spending money and afford work clothes.

''It was exhausting all the time. But in my mind it's what I had to do for the job on the Hill,'' she said. ''I didn't have much of a social life. I kind of missed out on a few years of my 20s just working myself to death.''

Union Pub, a popular bar near Capitol Hill in Washington, DC. ERIC BARADAT/AFP via Getty Images.

'I was giving up a lot'.

Other Hill veterans echoed the detrimental impact of holding a second job while working full-time in Congress. Instead of using weekends to recuperate from weeks of late-night votes, political chaos, and a stressful office environment, they had to spend their time finding ways to make money.

The former Republican House staffer started driving for Postmates to bolster his $30,500 salary.

''I would typically do it Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday,'' he said. He could make about $200 to $300 a month from Postmates but had to ''really grind to make those numbers.''

''I was making money, to have extra money, but I was also giving up a lot,'' he said. ''And it was just really hard sometimes to do my second job because I wanted to go out, I wanted to have fun, I wanted to just be lazy on a Saturday or Sunday. I wanted just to be able to relax.''

Sometimes, the staffers said, the stress affected their physical health, too. One current staffer told Insider that the exhaustion of working sunrise Starbucks shifts on top of her Hill internship made her hair fall out.

''I wasn't getting a lot of sleep. I was looking very tired,'' she said. ''I was breaking out a lot. My hair was not in great shape—it was thinning out.''

'They're missing out on the most talented people'.

House and Senate offices and committees have only so much money to spend, and that allotment must fund everything, including travel, office supplies, direct mail, and staff salaries. Each office functions like its own business, determining pay and the number of workers and interns. There is no formal human resources office on Capitol Hill that can help regulate pay for certain jobs, and the pay band system that exists across the federal government to standardize salaries doesn't apply to Congress.

On June 14, Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez of New York and more than 100 Democratic lawmakers sent a letter to the House Appropriations Committee to demand an increase in the Members' Representational Allowance, the pool of funding that is distributed equally among all House offices.

''For years, pay and benefits for the staff of Member offices, leadership offices, and committees have fallen farther and farther behind what is offered in the private sector,'' the lawmakers wrote.

A few days later, the House Appropriations Committee released its legislative funding bill that calls for a $134 million increase to the MRA. It would also increase the spending for intern pay and committee budgets.

But there's no guarantee that the extra money to the MRA would go toward bolstering staff salaries. And many House offices still don't properly use the money available for internships, said Carlos Vera, executive director of the advocacy group Pay Our Interns.

Low pay is simply accepted as the cost of admission into the legislative branch, and many job candidates fear attempting to negotiate with hiring managers because of the scarcity of these opportunities.

But Henson, who bartended, said it's long past time for that to change. Forcing staffers to work themselves to the point of burnout hinders their ability to do their jobs for the American people, she said.

''What other profession do we ask full-time professionals to be a barista on the side?'' Henson said. ''What if you had professional athletes leave practice every day to work at Starbucks? Would they be winners? Would the teams be getting the best talent? No.''

''That's what's happening in Congress,'' she added. ''They're missing out on the most talented people because they're not paying them.''

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, having talked about the legislative branch, let me take just a moment now to talk about where we are globally with this appropriations bill.

The State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee asks for an increase of more than 12 percent, an appropriation of $62 billion to support the displaced and vulnerable, rebuild public health infrastructure, confront climate change, advance women's health, and promote democracy.

If I could take just a moment, Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight some

of these things, particularly as it relates to rebuilding the public health infrastructure.

The rule which supports the underlying bill would dramatically increase funding to confront the current COVID–19 pandemic, prevent future pandemics, and shore up gains made in global health. It includes $10.6 billion to support the health of families and communities around the world. The total includes a billion dollars for global health security to prevent future pandemics through both bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, something that is critical to stop the spread of future pandemics.

It also places a premium on confronting climate change and the climate crisis by expanding global efforts to address environmental threats and reduce emissions, with over $3 billion to address the climate crisis and other environmental programs and includes the first direct appropriations for the Green Climate Fund, to the tune of a $1.6 billion investment.

It also promotes democracy around the world, provides funding to support allies and partners of the United States with a $1.6 billion appropriation to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific and help counter the growing influence of the People's Republic of China in developing countries, something that I think people on both sides of the aisle know is a growing threat to freedom and democracy around the world. It also funds a $2.517 billion effort to increase democracy programs and provides $300 million for the National Endowment for Democracy.

For those of us who care deeply about the world in which we live and care deeply about those countries that seek to limit democratic institutions and democracy, this is welcome news and I think very, very appropriate to the American values which we hold so dear.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely disappointed that an amendment offered by my good friend, Mr. MICHAEL WALTZ from Florida, was not made in order under today's rule.

This amendment would support a diplomatic boycott of the 2022 Olympic Games in Beijing. I would actually support a total boycott of the Olympic Games in Beijing. But just looking at the diplomatic boycott, China has an abysmal record on human rights. They currently are housing Uighurs in concentration camps in western China, they are using slave labor, and even forced organ harvesting.

The CCP, the Chinese Communist Party, exports fentanyl to the United States, steals our trade secrets, and constantly threatens to invade the free and independent nation of Taiwan.

The last thing we need to do is to reward the CCP with the economic benefit and, frankly, the cachet on the world stage by hosting the Olympic Games. I just wish that my liberal colleagues across the aisle had allowed us to debate at least a diplomatic boycott of the Beijing Olympic Games.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MCCLAIN).

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the radical, partisan, and polarizing appropriations bill the Democrats are ramming through this Chamber.

It wasn't enough for the Democrats to disregard the opinion of an overwhelming majority of Americans who do not want their tax dollars being used to bankroll abortions here in the U.S. In this appropriations bill, they want to take it a step further and export abortion around the world. You heard it right.

The Helms amendment, which predates the Hyde amendment, ensures that U.S. tax dollars do not fund abortion through foreign assistance programs. Foreign assistance programs should help defend our country. Democrats felt the need to strip it from this bill.

My constituents do not want their hard-earned tax dollars shipped overseas to kill unborn children. And you know what? Neither do 77 percent of Americans, according to a January 2021 Marist poll. Yet, Democrats are saying they are giving people what they want. Well, that is a flat-out lie.

Who exactly are they catering to with this radical move? Far left-wing activists?

I am disgusted by some in this Chamber and the President for their shameful disregard of taxpayer wishes; their hypocritical double standards; and, most importantly, their shameful disregard for human life.

As a reminder to this administration and my colleagues, I am wearing flip-flops today so they can be reminded of this administration's ability to flip-flop on issues. This administration could not be consistent if their life depended on it, or worse, ours.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to just take a moment to dive a little deeper in the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriation, and thank, again, the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, for the great work that he did in getting the appropriations bill before the House.

Overall, the appropriation bill provides $81.6 billion, an increase of 14 percent, to create jobs, support safer communities, and confront the climate crisis here at home.

I would like to take just a moment to highlight some of the specifics, because it is important, as the American public observes the conversation going on here in the Congress about what our priorities are. Budgets always describe our priorities and our values.

For instance, this bill provides $25 billion, an increase of $1.77 billion for NASA, with strong funding and a total effort to gain scientific knowledge about the Earth's changing climate.

It includes $6.46 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for climate research and mitigation efforts, including improvements to weather forecasting, understanding the impact and degree of sea level rise, supporting offshore wind energy, fisheries management, and STEM education.

It fosters innovation in U.S. economic competitiveness with $9.63 billion for the National Science Foundation to support climate science and sustainable research, as well as research on artificial intelligence, quantum information science, advanced manufacturing, cybersecurity, and other critical research efforts, which I might say, parenthetically, is critically important, not only for economic security, not only for the climate crisis, but for national security as we confront these threats across the globe.

In this bill we also address gender-based violence, providing $753.8 million for Violence Against Women's Act prevention and prosecution programs and includes $60 million for grants to reduce the backlog of unprocessed rape kits, which is critically important.

This bill also provides support to create good-paying jobs for Americans, including providing $10.95 billion for the Department of Commerce, an increase of $2.03 billion, with investments in economic development in distressed communities and support for small businesses, including small- and medium-sized American manufacturers, as we continue to be concerned about the supply chain and the value chain as it relates to not only competitiveness by American companies but also, again, to make sure that we support our warfighters, and to make sure the supply chain for critical components and parts is ready for the defense of our Nation.

It invests directly in our communities, with $433.1 million for the Economic Development Administration, an increase of $87 million, to boost economically recovering areas and launch innovative community development efforts, as well as $275 million for the very important Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program, which we utilize in my community and others across the country, and an increase of $125 million to help small- and medium-sized United States manufacturers create and preserve jobs.

Much of this will also be involved with making sure that people who have been displaced because of the pandemic economically will have opportunities to go into new industries and be trained, as well as make sure that incumbent workers continue to upgrade their skills so they can be competitive

in what is a very, very competitive global economic environment.

So I want to highlight those, Mr. Speaker. I know that I just talked about a lot of things that are not before the House, but I thought I would spend just a few moments talking about what is actually before the House and some of the critical investments that we are making in the bills that are before us.

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

□ 1115

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what my colleague earlier offered as the previous question with respect to Title 42, because what we are seeing at the border is an absolute travesty, and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are going to do nothing, literally nothing about that today, even as we see people spilling across the border who are clearly testing positive for COVID.

We have a hotel in La Joya, Texas, that is literally filled right now with individuals who are heavily testing positive for COVID. These are the facts on the ground.

I know my friend, the Speaker, knows how bad it is at the border, knows how bad it is in Laredo, knows how bad it is in Del Rio, knows how bad it is in McAllen.

I have got a text here from a sheriff in a small Texas town saying, ''We are passing an emergency declaration tonight at city council that no illegal immigrants can be released in the city of Uvalde per the CDC guidelines of countries on their list without a negative COVID test. We have had our health authority write orders that give us the authority to have them, government, Border Patrol, and immigrants, quarantine for 10 to 14 days.

We have a crisis at our border, and we are playing footsie with mask mandates in the people's House. I mean, it is absolutely absurd what this body is doing, the people's House. It is an embarrassment. It is a mockery.

The American people are fed up. They want to go back to life. They want to go back to business. They want to go back to school without their children being forced to wear masks, to be put in the corner, to have mental health issues.

We are running around here, and the Speaker comes down here at 10 a.m. saying we have got to wear masks in the people's House while we have got thousands of people pouring across our border, and Democrats don't do a darn thing about it.

Heavily infected with COVID.

We have The New York Times today.

What a mess. CDC about to reverse on indoor masking for the vaccinated.

This is some serious nanny-state stuff that will only breed resentment. No kidding.

Consider resentment being magnified right here on the floor of the House of Representatives. We are absolutely sick and tired of it. So are the American people. This sham of an institution is doing nothing for the American people. Nothing for the betterment of the people that send their Representatives here.

I just met this morning with an organization that tries to take care of people from human trafficking; met with an elected official from Mexico while cartels are raping and pillaging and killing. And we have people infected with COVID coming across our southern border into Texas. And you all put masks, masks up front here? Here in the people's House? We have got to go around and see, okay, I can't come to the floor, I can't execute my constitutional duty unless I wear a mask.

Which is it, vaccines or masks? Do the vaccines work or don't they work? Do the masks work or don't they work? I would like to know which it is. I would like Dr. Fauci to come down and answer a single question about natural immunity. If you have been infected with the virus, do you have immunity? Or are they just going to go around poking people saying: You must take a vaccine. Oh, but sorry, the vaccine doesn't work. You must wear a mask.

This institution is a sham, and we should adjourn and shut this place down.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just remind folks that the Members of the House who are on the floor today are working very hard to make sure that we pass appropriations to support the American people, to create jobs, to make America safe, to make our interests around the world known.

I do want to talk a little bit about making our communities safer, because there are substantial resources in the appropriations bill to do just that, providing resources for local law enforcement who are facing a period of great challenge: $360 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants; $156.5 million for COPS hiring grants, it takes concrete actions and provides resources for meaningful police reform initiatives, including requiring recipients of Federal law enforcement funding to comply with requirements in the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act; provides $100 million for community-based violence intervention initiatives; addresses the epidemic of gun violence in the United States with $100 million to strengthen the National Instant Criminal Background Check System; $40 million to incentivize States to establish or refine red flag and gun licensing laws; and $10 million to develop and expand gun buy-back and relinquishment programs.

We are working very, very hard, Mr. Speaker. We are trying to move ahead for the American people who have been through one of the most difficult times in the history of our country, in the history of the world, a pandemic which has killed hundreds of thousands of Americans. We do see rising rates of infection. If you look at and do the correlation of those States who have the lowest vaccination rates, that is where the greatest numbers of those infections are occurring.

And we are working hard. We are trying to move forward an agenda that will serve all Americans from a public health perspective, from an economic recovery perspective, and how to move forward and build this country back better and make sure that all people in America, every American citizen has the right, the opportunity, the potential to meet their dreams and aspirations.

That is our work before the House, and we are not going to be distracted. We are not going to be taken down the proverbial rabbit hole. We have work to do, and that is the work before the House.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), my good friend.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, to comment on my Democrat colleague's comments that they are just trying to build America back better, nobody in the United States of America in their right mind believes that what is happening in this country—the disastrous economic policies, the spike in crime in the neighborhoods from sea to shining sea, the chaos that burns out of control at the border—believes that you are trying to make America better.

I associate myself with the comments of Representative ROY from the Lone Star State. It is absurd for us to be mandating and restricting the American people when we have hundreds of thousands of people pouring into this country, and in the last 2 weeks we had a 900 percent increase in COVID-positive people illegally crossing our sovereign border into the United States.

We can't take anybody seriously, not the President, and with all due respect, not our colleagues who think they are trying to make our country better, stronger, and safer. That is just absurd. It is ridiculous.

I can hardly get through my comments about the appropriations on account of some of this rhetoric that is empty. It is absolutely hollow in the ears of those who hear it who live on the border and who are experiencing the devastating effects; not the least of which are the poor, vulnerable people who are coming over here and paying a high price by the cartels who we, because of the policies of this administration, are enriching and empowering every day.

I rise in strong opposition and great concern as a result of the proposed massive and irresponsible spending bills that reflect, Mr. Speaker, the

Democrats' insatiable desire to expand the Federal Government beyond recognition, beyond the recognition not only of our Founders, but of our citizens here today, and to, once again, jam through their partisan priorities.

These spending levels are beyond fiscally unsustainable. They are going to push us to the brink of bankruptcy, into a place where we can see the sovereign debt crisis from the precipice upon which we stand. We won't be able to print money or borrow to bail out of that crisis, Mr. Speaker.

American families have worked hard. They have made sacrifices, tightening up their belts. And by the way, dealing with the every-man tax of inflation while our Democrat colleagues continue to push these massive spending bills. It is completely irresponsible.

It is unbelievable that my Democrat colleagues would ask the American people for a 21 percent pay raise, $100 billion. The White House wants a 40 percent pay raise for the crimes fight, for the chaos at the border, for the inflation, for the fact that their policies have locked people into unemployment, and the policies they are proposing will trap them in poverty for the rest of their lives, and generations to follow.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to my good friend.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, aside from the insulting disregard for our national debt for our children and grandchildren, this is the greatest threat. It is not the existential threats. It is our insatiable appetite to expand the government, government's power, and the costs associated.

If these bills, these supposed funding bills are enacted, here are the policies that will follow:

Abortion providers will be funded and abortion, and the abortion manufacturers that abort, terminate unborn children at a rate of almost 1,000 a day.

Allow illegal immigrants to receive our tax dollar financial aid and Federal employment. What a disrespect to the law-abiding American citizens.

Choke out our ag and energy producers with extreme environmental policies, disrupt the supply chain, undermine our ag and energy independence.

The list is too long, Mr. Speaker.

Give contraceptives to students without parental knowledge.

Fund sex changes at the VA.

These are the priorities, these are the values reflected in the budget of my colleagues?

Mr. Speaker, this is a radical reimagination of government's role in the life of its citizens and a drastic departure from America's values and interests, and I oppose it. I pray to God I can get a Democrat to oppose it. I doubt it.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Roy moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

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

Mr. ROY. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 197, nays 225, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 231]

YEAS—197

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—225

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Bass
Carter (GA)
Hartzler
Higgins (LA)
Kinzinger
Rogers (AL)
Thompson (PA)
Young

□ 1201

Messrs. GARCÍA of Illinois and HUFFMAN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BURCHETT, and Ms. FOXX changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Graves (MO) (Wagner)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4346, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4373, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4505, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 6 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 3½ minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the three bills made in order by today's rules are overfunded to the expense of our Nation's military. They strip longstanding bipartisan provisions and include far left, radical poison pills, they will not be taken up by the Senate, and they will not become law.

Given the looming September 30 deadline to fund the government, I would just hope that my colleagues, my liberal colleagues across the aisle, would work with Republicans to craft a bipartisan appropriation measure that can make it to the President's desk.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question and ''no'' on the rule. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I note a great irony. We face enormous challenges in our country and in our world. But the Members who refuse to wear masks on the floor in the face of rising infections of a deadly delta variant, particularly in States with low vaccination rates, respond to all of this by making a motion to adjourn, to go home, to quit, to stop working. How ironic.

My father, who was a proud pipefitter, Local 13, back in Rochester, New York, said, You never quit. You never quit until the job is done.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to not quitting, I note another irony. My colleagues across the aisle are suddenly troubled by deficits. Never mind that nearly $2 trillion has been added to the national debt by cutting the taxes of billionaires. Aiding the rich, but not investing in the lives of middle class and working Americans? We reject that notion entirely.

Mr. Speaker, many of my Republican colleagues speaking on the rule today painted a dystopian view of our country. Yes, we have challenges: a climate crisis, a public health crisis, economic concerns, and great racial inequities. That is why the investments we are proposing are so critically important today.

But, Mr. Speaker, I reject the dystopian view. I believe America is the greatest country in the history of humankind, and my colleagues, we share an optimistic view. We want to invest in an America where everyone has a chance to realize their potential, and to achieve their dreams.

We want to invest our resources and energies to create a safer, more secure, more prosperous world, and to strive mightily to build a more perfect union.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on the rule and the previous question.

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION H. RES. 567

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 13. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 471) to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from lessening the stringency of, and to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from ceasing or lessening implementation of, the COVID–19 border health provisions through the end of the COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 14. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 471.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROWN). The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 208, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 232]

YEAS—217

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—208

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx

Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—5

Carter (GA)
Costa
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (GA)
Massie

□ 1229

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

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

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 208, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 233]

YEAS—217

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—208

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Bourdeaux
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Baird
Carter (GA)
Green (TN)
Higgins (LA)
Weber (TX)
Williams (TX)

□ 1251

Mr. ROY changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Stated against:

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 233.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MOTION TO RECONSIDER ON ADOPTION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 567

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Raskin of Maryland moves to reconsider the vote on adoption of House Resolution 567.

MOTION TO TABLE

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McGovern of Massachusetts moves to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

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

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

Mr. ROY. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 201, nays 192, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 234]

YEAS—201

Adams
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vela
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—192

Aderholt
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—37

Aguilar
Allen
Banks
Buck
Budd
Butterfield
Carson
Carter (GA)
Cline
Crenshaw
Davis, Rodney
Duncan
Gonzalez (OH)
Green (TN)
Hagedorn
Harshbarger
Higgins (LA)
Keating
Kinzinger
LaMalfa
Leger Fernandez
Lofgren
Luetkemeyer
Meeks
Nadler
Ocasio-Cortez
Pascrell
Ruppersberger
Sánchez
Scanlon
Scott, David
Simpson
Stefanik
Thompson (MS)
Vargas
Veasey
Young

□ 1328

Messrs. LATTA, WILSON of South Carolina, NUNES, BURGESS, SMITH of Nebraska, CAWTHORN, and ARRINGTON changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Ms. BARRAGÁN, Messrs. JONES, GARAMENDI, Mses. JACKSON LEE, BASS, CASTOR of Florida, CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I was walking from the House Administration Committee hearing room with my colleagues when I missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 234.

Stated against:

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 234.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

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

Mr. HICE 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 174, nays 216, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 235]

YEAS—174

Aderholt
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan

Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Zeldin

NAYS—216

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Bass
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Phillips
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—40

Barragán
Beatty
Brady
Brooks
Cárdenas
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Doyle, Michael F.
Fortenberry
Foster
Gottheimer
Green (TN)
Hagedorn
Harshbarger
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Keating
Kinzinger
Larson (CT)
Nehls
Peters
Pingree
Reed
Reschenthaler
Scott, David
Smith (MO)
Speier
Stansbury
Stewart
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Turner
Van Drew
Vargas
Webster (FL)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Young

□ 1402

Mr. SWALWELL changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 235 On Motion to Adjourn, I am not recorded because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 235.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 567, I call up the bill (H.R. 4373) making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the amendment printed in part C of House Report 117–110 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 4373

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, $9,476,977,000, of which $810,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023, and of which up to $4,075,899,000 may remain available until expended for Worldwide Security Protection: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be allocated in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) as follows:

(1) HUMAN RESOURCES.—For necessary expenses for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 11; Chapter 36), $3,216,871,000, of which up to $661,240,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(2) OVERSEAS PROGRAMS.—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, $1,840,143,000.

(3) DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT.—For necessary expenses for the functional bureaus of the Department of State, including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities as authorized, $956,538,000.

(4) SECURITY PROGRAMS.—For necessary expenses for security activities, $3,463,425,000, of which up to $3,414,659,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(5) FEES AND PAYMENTS COLLECTED.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available under this heading—

(A) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(B) not to exceed $15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(6) TRANSFER OF FUNDS, REPROGRAMMING, AND OTHER MATTERS.—

(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between paragraphs (1) through (4) under this heading subject to section 7015 of this Act.

(B) Of the amount made available under this heading for Worldwide Security Protection, not to exceed $50,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'', to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized: Provided, That the exercise of the authority provided by this subparagraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(C) Funds appropriated under this heading are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to section 1108(g) of title 31, United States Code, for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in this title.

(D) Of the amount made available under this heading, except for amounts designated for Worldwide Security Protection, up to

$150,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available in title I of this Act under the heading ''Capital Investment Fund'': Provided, That the exercise of the authority provided by this subparagraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for consular and border security programs, $320,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, as authorized, $275,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $91,458,000, of which $13,718,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading are made available notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(a)(1)), as it relates to post inspections.

In addition, for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) for reconstruction oversight, $54,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for the printing and reproduction costs of SIGAR shall not exceed amounts for such costs during the prior fiscal year.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, $750,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $275,000,000 shall be for the Fulbright Program and not less than $114,860,000 shall be for Citizen Exchange Program: Provided, That fees or other payments received from, or in connection with, English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That a portion of the Fulbright awards from the Eurasia and Central Asia regions shall be designated as Edmund S. Muskie Fellowships: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for the Benjamin Gilman International Scholarships Program shall also be made available for the John S. McCain Scholars Program, pursuant to section 7075 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6): Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available for the Community Engagement Exchange Program as described under the heading ''Civil Society Exchange Program'' in Senate Report 116–126: Provided further, That any substantive modifications from the prior fiscal year to programs funded by this Act under this heading shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

For representation expenses as authorized, $7,415,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, $30,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for real property that are owned or leased by the Department of State, and renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, $850,722,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which not to exceed $25,000 may be used for overseas representation expenses as authorized: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, $1,144,727,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized, $8,885,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Repatriation Loans Program Account''.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $1,300,000, as authorized: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $4,937,742.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), $32,583,000.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Not to exceed $1,806,600 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act (Public Law 90–553), and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, $743,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by such section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, $158,900,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, $1,662,928,000, of which $96,240,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: Provided further, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed to activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, $1,928,614,000, of which $818,542,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for such mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations are notified of: (1) the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the objectives of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; and (2) the sources of funds, including any reprogrammings or transfers, that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission, and the estimated cost in future fiscal years: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for obligation unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on a peacekeeping mission-by-mission basis that the United Nations is implementing effective policies and procedures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in such mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse or other violations of human rights, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in such mission, including prosecution in their home countries and making information about such prosecutions publicly available on the website of the United Nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and foreign governments contributing peacekeeping troops to implement effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: Provided further, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that United States manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President's military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interest of the United States and the President has submitted to Congress such a recommendation: Provided further, That any payment of arrearages with funds appropriated by this Act shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That such funds may be made available above the amount authorized in section 404(b)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287e note): Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be made available above the amount authorized in section 404(b)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287e note).

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed $6,000 for representation expenses; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, $51,970,000, of which $7,466,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, $56,800,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the United States Section, up to $5,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading ''Salaries and Expenses'' to carry out the purposes of the United States Section, which shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and for technical assistance grants and the Community Assistance Program of the North American Development Bank, $15,008,000: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, up to $1,250,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023, and up to $9,000 may be made available for representation expenses: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Boundary Commission, up to $1,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, $62,846,000: Provided, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM), as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio, Internet, and television broadcasting to the Middle East, $809,147,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, up to $42,034,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite transmissions and Internet freedom programs, of which not less than $22,000,000 shall be for Internet freedom programs: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $35,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which $10,000 may be used for such expenses within the United States as authorized, and not to exceed $30,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available in accordance with the principles and standards set forth in section 303(a) and (b) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202) and section 305(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6204): Provided further, That the USAGM Chief Executive Officer shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of any determination by the USAGM that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, provides an open platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism, or is in violation of the principles and standards set forth in section 303(a) and (b) of such Act or the entity's journalistic code of ethics: Provided further, That in addition to funds made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to $5,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to $500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to $1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes: Provided further, That significant modifications to USAGM broadcast hours previously justified to Congress, including changes to transmission platforms (shortwave, medium wave, satellite, Internet, and television), for all USAGM language services shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, repair, preservation, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception; the purchase, rent, and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, including to Cuba, as authorized; and physical security worldwide, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, $9,700,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.), $45,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2022, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2022, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by section 5376 of title 5, United States Code; or for purposes which are not in accordance with section 200 of title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2022, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, $19,700,000.

LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE FOR TRANSATLANTIC ENGAGEMENT

For the necessary expenses of the Leadership Institute for Transatlantic Engagement, $2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such funds shall only be made available if legislation specifically establishing such institute is enacted into law.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412), $300,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $195,840,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and $104,160,000 shall be for democracy programs: Provided, That the requirements of section 7061(a) of this Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, $642,000, as authorized by chapter 3123 of title 54, United States Code: Provided, That the Commission may procure temporary, intermittent, and other services notwithstanding paragraph (3) of section 312304(b) of such chapter: Provided further, That such authority shall terminate on October 1, 2022: Provided further, That the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations prior to exercising such authority.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431 et seq.), $4,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94–304 (22 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), $2,908,000, including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6911 et

seq.), $2,250,000, including not more than $3,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), $4,000,000, including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the authorities, requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in the second through fifth provisos under this heading in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2022 and shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $1,455,918,000, of which up to $218,388,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading ''Capital Investment Fund'' in this title may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development, unless the USAID Administrator has identified such proposed use of funds in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes: Provided further, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through the following fiscal year: Provided further, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of such Act to ''Operating Expenses'' in accordance with the provisions of those sections: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated or made available under this heading, not to exceed $250,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses, and not to exceed $100,500 shall be for official residence expenses, for USAID during the current fiscal year.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $258,200,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $76,500,000, of which up to $11,475,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, $4,561,450,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development: Provided, That this amount shall be made available for training, equipment, and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; (6) disaster preparedness training for health crises; (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to, unanticipated and emerging global health threats, including zoonotic diseases; and (8) family planning/reproductive health: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for a United States contribution to The GAVI Alliance.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, $6,080,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State: Provided, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–25), for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund): Provided further, That the amount of such contribution shall be $1,560,000,000: Provided further, That up to 5 percent of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2022 may be made available to USAID for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, up to $18,000,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, 214, and sections 251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $4,075,097,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, $4,682,362,000, to remain available until expended.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives, United States Agency for International Development, pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and to support transition to democracy and long-term development of countries in crisis, $92,043,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such support may include assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict: Provided further, That the USAID Administrator shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to beginning a new, or terminating a, program of assistance: Provided further, That if the Secretary of State determines that it is important to the national interest of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to $15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for purposes of this heading and under the authorities applicable to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 509(b) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116–94), $40,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except sections 7007, 7008, and 7018 of this Act and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $3,635,231,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, including to carry out the purposes of section 502(b)(3) and (5) of Public Law 98–164 (22 U.S.C. 4411), $190,450,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, which shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available to the National Endowment for Democracy and its core institutes are in addition to amounts otherwise available by this Act for such purposes: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this paragraph.

For an additional amount for such purposes, $100,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, which shall be made available for the Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation, United States Agency for International Development.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102–511), and the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–179),

$788,929,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 7047 of this Act, for assistance and related programs for countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the SEED Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402), in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are made available for assistance for such countries shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 102 of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 601 of the SEED Act of 1989: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for contributions to multilateral initiatives to counter hybrid threats.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601), and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.); allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $3,845,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $35,000,000 shall be made available to respond to small-scale emergency humanitarian requirements and $5,000,000 shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), $100,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in excess of the limitation contained in paragraph (2) of such section shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Migration and Refugee Assistance''.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, $430,500,000, of which $6,330,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by section 16 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2515), an amount not to exceed $5,000,000: Provided further, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $104,000 may be available for representation expenses, of which not to exceed $4,000 may be made available for entertainment expenses: Provided further, That in addition to the requirements under section 7015(a) of this Act, the Peace Corps shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to any decision to open, close, or suspend a domestic or overseas office or a country program unless there is a substantial risk to volunteers or other Peace Corps personnel.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) (MCA), $912,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to $115,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation: Provided further, That section 605(e) of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7704(e)) shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7708) only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: Provided further, That no country should be eligible for a threshold program after such country has completed a country compact: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, $44,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the African Development Foundation Act (title V of Public Law 96–533; 22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.), $43,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, of which not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): Provided further, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h–3(a)(2)), in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the USADF may waive the $250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to 10 percent if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: Provided further, That the USADF shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees after each time such waiver authority is exercised: Provided further, That the USADF may make rent or lease payments in advance from appropriations available for such purpose for offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters in Africa as may be necessary to carry out its functions: Provided further, That the USADF may maintain bank accounts outside the United States Treasury and retain any interest earned on such accounts, in furtherance of the purposes of the African Development Foundation Act: Provided further, That the USADF may not withdraw any appropriation from the Treasury prior to the need of spending such funds for program purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $38,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than $9,500,000 may be used for administrative expenses: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading may be made available to contract for services as described in section 129(d)(3)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the location in which such services are performed.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For ''Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of the Treasury—Debt Restructuring'' there is appropriated $52,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees for, or credits extended to, such countries as the President may determine, including the costs of selling, reducing, or cancelling amounts owed to the United States, pursuant to the ''Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI)'', and for reducing interest rates paid by any country eligible for the DSSI: Provided, That such amounts may be used notwithstanding any other provision of law.

In addition, for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries, pursuant to part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $1,395,573,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the Department of State may use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of such Act, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading, except that any funds made available notwithstanding such section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support training and technical assistance for foreign law enforcement, corrections, judges, and other judicial authorities, utilizing regional partners: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading that are transferred to another department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of $5,000,000, and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for Program Development and Support may be made available notwithstanding pre-obligation requirements contained in this Act, except for the notification requirements of section 7015.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs

and activities, $889,247,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5854), section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, and for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Provided, That funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament, and weapons destruction, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: Provided further, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including demining and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $460,759,000, of which $325,213,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of foreign civilian security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $25,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai and not less than $71,000,000 shall be made available for the Global Peace Operations Initiative: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia under the same terms and conditions, as applicable, as funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'': Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $112,925,000, of which up to $56,463,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to $3,000,000 may remain available until expended to increase the participation of women in programs and activities funded under this heading, following consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $50,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), $6,175,524,000: Provided, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $3,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel which shall be disbursed within 30 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than $785,300,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of section 1501(a) of title 31, United States Code.

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurement has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurement may be financed with such funds: Provided, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: Provided further, That only those countries for which assistance was justified for the ''Foreign Military Sales Financing Program'' in the fiscal year 1989 congressional presentation for security assistance programs may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: Provided further, That not more than $70,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed $4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed $130,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided further, That not more than $1,186,853,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)(1)(A)) may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2022 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2792(b)), except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $477,100,000: Provided, That section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to contributions to the United Nations Democracy Fund: Provided further, That such funds shall be made available for core contributions for each entity listed in the table under this heading in the report accompanying this Act.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, $149,288,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as trustee for the Green Climate Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, $1,600,000,000 to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

For contribution to the Clean Technology Fund, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available to cover the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans issued to the Clean Technology Fund: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans without limitation.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, $206,500,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed $1,421,275,728.70.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, $1,001,400,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, $53,323,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, $54,648,752, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed $856,174,624.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the African Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, $211,300,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, $43,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

For contribution to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) or other special purpose vehicle of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by the Secretary of the Treasury, $102,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2031: Provided, That these funds shall be available to cover the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the PRGT or other special purpose vehicle of the IMF: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed 15,000,000,000 Special Drawing Rights: Provided further, That section 5(f) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286c(f)) shall not apply to any loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the PRGT or other special purpose vehicle of the IMF on or prior to September 30, 2031: Provided further, That the Exchange Stabilization Fund and the financing account corresponding to transactions with the IMF are authorized to enter into such transactions as necessary to effectuate loans denominated in Special Drawing Rights to the PRGT or other special purpose vehicle of the IMF.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $6,500,000, of which up to $975,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed $30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed $114,000,000, of which up to $17,100,000 may remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the Export-Import Bank (the Bank) may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: Provided further, That notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) of such section shall remain in effect until September 30, 2022: Provided further, That the Bank shall charge fees for necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal, financial, or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, or systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions: Provided further, That in addition to other funds appropriated for administrative expenses, such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until expended.

PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, not to exceed $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such funds shall remain available until September 30, 2037, for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79–173) and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at $0.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $2,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) is authorized to make such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accordance with the law, and to make such expenditures and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs for the current fiscal year for the Corporation: Provided, That for necessary expenses of the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254) and for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities and project-specific transaction costs described in section 1434(d) of such Act, $598,000,000: Provided further, That of the amount provided—

(1) $148,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2024, for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed $25,000) and project-specific transaction costs as described in section 1434(k) of such Act, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026;

(2) $450,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2024, for the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018, except such amounts obligated in a fiscal year for activities described in section 1421(c) of such Act shall remain available for disbursement for the term of the underlying project: Provided further, That if the term of the project extends longer than 10 fiscal years, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation shall inform the appropriate congressional committees prior to the obligation or disbursement of funds, as applicable: Provided further, That amounts made available under this paragraph may be paid to the ''United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account'' for programs authorized by subsections (b), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018:

Provided further, That funds may only be obligated pursuant to section 1421(g) of the BUILD Act of 2018 subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2022 collections of amounts described in section 1434(h) of the BUILD Act of 2018 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, That such collections collected in fiscal year 2022 in excess of $598,000,000 shall be credited to this account and shall be available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2022, if such collections are less than $598,000,000, receipts collected pursuant to the BUILD Act of 2018 and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount equal to such shortfall, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may not be used to provide any type of assistance that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law or to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law: Provided further, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the offsetting collections described under this heading so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at $125,588,000.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amounts paid from ''United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account'' (CCA) shall remain available until September 30, 2024: Provided, That up to $500,000,000 of amounts paid to this account from CCA or transferred to this account pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254) shall be available for the costs of direct and guaranteed loans provided by the Corporation pursuant to

section 1421(b) of such Act and costs of modifying loans transferred to the Corporation pursuant to section 1463 of such Act: Provided further, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such amounts obligated in a fiscal year shall remain available for disbursement for the following 8 fiscal years: Provided further, That the total loan principal or guaranteed principal amount shall not exceed $8,000,000,000.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $79,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, of which no more than $19,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than $5,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by section 3109 of such title and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligated, but unexpended, balances by program, project, and activity, and Treasury Account Fund Symbol of all funds received by such department or agency in fiscal year 2022 or any previous fiscal year, disaggregated by fiscal year: Provided, That the report required by this section shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter and should specify by account the amount of funds obligated pursuant to bilateral agreements which have not been further sub-obligated.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) CAPITAL SECURITY COST SHARING EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (title VI of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106–113 and contained in appendix G of that Act), as amended by section 111 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–323), a project to construct a facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.

(b) NEW DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES.—For the purposes of calculating the fiscal year 2022 costs of providing new United States diplomatic facilities in accordance with section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865 note), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall determine the annual program level and agency shares in a manner that is proportional to the contribution of the Department of State for this purpose.

(c) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which may be made available for the acquisition of property or award of construction contracts for overseas United States diplomatic facilities during fiscal year 2022, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That notifications pursuant to this subsection shall include the information enumerated under the heading ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'' in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) INTERIM AND TEMPORARY FACILITIES ABROAD.—

(1) SECURITY VULNERABILITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'' may be made available, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, to address security vulnerabilities at interim and temporary United States diplomatic facilities abroad, including physical security upgrades and local guard staffing.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the opening, closure, or any significant modification to an interim or temporary United States diplomatic facility shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such consultation and notification may be waived if there is a security risk to personnel.

(e) SOFT TARGETS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'', shall be made available for security upgrades to soft targets, including schools, recreational facilities, and residences used by United States diplomatic personnel and their dependents.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 7006. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before enactment of this Act by Congress: Provided, That up to $25,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–533; 22 U.S.C. 2151a note).

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance, and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

COUPS D'ÉTAT

SEC. 7008. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup d'état or decree or, after the date of enactment of this Act, a coup d'état or decree in which the military plays a decisive role: Provided, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers, and no such transfer may be made to increase the appropriation under the heading ''Representation Expenses''.

(B) EMBASSY SECURITY.—Funds appropriated under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'', including for Worldwide Security Protection, ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'', and ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'' in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to implement the recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board, for emergency evacuations, or to prevent or respond to security situations and requirements, following consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, such Committees: Provided, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the United States Agency for Global Media under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.

(3) TREATMENT AS REPROGRAMMING.—Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS BETWEEN AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

(2) ALLOCATION AND TRANSFERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the

provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Any agreement entered into by the United States Agency for International Development or the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of $1,000,000 and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the requirement in the previous sentence shall not apply to agreements entered into between USAID and the Department of State.

(c) LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Amounts transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254) may only be transferred from funds made available under title III of this Act, and such amounts shall not exceed $50,000,000: Provided, That any such transfers shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation), as appropriate, shall ensure that the programs funded by such transfers are coordinated with, and complement, foreign assistance programs implemented by the Department of State and USAID: Provided further, That no funds transferred pursuant to such authority may be used by the Corporation to post personnel abroad or for activities described in section 1421(c) of the BUILD Act of 2018.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Funds appropriated under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' directed to implement the Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act by application of section 7019 of this Act and section 7019 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260) shall be excluded from the limitation on transfers contained in paragraph (1) of this subsection and in section 7009(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260).

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriations account to which such funds were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs entered into between the Department of State or USAID and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Inspector General (IG) for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds, or other entity with audit responsibility if the receiving agency does not have an IG, shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds and report to the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate, upon completion of such audits: Provided, That such audits shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations by the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate: Provided further, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

PROHIBITION AND LIMITATION ON CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 7010. (a) FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of United States Government departments and agencies funded by this Act in contravention of section 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) COMPUTER NETWORKS.—None of the funds made available by this Act for the operating expenses of any United States Government department or agency may be used to establish or maintain a computer network for use by such department or agency unless such network has filters designed to block access to sexually explicit websites: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency, or any other entity carrying out the following activities: criminal investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; administrative discipline; and the monitoring of such websites undertaken as part of official business.

(c) PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO.—None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems) of the same type.

(d) EMAIL SERVERS OUTSIDE THE .GOV DOMAIN.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'' and ''Capital Investment Fund'' in title I, and ''Operating Expenses'' and ''Capital Investment Fund'' in title II that are made available to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development may be made available to support the use or establishment of email accounts or email servers created outside the .gov domain or not fitted for automated records management as part of a Federal government records management program in contravention of the Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (Public Law 113–187).

(e) REPRESENTATION AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.—Each Federal department, agency, or entity funded in titles I or II of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and independent agencies funded in titles III or VI of this Act, shall take steps to ensure that domestic and overseas representation and entertainment expenses further official agency business and United States foreign policy interests, and—

(1) are primarily for fostering relations outside of the Executive Branch;

(2) are principally for meals and events of a protocol nature;

(3) are not for employee-only events; and

(4) do not include activities that are substantially of a recreational character.

(f) LIMITATIONS ON ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings ''International Military Education and Training'' or ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' for Informational Program activities or under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 7011. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided by this Act: Provided, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1 and 8 of part I, section 661, chapters 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), and funds made available for ''United States International Development Finance Corporation'' and under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially allocated or obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than October 31, 2022, detailing by account and source year, the use of this authority during the previous fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) NOTIFICATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2022 on funds appropriated by this Act and

prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs by a foreign government or entity against United States assistance programs, either directly or through grantees, contractors, and subcontractors, shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2023 and for prior fiscal years and allocated for the central government of such country or for the West Bank and Gaza program, as applicable, if, not later than September 30, 2023, such taxes have not been reimbursed: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act and then quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2022, on the foreign governments and entities that have not reimbursed such taxes, including any amount of funds withheld pursuant to this subsection.

(c) DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—Funds withheld from obligation for each foreign government or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes, and that can reasonably accommodate such assistance in a programmatically responsible manner.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any foreign government or entity that assesses such taxes if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) such foreign government or entity has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any foreign government or entity.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall issue and update rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) BILATERAL AGREEMENT.—The term ''bilateral agreement'' refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

(2) TAXES AND TAXATION.—The term ''taxes and taxation'' shall include value added taxes and customs duties but shall not include individual income taxes assessed to local staff.

RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 7014. (a) REPROGRAMMING.—Funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act which are specifically designated may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the designation if compliance with the designation is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY.—In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act may be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Secretary of State or the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: Provided, That such designated funds that continue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(c) OTHER ACTS.—Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: Provided, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES IN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.—None of the funds made available in titles I, II, and VI, and under the headings ''Peace Corps'' and ''Millennium Challenge Corporation'', of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to the departments and agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2022, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the departments and agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation to—

(1) create new programs;

(2) suspend or eliminate a program, project, or activity;

(3) close, suspend, open, or reopen a mission or post;

(4) create, close, reorganize, downsize, or rename bureaus, centers, or offices; or

(5) contract out or privatize any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations or such Committees are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—None of the funds provided under titles I, II, and VI of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, to the departments and agencies funded under such titles that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2022, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the department and agency funded under title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments or changes existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) relocates an existing office or employees;

(3) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(4) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress;

unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—None of the funds made available by this Act under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''International Organizations and Programs'', ''Trade and Development Agency'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', ''Peacekeeping Operations'', ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', ''Millennium Challenge Corporation'', ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', ''International Military Education and Training'', ''United States International Development Finance Corporation'', and ''Peace Corps'', shall be available for obligation for programs, projects, activities, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: Provided further, That requirements of this subsection or any similar provision of this or any other Act shall not apply to any reprogramming for a program, project, or activity for which funds are appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to Congress for obligation for such program, project, or activity for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section shall include information (if known on the date of transmittal of such notification) on the use of notwithstanding authority.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND FUNDING NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) PROGRAMS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under any authority of title 10, United States Code, or any Act making or authorizing appropriations for the Department of Defense, unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, submits a justification to such Committees that includes a description of, and the estimated costs associated with, the support or continuation of such program.

(2) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for assistance for foreign countries and international organizations shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: Provided, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall

notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at $7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: Provided further, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

(e) WAIVER.—The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: Provided, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Committees on Appropriations shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: Provided further, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(f) COUNTRY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance for Afghanistan, Bahrain, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, the Russian Federation, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) TRUST FUNDS.—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title III of this Act and prior Acts making funds available for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for a trust fund held by an international financial institution shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations and such notification shall include the information specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(h) OTHER PROGRAM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated under title I of this Act under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' that are made available for lateral entry into the Foreign Service shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) OTHER PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for the following programs and activities shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations:

(A) the Global Engagement Center, except that the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to submitting such notification;

(B) the Prosper Africa initiative;

(C) community-based police assistance conducted pursuant to the authority of section 7035(a)(1) of this Act;

(D) the Prevention and Stabilization Fund and the Multi-Donor Global Fragility Fund;

(E) the Indo-Pacific Strategy;

(F) the Global Security Contingency Fund;

(G) the Countering PRC Influence Fund and the Countering Russian Influence Fund; and

(H) the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund.

(3) DEMOCRACY PROGRAM POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—Modifications to democracy program policy and procedures, including relating to the use of consortia, by the Department of State and USAID shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(i) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV that are withheld from obligation or otherwise not programmed as a result of application of a provision of law in this or any other Act shall, if reprogrammed, be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) PRIOR CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Millennium Challenge Corporation shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 7 days prior to informing a government of, or publically announcing a decision on, the suspension or early termination of assistance to a country or a territory, including as a result of an interagency review of such assistance, from funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: Provided, That such consultation shall include a detailed justification for such suspension, including a description of the assistance being suspended.

DOCUMENTS, REPORT POSTING, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS

SEC. 7016. (a) DOCUMENT REQUESTS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

(b) PUBLIC POSTING OF REPORTS.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), any report required by this Act to be submitted to Congress by any Federal agency receiving funds made available by this Act shall be posted on the public Web site of such agency not later than 45 days following the receipt of such report by Congress.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a report if—

(A) the public posting of the report would compromise national security, including the conduct of diplomacy;

(B) the report contains proprietary or other privileged information; or

(C) the public posting of the report is specifically exempted in the report accompanying this Act.

(3) The agency posting such report shall do so only after the report has been made available to the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall—

(1) regularly review and update the policies, directives, and oversight necessary to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and presidential executive orders and memoranda concerning the preservation of all records made or received in the conduct of official business, including record emails, instant messaging, and other online tools;

(2) use funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'' and ''Capital Investment Fund'' in title I, and ''Operating Expenses'' and ''Capital Investment Fund'' in title II, as appropriate, to improve Federal records management pursuant to the Federal Records Act (44 U.S.C. Chapters 21, 29, 31, and 33) and other applicable Federal records management statutes, regulations, or policies for the Department of State and USAID;

(3) direct departing employees, including senior officials, that all Federal records generated by such employees belong to the Federal Government;

(4) substantially reduce, compared to the previous fiscal year, the response time for identifying and retrieving Federal records, including requests made pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Freedom of Information Act''); and

(5) strengthen cybersecurity measures to mitigate vulnerabilities, including those resulting from the use of personal email accounts or servers outside the .gov domain, improve the process to identify and remove inactive user accounts, update and enforce guidance related to the control of national security information, and implement the recommendations of the applicable reports of the cognizant Office of Inspector General.

USE OF FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS ACT

SEC. 7017. If the President makes a determination not to comply with any provision of this Act on constitutional grounds, the head of the relevant Federal agency shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in writing within 5 days of such determination, the basis for such determination and any resulting changes to program or policy.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 7019. (a) ALLOCATION TABLES.—Subject to subsection (b), funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through V shall be made available at not less than the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such designated amounts for foreign countries and international organizations shall serve as the amounts for such countries and international organizations transmitted to Congress in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be made available for such foreign countries and international organizations notwithstanding the date of the transmission of such report.

(b) AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS BELOW MINIMUM LEVELS.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, may only deviate up to 10 percent from the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such percentage may be exceeded only if the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as applicable, determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on a case-by-case basis that such deviation is necessary to respond to significant, exigent, or unforeseen events or to address other exceptional circumstances directly related to the national security interest of the United States: Provided further, That deviations pursuant to the previous proviso shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) LIMITATION.—For specifically designated amounts that are included, pursuant to subsection (a), in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, deviations authorized by subsection (b) may only take place after submission of such report.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to—

(1) amounts designated for ''International Military Education and Training''in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act;

(2) funds for which the initial period of availability has expired; and

(3) amounts designated by this Act as minimum funding requirements.

(e) REPORTS.—The Secretary of State, USAID Administrator, and other designated officials, as appropriate, shall submit the reports required, in the manner described, in the report accompanying this Act.

(f) CLARIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''International Disaster Assistance'' and ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' shall not be included for purposes of meeting amounts designated for countries in this Act, unless such headings are specifically designated as the source of funds.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7020. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral program funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge meets one or more of the requirements enumerated under section 7066 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6).

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined supports international terrorism for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)): Provided, That the prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment: Provided further, That this section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Assistance restricted by paragraph (1) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.

(3) REPORT.—Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance, including a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interest.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such title in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be made available to any foreign government which the President determines—

(A) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism;

(B) otherwise supports international terrorism; or

(C) is controlled by an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a government if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver: Provided, That the President shall publish each such waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading ''Trade and Development Agency'', may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7023. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act ''program, project, and activity'' shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' accounts, ''program, project, and activity'' shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account, and for the development assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development, ''program, project, and activity'' shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as—

(1) justified to Congress; or

(2) allocated by the Executive Branch in accordance with the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or as modified pursuant to section 7019 of this Act.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION, AND UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 7024. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act: Provided, That prior to conducting activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited, the agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and report to such Committees within 15 days of taking such action.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7025. (a) WORLD MARKETS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) EXPORTS.—None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States;

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit United States producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(c) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institutions, using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7026. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) AGREEMENTS.—If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of USAID and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—USAID shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98–1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by such assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and from funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'': Provided, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to the regular notification procedures, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2022, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

LOCAL COMPETITION

SEC. 7028. (a) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXCEPTIONS TO COMPETITION FOR LOCAL ENTITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available to the United States Agency for International Development may only be made available for limited competitions through local entities if—

(1) prior to the determination to limit competition to local entities, USAID has—

(A) assessed the level of local capacity to effectively implement, manage, and account for programs included in such competition; and

(B) documented the written results of the assessment and decisions made; and

(2) prior to making an award after limiting competition to local entities—

(A) each successful local entity has been determined to be responsible in accordance with USAID guidelines; and

(B) effective monitoring and evaluation systems are in place to ensure that award funding is used for its intended purposes; and

(3) no level of acceptable fraud is assumed.

(b) EXTENSION OF PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 7077 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112–74) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2022.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) EVALUATIONS AND REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to adopt and implement a publicly available policy, including the strategic use of peer reviews and external experts, to conduct independent, in-depth evaluations of the effectiveness of at least 35 percent of all loans, grants, programs, and significant analytical non-lending activities in advancing the institution's goals of reducing poverty and promoting equitable economic growth, consistent with relevant safeguards, to ensure that decisions to support such loans, grants, programs, and activities are based on accurate data and objective analysis.

(b) SAFEGUARDS.—

(1) STANDARD.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan, grant, policy, or strategy if such institution has adopted and is implementing any social or environmental safeguard relevant to such loan, grant, policy, or strategy that provides less protection than World Bank safeguards in effect on September 30, 2015.

(2) ACCOUNTABILITY, STANDARDS, AND BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans or other financing for projects unless such projects—

(A) provide for accountability and transparency, including the collection, verification, and publication of beneficial ownership information related to extractive industries and onsite monitoring during the life of the project;

(B) will be developed and carried out in accordance with best practices regarding environmental conservation, cultural protection, and empowerment of local populations, including free, prior and informed consent of affected indigenous communities;

(C) do not provide incentives for, or facilitate, forced displacement or other violations of human rights; and

(D) do not partner with or otherwise involve enterprises owned or controlled by the armed forces.

(c) COMPENSATION.—None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such executive director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to promote human rights due diligence and risk management, as appropriate, in connection with any loan, grant, policy, or strategy of such institution in accordance with the requirements specified under this subsection in the report accompanying this Act.

(e) FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to include in loan, grant, and other financing agreements improvements in borrowing countries' financial management and judicial capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish fraud and corruption.

(f) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to collect, verify, and publish, to the maximum extent practicable, beneficial ownership information (excluding proprietary information) for any corporation or limited liability company, other than a publicly listed company, that receives funds from any such financial institution.

(g) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage each such institution to effectively implement and enforce policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including the policies and procedures detailed under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

INSECURE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

SEC. 7030. Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for programs, including through the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership, to—

(1) advance the adoption of secure, next-generation communications networks and services, including 5G, and cybersecurity policies, in countries receiving assistance under this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs;

(2) counter the establishment of insecure communications networks and services, including 5G, promoted by the People's Republic of China and other state-backed enterprises that are subject to undue or extrajudicial control by their country of origin; and

(3) provide policy and technical training on deploying open, interoperable, reliable, and secure networks to information communication technology professionals in countries receiving assistance under this Act, as appropriate:

Provided, That such funds may be used to support the participation of foreign military officials in programs designed to strengthen civilian cybersecurity capacity, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 7031. (a) LIMITATION ON DIRECT GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance only if the requirements included in section 7031(a)(1)(A) through (E) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6) are fully met.

(2) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—In addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), funds may only be made available for direct government-to-government assistance subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notification shall contain an explanation of how the proposed activity meets the requirements of paragraph (1): Provided further, That the requirements of this paragraph shall only apply to direct government-to-government assistance in excess of $10,000,000 and all funds available for cash transfer, budget support, and cash payments to individuals.

(3) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Administrator or the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Administrator or the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(4) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, concurrent with the fiscal year 2023 congressional budget justification materials, amounts planned for assistance described in paragraph (1) by country, proposed funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance.

(5) DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the government of any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution.

(b) NATIONAL BUDGET AND CONTRACT TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary of State shall continue to update and strengthen the ''minimum requirements of fiscal transparency'' for each government receiving assistance appropriated by this Act, as identified in the report required by section 7031(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113–76).

(2) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, shall make or update any determination of ''significant progress'' or ''no significant progress'' in meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual ''Fiscal Transparency Report'' to be posted on the Department of State website: Provided, That such report shall include the elements included under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(3) ASSISTANCE.—Not less than $7,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' shall be made available for programs and activities to assist governments identified pursuant to paragraph (1) to improve budget transparency and to support civil society organizations in such countries that promote budget transparency.

(c) ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—

(1) INELIGIBILITY.—

(A) Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved, directly or indirectly, in significant corruption, including corruption related to the extraction of natural resources, or a gross violation of human rights, including the wrongful detention of locally employed staff of a United States diplomatic mission or a United States citizen or national, shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.

(B) The Secretary shall also publicly or privately designate or identify the officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary has such credible information without regard to whether the individual has applied for a visa.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Individuals shall not be ineligible for entry into the United States pursuant to paragraph (1) if such entry would further important United States law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement: Provided, That nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver would serve a compelling national interest or that the circumstances which caused the individual to be ineligible have changed sufficiently.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2022, the Secretary of State shall submit a report, including a classified annex if necessary, to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on the Judiciary describing the information related to corruption or violation of human rights concerning each of the individuals found ineligible in the previous 12 months pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) as well as the individuals who the Secretary designated or identified pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), or who would be ineligible but for the application of paragraph (2), a list of any waivers provided under paragraph (3), and the justification for each waiver.

(5) POSTING OF REPORT.—Any unclassified portion of the report required under paragraph (4) shall be posted on the Department of State website.

(6) CLARIFICATION.—For purposes of paragraphs (1), (4), and (5), the records of the Department of State and of diplomatic and consular offices of the United States pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States shall not be considered confidential.

(d) EXTRACTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote and support transparency and accountability of expenditures and revenues related to the extraction of natural resources, including by strengthening implementation and monitoring of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, implementing and enforcing section 8204 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2052) and the amendments made by such section, and to prevent the sale of conflict diamonds, and provide technical assistance to promote independent audit mechanisms and support civil society participation in natural resource management.

(2) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND INDEPENDENT AUDITS.—(A) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the executive director of each international financial institution that it is the policy of the United States to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institutions (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) to any country for the extraction and export of a natural resource if the government of such country has in place laws, regulations, or procedures to prevent or limit the public disclosure of company payments as required by United States law, and unless such government has adopted laws, regulations, or procedures in the sector in which assistance is being considered to meet the standards included under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(B) The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to assistance for the purpose of building the capacity of such government to meet the requirements of such subparagraph.

(e) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEBSITE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles I and II, and funds made available for any independent agency in title III, as appropriate, shall be made available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the ''ForeignAssistance.gov'' website: Provided, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request and in a timely manner, to the Department of State and USAID.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', not less than $2,517,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) AVAILABILITY.—Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs pursuant to subsection (a) and under the heading ''National Endowment for Democracy'' may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(2) BENEFICIARIES.—Funds made available by this Act for the NED are made available pursuant to the authority of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (title V of Public Law 98–164), including all decisions regarding the selection of beneficiaries.

(c) DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term ''democracy programs'' means programs that support good governance, credible and competitive elections, freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion, human rights, labor rights, independent media, and the rule of law, and that otherwise strengthen the capacity of democratic political parties, governments, nongovernmental organizations and institutions, and citizens to support the development of democratic states and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens.

(d) PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION.—Funds made available pursuant to this section that are made available for programs to strengthen government

institutions shall be prioritized for those institutions that demonstrate a commitment to democracy and the rule of law.

(e) RESTRICTION ON PRIOR APPROVAL.—With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy programs in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of that assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to the prior approval by the government of any foreign country: Provided, That the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, detailing steps taken by the Department of State and USAID to comply with the requirements of this subsection.

(f) CONTINUATION OF CURRENT PRACTICES.—USAID shall continue to implement civil society and political competition and consensus building programs abroad with funds appropriated by this Act in a manner that recognizes the unique benefits of grants and cooperative agreements in implementing such programs.

(g) INFORMING THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—The Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, and the Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID, shall regularly inform the NED of democracy programs that are planned and supported by funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(h) PROTECTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISTS AND JOURNALISTS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Democracy Fund'', not less than $25,000,000 shall be made available to support and protect civil society activists and journalists who have been threatened, harassed, or attacked, including journalists affiliated with the United States Agency for Global Media, consistent with the action plan required under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), and on the same terms and conditions of section 7032(i) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115–141).

(i) INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.—

(1) OPERATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' shall be made available for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, for the costs of administering programs designed to promote and defend freedom of expression and the independence of the media in countries where such freedom and independence are restricted or denied.

(2) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $15,000,000 shall be made available for programs that promote and defend freedom of expression and the independence of the media abroad: Provided, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes, and are intended to complement emergency and safety programs for civil society, including journalists and media outlets at risk: Provided further, That such funds shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) PROMOTION OF LABOR RIGHTS.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Democracy Fund'' shall be made available for implementation of labor programs that support labor rights, strengthen independent worker organizing, and build capacity in collective bargaining through partnership with relevant stakeholders that demonstrate an expertise on labor rights promotion: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the USAID Administrator shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing steps taken, or planned to be taken, by USAID to build expertise and capacity within the agency on implementing such labor programs in addition to providing a description of current implementation efforts.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SEC. 7033. (a) INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OFFICE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' shall be made available for the Office of International Religious Freedom, Department of State, including for support staff, at not less than the amounts specified for such office in the table under such heading in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', and ''International Broadcasting Operations'' shall be made available for international religious freedom programs and funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''International Disaster Assistance'' and ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' shall be made available for humanitarian assistance for vulnerable and persecuted religious minorities: Provided, That funds made available by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Democracy Fund'' pursuant to this section shall be the responsibility of the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, in consultation with other relevant United States Government officials, and shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for assistance for ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq and Syria.

(d) DESIGNATION OF NON-STATE ACTORS.—Section 7033(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2022.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.—Funds appropriated in title III of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) FORENSIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $15,500,000 shall be made available for forensic anthropology assistance related to the exhumation and identification of victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, including in Central America, which shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That such funds shall be in addition to funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for assistance for countries.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', not less than $10,000,000 shall be made available for DNA forensic technology programs to combat human trafficking in Central America and Mexico.

(c) ATROCITIES PREVENTION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to prevent atrocities, including to implement recommendations of the Atrocities Prevention Board: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: Provided further, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME.—Funds managed by the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development, from this or any other Act, may be made available as a general contribution to the World Food Programme, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(e) DIRECTIVES AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) RESEARCH AND TRAINING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' shall be made available to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union as authorized by the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(2) GENOCIDE VICTIMS MEMORIAL SITES.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' may be made available as contributions to establish and maintain memorial sites of genocide, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' that are made available for private sector partnerships, up to $50,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2024: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph may only be made available following prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.—Of the amounts made available by title I of this Act under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'', up to $500,000 may be made available for grants pursuant to section 504 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1979 (22 U.S.C. 2656d), including to facilitate collaboration with indigenous communities, and up to $1,500,000 may be made available for grants to carry out the activities of the Cultural Antiquities Task Force.

(5) INNOVATION.—The USAID Administrator may use funds appropriated by this Act under title III to make innovation incentive awards in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 7034(e)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6): Provided, That each individual award may not exceed $100,000: Provided further, That no more than 15 such awards may be made during fiscal year 2022.

(6) EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to modify the Exchange Visitor Program administered by the Department of State to implement the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–256; 22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), except through the formal rulemaking process pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) and notwithstanding the exceptions to such rulemaking process in such Act: Provided, That funds made available for such purpose shall only be made available after consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, regarding how any proposed modification would affect the public

diplomacy goals of, and the estimated economic impact on, the United States: Provided further, That such consultation shall take place not later than 30 days prior to the publication in the Federal Register of any regulatory action modifying the Exchange Visitor Program.

(7) DEVELOPMENT INNOVATION VENTURES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Development Assistance'' and made available for the Development Innovation Ventures program may be made available for the purposes of chapter I of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(8) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.—

(A) Section 6(a)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635e(a)(3)) shall be applied through September 30, 2022 by substituting ''4 percent'' for ''2 percent'' in each place it appears.

(B) Section 8(g) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635g(g)) shall be applied through September 30, 2022 by substituting ''4 percent'' for ''2 percent'' in each place it appears.

(f) PARTNER VETTING.—Prior to initiating a partner vetting program, or making a significant change to the scope of an existing partner vetting program, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the Secretary and the Administrator shall provide a direct vetting option for prime awardees in any partner vetting program initiated or significantly modified after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary of State or USAID Administrator, as applicable, informs the Committees on Appropriations on a case-by-case basis that a direct vetting option is not feasible for such program.

(g) CONTINGENCIES.—During fiscal year 2022, the President may use up to $150,000,000 under the authority of section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(h) INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTIONS.—The Secretary of State should withhold funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for the central government of any country that is not taking appropriate steps to comply with the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abductions, done at the Hague on October 25, 1980: Provided, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of withholding funds under this subsection.

(i) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading ''Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials'' unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' for fiscal year 2022 at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated: Provided, That not more than $50,000,000 may be transferred.

(j) AUTHORITY.—Funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' to counter extremism may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance to foreign countries, except sections 502B, 620A, and 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That the use of the authority of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(k) PROTECTIONS AND REMEDIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The terms and conditions of section 7034(k) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020 (division G of Public Law 116–94) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2022.

(l) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.—

(1) PASSPORT FEES.—Section 1(b)(2) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(2)) shall be applied by substituting ''September 30, 2022'' for ''September 30, 2010''.

(2) INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.—The authority contained in section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2022.

(3) USAID CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITANT WAIVER.—Section 625(j)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385(j)(1)) shall be applied by substituting ''September 30, 2022'' for ''October 1, 2010'' in subparagraph (B).

(4) OVERSEAS PAY COMPARABILITY AND LIMITATION.—(A) Subject to the limitation described in subparagraph (B), the authority provided by section 1113 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2022.

(B) The authority described in subparagraph (A) may not be used to pay an eligible member of the Foreign Service (as defined in section 1113(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32)) a locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that exceeds two-thirds of the amount of the locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that would be payable to such member under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, if such member's official duty station were in the District of Columbia.

(5) CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY.—The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167) is amended—

(A) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(i) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''and 2021'' and inserting ''2021, and 2022''; and

(ii) in subsection (e), by striking ''2021'' each place it appears and inserting ''2022''; and

(B) in section 599E(b)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1255 note), by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2022''.

(6) INSPECTOR GENERAL ANNUITANT WAIVER.—The authorities provided in section 1015(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–212) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2022, and may be used to facilitate the assignment of persons for oversight of programs in Syria, South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, and Venezuela.

(7) ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW BOARDS.—The authority provided by section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4831(a)(3)) shall remain in effect for facilities in Afghanistan through September 30, 2022, except that the notification and reporting requirements contained in such section shall include the Committees on Appropriations.

(8) SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION COMPETITIVE STATUS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) who completes at least 12 months of continuous service after enactment of this Act or who is employed on the date on which SIGAR terminates, whichever occurs first, shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications.

(9) TRANSFER OF BALANCES.—Section 7081(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2022.

(10) DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSPECTOR GENERAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Inspector General of the Department of State may waive the provisions of subsections (a) through (d) of section 824 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064) on a case-by-case basis for an annuitant reemployed by the Inspector General on a temporary basis, subject to the same constraints and in the same manner by which the Secretary of State may exercise such waiver authority pursuant to subsection (g) of such section.

(m) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—

(1) BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for monitoring and evaluation of assistance under the headings ''Development Assistance'', ''International Disaster Assistance'', and ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' shall be made available for the regular and systematic collection of feedback obtained directly from beneficiaries to enhance the quality and relevance of such assistance: Provided, That the Department of State and USAID shall establish, and post on their respective websites, updated procedures for implementing partners that receive funds under such headings for regularly and systematically collecting and responding to such feedback, including guidelines for the reporting on actions taken in response to the feedback received: Provided further, That the Department of State and USAID shall regularly conduct oversight to ensure that such feedback is regularly collected and used by implementing partners to maximize the cost-effectiveness and utility of such assistance.

(2) EX-POST EVALUATIONS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $10,000,000 shall be made available for ex-post evaluations consistent with the requirements under this heading in the report accompanying this Act.

(n) LOANS, CONSULTATION, AND NOTIFICATION.—

(1) LOAN GUARANTEES.—Funds appropriated under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, and Ukraine, which are authorized to be provided: Provided, That amounts made available under this paragraph for the costs of such guarantees shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country.

(2) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING DIRECT LOANS.—During fiscal year 2022, direct loans under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act may be made available for Jordan, notwithstanding section 23(c)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, gross obligations for the principal amounts of which shall not exceed $4,000,000,000: Provided, That funds appropriated under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of such loans: Provided further, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and may include the costs of selling, reducing, or cancelling any amounts owed to the United States or any agency of the United States: Provided further, That the Government of the United States may charge fees for such loans, which shall be collected from borrowers in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That no funds made available to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or major non-NATO allies by this or any other appropriations Act for this fiscal year or prior fiscal years may be used for payment of any fees associated with such loans: Provided further, That such loans shall be repaid in not more than 12 years, including a grace period of up to one year on repayment of principal: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 23(c)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, interest for such loans may be charged at a rate determined by the Secretary of State, except that such rate may not be less than the prevailing interest rate on marketable Treasury securities of similar maturity: Provided

further, That amounts made available under this paragraph for such costs shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country.

(3) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING LOAN GUARANTEES.—Funds appropriated under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available, notwithstanding the third proviso under such heading, for the costs of loan guarantees under section 24 of the Arms Export Control Act for Jordan, which are authorized to be provided: Provided, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of commercial loans, and total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $4,000,000,000: Provided further, That no loan guarantee with respect to any one borrower may exceed 80 percent of the loan principal: Provided further, That any loan guaranteed under this paragraph may not be subordinated to another debt contracted by the borrower or to any other claims against the borrower in the case of default: Provided further, That repayment in United States dollars of any loan guaranteed under this paragraph shall be required within a period not to exceed 12 years after the loan agreement is signed: Provided further, That the Government of the United States may charge fees for such loan guarantees, as may be determined, notwithstanding section 24 of the Arms Export Control Act, which shall be collected from borrowers or third parties on behalf of such borrowers in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That amounts made available under this paragraph for the costs of such guarantees shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country.

(4) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available pursuant to the authorities of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(o) LOCAL WORKS.—

(1) FUNDING.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $55,000,000 shall be made available for Local Works pursuant to section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), which may remain available until September 30, 2026.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—For the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), ''eligible entities'' shall be defined as small local, international, and United States-based nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, and other small entities that have received less than a total of $5,000,000 from USAID over the previous 5 fiscal years: Provided, That departments or centers of such educational institutions may be considered individually in determining such eligibility.

(p) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THIS ACT AND PRIOR ACTS.—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term ''funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs'' means funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—In this Act ''international financial institutions'' means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

(4) SPEND PLAN.—In this Act, the term ''spend plan'' means a plan for the uses of funds appropriated for a particular entity, country, program, purpose, or account and which shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) realistic and sustainable goals, criteria for measuring progress, and a timeline for achieving such goals;

(B) amounts and sources of funds by account;

(C) how such funds will complement other ongoing or planned programs; and

(D) implementing partners, to the maximum extent practicable.

(5) SUCCESSOR OPERATING UNIT.—Any reference to a particular USAID operating unit or office in this or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be deemed to include any successor operating unit or office performing the same or similar functions.

(6) USAID.—In this Act, the term ''USAID'' means the United States Agency for International Development.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

SEC. 7035. (a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE.—Funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(2) COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' shall be made available for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund for programs in areas liberated from, under the influence of, or adversely affected by, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or other terrorist organizations: Provided, That such areas shall include the Kurdistan Region of Iraq: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds made available pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such funds: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) COMBAT CASUALTY CARE.—

(A) Consistent with the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Peacekeeping Operations'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' shall be made available for combat casualty training and equipment consistent with prior fiscal years.

(B) The Secretary of State shall offer combat casualty care training and equipment as a component of any package of lethal assistance funded by this Act with funds appropriated under the headings ''Peacekeeping Operations'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'': Provided, That the requirement of this subparagraph shall apply to a country in conflict, unless the Secretary determines that such country has in place, to the maximum extent practicable, functioning combat casualty care treatment and equipment that meets or exceeds the standards recommended by the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care: Provided further, That any such training and equipment for combat casualty care shall be made available through an open and competitive process.

(4) TRAINING RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW.—The Secretary of State shall offer training related to the requirements of international humanitarian law as a component of any package of lethal assistance funded by this Act with funds appropriated under the headings ''Peacekeeping Operations'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'': Provided, That the requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), is a major non-NATO ally designated by section 517(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or is complying with international humanitarian law: Provided further, That any such training shall be made available through an open and competitive process.

(5) SECURITY FORCE PROFESSIONALIZATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and ''Peacekeeping Operations'' shall be made available to increase the capacity of foreign military and law enforcement personnel to operate in accordance with appropriate standards relating to human rights and the protection of civilians in the manner specified under this section in Senate Report 116–126, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be made available through an open and competitive process.

(6) GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, up to $7,500,000 from funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Peacekeeping Operations'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may be transferred to, and merged with, funds previously made available under the heading ''Global Security Contingency Fund'', subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(7) INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONDITIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', shall be made available for assistance to eliminate inhumane conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of such funds prior to obligation and not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That such funds shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available by this Act for such purpose.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other sub-national entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(2) DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION.—Section 7034(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of

Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2022.

(3) EXTENSION OF WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.—

(A) Section 12001(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287; 118 Stat. 1011) is amended by striking ''of this section'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''of this section after September 30, 2025.''.

(B) Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''and 2023'' and inserting ''2023, 2024, and 2025''.

(4) COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

(5) SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.—Not to exceed $900,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2795(c)(2)) for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (the Fund), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2024: Provided, That the provision of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries or international organizations from the Fund shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(6) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—For the purposes of funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for units of foreign security forces, the term ''to the maximum extent practicable'' in section 620M(d)(7) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) means that the identity of such units shall be made publicly available unless the Secretary of State, on a case-by-case basis, determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that non-disclosure is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided, That any such determination shall include a detailed justification, and may be submitted in classified form.

(7) DUTY TO INFORM.—If assistance to a foreign security force is provided in a manner in which the recipient unit or units cannot be identified prior to the transfer of assistance, the Secretary of State shall regularly provide a list of units prohibited from receiving such assistance pursuant to section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to the recipient government, and such assistance shall be made available subject to a written agreement that the recipient government will comply with such prohibition: Provided, That such requirement regarding a written agreement shall take effect not later than December 31, 2021.

(8) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.——

(A) Prior to the signing of a new Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) involving funds appropriated under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', the Secretary of State shall consult with each recipient government to ensure that the LOA between the United States and such recipient government complies with purposes of section 4 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2754) and that the defense articles, services, and training procured with funds appropriated under such heading are consistent with United States national security policy.

(B) The Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of any instance in which the Secretary of State has credible information that such assistance was used in a manner contrary to such agreement.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) CHILD SOLDIERS.—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers.

(2) LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—

(A) LANDMINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(B) CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(i) the submunitions of the cluster munitions, after arming, do not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments, and the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of such cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(ii) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or permanently disposing of such cluster munitions.

(3) CROWD CONTROL ITEMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for foreign security forces that use excessive force to repress peaceful expression, association, or assembly in countries that the Secretary of State determines are undemocratic or are undergoing democratic transitions.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) SECURITY ASSISTANCE REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2021, by country and purpose of assistance, under the headings ''Peacekeeping Operations'', ''International Military Education and Training'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program''.

(2) ANNUAL FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT.—For the purposes of implementing section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the term ''military training provided to foreign military personnel by the Department of Defense and the Department of State'' shall be deemed to include all military training provided by foreign governments with funds appropriated to the Department of Defense or the Department of State, except for training provided by the government of a country designated by section 517(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321k(b)) as a major non-North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally: Provided, That such third-country training shall be clearly identified in the report submitted pursuant to section 656 of such Act.

ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

SEC. 7036. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League boycott of Israel, and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to peace in the region and to United States investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa;

(2) the Arab League boycott, which was regrettably reinstated in 1997, should be immediately and publicly terminated, and the Central Office for the Boycott of Israel immediately disbanded;

(3) all Arab League states should normalize relations with their neighbor Israel;

(4) the President and the Secretary of State should continue to vigorously oppose the Arab League boycott of Israel and find concrete steps to demonstrate that opposition by, for example, taking into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the boycott when determining to sell weapons to said country; and

(5) the President should report to Congress annually on specific steps being taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to bring about the termination of the Arab League boycott of Israel, including those to encourage allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7037. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7040 of this Act (''Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority'').

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 7038. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support,

consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7039. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2022, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or educational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity's governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for—

(A) the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism; and

(B) any educational institution located in the West Bank or Gaza that is named after an individual who the Secretary of State determines has committed an act of terrorism.

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations Acts, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on the benchmarks that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and reports on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks.

(d) OVERSIGHT BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, up to $1,000,000 may be used by the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, investigations, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection: Provided, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(e) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDIT.—Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2022 under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', and such audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(f) NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7040. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed: Provided, That the report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll, and the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities aimed at promoting peace, coexistence, and security cooperation with Israel.

(f) PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated in titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas and over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of paragraph (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–446) with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: Provided, That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SEC. 7041. (a) EGYPT.—

(1) CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Egypt may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, except for this subsection and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and may only be made available for assistance for the Government of Egypt if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(2) ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $125,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which $40,000,000 should be made available for higher education programs, including not less than $15,000,000 for scholarships for Egyptian students with high financial need to attend not-for-profit institutions of higher education in Egypt that are currently accredited by a regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, or meets standards equivalent to those required for United States institutional accreditation by a regional accrediting agency recognized by such Department: Provided, That such funds shall be made available for democracy programs, and for development programs in the Sinai: Provided further, That such funds may not be made available for cash transfer assistance or budget support unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Egypt is taking consistent and effective steps to stabilize the economy and implement market-based economic reforms.

(3) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—

(A) CERTIFICATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', $1,300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, should be made available for assistance for Egypt: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, and the uses of any interest earned on such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That $150,000,000 of such funds shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt is taking sustained and effective steps to—

(i) strengthen the rule of law, democratic institutions, and human rights in Egypt, including to protect religious minorities and the rights

of women, which are in addition to steps taken during the previous calendar year for such purposes;

(ii) implement reforms that protect freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, including the ability of civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and the media to function without interference;

(iii) hold Egyptian security forces accountable, including officers credibly alleged to have violated human rights;

(iv) investigate and prosecute cases of extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances;

(v) provide regular access for United States officials to monitor such assistance in areas where the assistance is used; and

(vi) prevent the intimidation and harassment of American citizens:

Provided further, That the certification requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act under such heading for counterterrorism, border security, and nonproliferation programs for Egypt.

(B) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the certification requirement in subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, and submits a report to such Committees containing a detailed justification for the use of such waiver and the reasons why any of the requirements of subparagraph (A) cannot be met: Provided, That the report required by this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

(C) In addition to the funds withheld pursuant to subparagraph (A)—

(i) $135,000,000 of the funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt is making clear and consistent progress in releasing political prisoners and providing detainees with due process of law; and

(ii) $15,000,000 of the funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt has provided American citizens with fair and commensurate compensation for injuries suffered as a result of an attack against a tour group by the Egyptian military.

(b) IRAN.—

(1) FUNDING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' shall be made available for the programs and activities described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the semi-annual report required by section 135(d)(4) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2160e(d)(4)), as added by section 2 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–17).

(B) SANCTIONS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(i) the status of United States bilateral sanctions on Iran;

(ii) the reimposition and renewed enforcement of secondary sanctions; and

(iii) the impact such sanctions have had on Iran's destabilizing activities throughout the Middle East.

(c) IRAQ.—

(1) PURPOSES.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Iraq for—

(A) bilateral economic assistance and international security assistance, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq;

(B) stabilization assistance, including in Anbar Province;

(C) justice sector strengthening;

(D) humanitarian assistance, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq; and

(E) programs to protect and assist religious and ethnic minority populations in Iraq, including as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) BASING RIGHTS AGREEMENT.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Government of the United States to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Iraq.

(d) JORDAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $1,650,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, of which not less than $845,100,000 shall be made available for budget support for the Government of Jordan and not less than $425,000,000 shall be made available under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program''.

(e) LEBANON.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Lebanon: Provided, That such funds made available under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available notwithstanding section 1224 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228; 22 U.S.C. 2346 note).

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may be made available for programs and equipment for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may only be made available for programs to—

(i) professionalize the LAF to mitigate internal and external threats from non-state actors, including Hizballah;

(ii) strengthen border security and combat terrorism, including training and equipping the LAF to secure the borders of Lebanon and address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, interdicting arms shipments, and preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups; and

(iii) implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701:

Provided, That prior to obligating funds made available by this subparagraph for assistance for the LAF, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure equipment provided to the LAF is used only for the intended purposes, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be submitted not later than June 1, 2022: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to such section shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment.

(3) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the ISF or the LAF if the ISF or the LAF is controlled by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(f) LIBYA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for stabilization assistance for Libya, including support for a United Nations-facilitated political process and border security: Provided, That the limitation on the uses of funds for certain infrastructure projects in section 7041(f)(2) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113–76) shall apply to such funds.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act for assistance for Libya, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations that all practicable steps have been taken to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such funds.

(g) MOROCCO.—

(1) AVAILABILITY AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act shall be made available for assistance for the Western Sahara: Provided, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act and prior to the obligation of such funds, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of such funds.

(2) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' that are available for assistance for Morocco may only be used for the purposes requested in the Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations, Fiscal Year 2017.

(h) SAUDI ARABIA.—

(1) INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Military Education and Training'' may be made available for assistance for the Government of Saudi Arabia.

(2) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs should be obligated or expended by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to guarantee, insure, or extend (or participate in the extension of) credit in connection with the export of nuclear technology, equipment, fuel, materials, or other nuclear technology-related goods or services to Saudi Arabia unless the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) has in effect a nuclear cooperation agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153);

(B) has committed to renounce uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory under that agreement; and

(C) has signed and implemented an Additional Protocol to its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(i) SYRIA.—

(1) NON-LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for non-lethal stabilization assistance for Syria, including for emergency medical and rescue response and chemical weapons use investigations.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) may not be made available for a project or activity that supports or otherwise legitimizes the Government of Iran, foreign terrorist organizations (as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), or a proxy of Iran in Syria;

(B) may not be made available for activities that further the strategic objectives of the Government of the Russian Federation that the Secretary of State determines may threaten or undermine United States national security interests; and

(C) should not be used in areas of Syria controlled by a government led by Bashar al-Assad or associated forces.

(3) MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT.—Prior to the obligation of any funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Syria, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such assistance inside Syria.

(4) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available pursuant to this subsection may only be made available following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) TUNISIA.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, not less than $197,100,000 shall be made available for assistance for Tunisia.

(k) WEST BANK AND GAZA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $225,000,000 shall be made available for programs in the West Bank and Gaza.

(2) REPORT ON ASSISTANCE.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations that the purpose of such assistance is to—

(A) advance Middle East peace;

(B) improve security in the region;

(C) continue support for transparent and accountable government institutions;

(D) promote a private sector economy; or

(E) address urgent humanitarian needs.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—

(A)(i) None of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Palestinian Authority, if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(I) the Palestinians obtain the same standing as member states or full membership as a state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or

(II) the Palestinians initiate an International Criminal Court (ICC) judicially authorized investigation, or actively support such an investigation, that subjects Israeli nationals to an investigation for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(ii) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in clause (i) of this subparagraph resulting from the application of subclause (I) of such clause if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States, and submits a report to such Committees detailing how the waiver and the continuation of assistance would assist in furthering Middle East peace.

(B)(i) The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100–204) if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees that the Palestinians have not, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(I) obtained in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof the same standing as member states or full membership as a state outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; and

(II) initiated or actively supported an ICC investigation against Israeli nationals for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(ii) Not less than 90 days after the President is unable to make the certification pursuant to clause (i) of this subparagraph, the President may waive section 1003 of Public Law 100–204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have taken credible steps to enter into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel and that it is important to the national security interests of the United States and the conduct of diplomacy in advancing Middle East peace: Provided, That any waiver of the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100–204 under clause (i) of this subparagraph or under previous provisions of law must expire before the waiver under the preceding sentence may be exercised.

(iii) Any waiver pursuant to this subparagraph shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(4) APPLICATION OF TAYLOR FORCE ACT.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' that are made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza shall be made available consistent with section 1004(a) of the Taylor Force Act (title X of division S of Public Law 115–141).

(5) SECURITY REPORT.—The reporting requirements in section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252) shall apply to funds made available by this Act, including a description of modifications, if any, to the security strategy of the Palestinian Authority.

(6) INCITEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing steps taken by the Palestinian Authority to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and to promote peace and coexistence with Israel.

(l) YEMEN.—Funds appropriated under title III and under the headings ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' of this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available for health, humanitarian, and stabilization assistance for Yemen.

AFRICA

SEC. 7042. (a) AFRICAN GREAT LAKES REGION ASSISTANCE RESTRICTION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Military Education and Training'' for the central government of a country in the African Great Lakes region may be made available only for Expanded International Military Education and Training and professional military education until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is not facilitating or otherwise participating in destabilizing activities in a neighboring country, including aiding and abetting armed groups.

(b) CAMEROON.—Funds appropriated under title IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for the armed forces of Cameroon, including the Rapid Intervention Battalion, may only be made available to counter regional terrorism, including Boko Haram and other Islamic State affiliates, participate in international peacekeeping operations, and for military education and maritime security programs.

(c) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $3,000,000 shall be made available for a contribution to the Special Criminal Court in Central African Republic.

(d) COUNTER ILLICIT ARMED GROUPS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for programs and activities in areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) or other illicit armed groups in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, including to improve physical access, telecommunications infrastructure, and early-warning mechanisms and to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former LRA combatants, especially child soldiers.

(e) MALAWI.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for higher education programs in Malawi shall be made available for higher education and workforce development programs in agriculture as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(f) SOUTH SUDAN.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act that are made available for assistance for South Sudan, not less than $15,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs and not less than $8,000,000 shall be made available for conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

(2) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the central Government of South Sudan may only be made available, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, for—

(A) humanitarian assistance;

(B) health programs, including to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious diseases;

(C) assistance to support South Sudan peace negotiations or to advance or implement a peace agreement; and

(D) assistance to support implementation of outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and mutual arrangements related to such agreement:

Provided, That prior to the initial obligation of funds made available pursuant to subparagraphs (C) and (D), the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the intended uses of such funds and steps taken by such government to advance or implement a peace agreement.

(g) SUDAN.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III should be made available to support the civilian-led transition in Sudan: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be made available for agriculture and economic growth programs, and economic assistance for marginalized areas in Sudan and Abyei.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in Sudan shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(h) ZIMBABWE.—

(1) INSTRUCTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loan or grant to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored, including respect for ownership and title to property, and freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports as required in paragraph (1).

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) BURMA.—

(1) BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Funds appropriated under title III of this Act may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for assistance for Burma, except section 7008 of this Act, and following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) Funds appropriated under title III of this Act and made available for assistance for Burma—

(i) shall be made available for programs to promote ethnic and religious tolerance and to combat gender-based violence, including in Kachin, Karen, Rakhine, and Shan states;

(ii) shall be made available for programs to strengthen independent media and civil society organizations;

(iii) shall be made available for community-based organizations operating in Thailand to provide food, medical, and other humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in eastern Burma, in addition to assistance for Burmese refugees from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'';

(iv) may be made available for ethnic groups and civil society in Burma to help sustain ceasefire agreements and further prospects for reconciliation and peace, which may include support to representatives of ethnic armed groups for this purpose; and

(v) may be available for programs to support the return of Kachin, Karen, Rohingya, Shan, and other refugees and internally displaced persons to their locations of origin or preference in Burma only if such returns are voluntary and consistent with international law.

(2) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''International Military Education and Training'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may be made available for assistance for Burma.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title III and under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and made available for assistance for Burma may be made available to any organization or entity controlled by, or an affiliate of, the armed forces of Burma, or to any individual or organization that has committed a gross violation of human rights or advocates violence against ethnic or religious groups or individuals in Burma, as determined by the Secretary of State for programs administered by the Department of State and USAID or the President of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) for programs administered by NED.

(4) CONSULTATION.—Any new program or activity in Burma initiated in fiscal year 2022 shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) CAMBODIA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Cambodia.

(2) CERTIFICATION AND EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) CERTIFICATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the Government of Cambodia may be obligated or expended unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is taking effective steps to—

(i) strengthen regional security and stability, particularly regarding territorial disputes in the South China Sea and the enforcement of international sanctions with respect to North Korea;

(ii) assert its sovereignty against interference by the People's Republic of China, including by verifiably maintaining the neutrality of Ream Naval Base, other military installations in Cambodia, and dual use facilities such as the Dara Sakor development project;

(iii) cease violence and harassment against civil society and the political opposition in Cambodia, and dismiss any politically motivated criminal charges against those who criticize the government; and

(iv) respect the rights, freedoms, and responsibilities enshrined in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia as enacted in 1993.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The certification required by subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act and made available for democracy, health, education, and environment programs, programs to strengthen the sovereignty of Cambodia, and programs to educate and inform the people of Cambodia of the influence activities of the People's Republic of China in Cambodia.

(3) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for Cambodia shall be made available for—

(A) research and education programs associated with the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia; and

(B) programs in the Khmer language to monitor, map, and publicize the efforts by the People's Republic of China to expand its influence in Cambodia.

(c) INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY AND THE ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT OF 2018.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than $1,600,000,000 shall be made available to support implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409).

(2) COUNTERING PRC INFLUENCE FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', not less than $300,000,000 shall be made available for a Countering PRC Influence Fund to counter the influence of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party and entities acting on their behalf globally, which shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: Provided further, That such funds appropriated under such headings may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) RESTRICTION ON USES OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for any project or activity that directly supports or promotes—

(A) the Belt and Road Initiative or any dual-use infrastructure projects of the People's Republic of China; and

(B) the use of technology, including biotechnology, digital, telecommunications, and cyber, developed by the People's Republic of China unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the USAID Administrator and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, determines that such use does not adversely impact the national security of the United States.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) CYBERSECURITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees engages in significant transactions contributing materially to the malicious cyber-intrusion capabilities of the Government of North Korea: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall submit the report required by section 209 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–122; 22 U.S.C. 9229) to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State may waive the application of the restriction in this paragraph with respect to assistance for the central government of a country if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, including a description of such interest served.

(2) BROADCASTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Broadcasting Operations'' shall be made available to maintain broadcasting hours into North Korea at levels not less than the prior fiscal year.

(3) HUMAN RIGHTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Democracy Fund'' shall be made available for the promotion of human rights in North Korea: Provided, That the authority of section 7032(b)(1) of this Act shall apply to such funds.

(4) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available for assistance for the Government of North Korea.

(e) PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

(1) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' in this Act may be obligated or expended for processing licenses for the export of satellites of United States origin (including commercial satellites and satellite components) to the People's Republic of China (PRC) unless, at least 15 days in advance, the Committees on Appropriations are notified of such proposed action.

(2) PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY.—The terms and requirements of section 620(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply to foreign assistance projects or activities of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of the PRC, to include such projects or activities by any entity that is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act may be used to finance any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement with the PLA, or any entity that the Secretary of State has reason to believe is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA.

(3) HONG KONG.—

(A) DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the first paragraph under the heading ''Democracy Fund'', not less than $3,000,000 shall be made available for democracy and Internet freedom programs for Hong Kong, including legal and other support for democracy activists.

(B) RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Hong Kong should be obligated for assistance for the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party or any entity acting on their behalf in Hong Kong.

(4) UYGHURS AND OTHER RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on efforts to address and respond to PRC's atrocities, including genocide against Uyghurs and the persecution of other religious and ethnic minority groups.

(f) PHILIPPINES.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for counternarcotics assistance for the Philippines, except for drug demand reduction, maritime law enforcement, or transnational interdiction.

(g) TIBET.—

(1) FINANCING OF PROJECTS IN TIBET.—The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support financing of projects in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans, are based on a thorough needs-assessment, foster self-sufficiency of the Tibetan people and respect Tibetan culture and traditions, and are subject to effective monitoring.

(2) PROGRAMS FOR TIBETAN COMMUNITIES.—(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $8,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China.

(B) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $6,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and language in the refugee and diaspora Tibetan communities, development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities and the Central Tibetan Administration in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities: Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts made available in subparagraph (A) for programs inside Tibet.

(C) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $3,000,000 shall be made available for programs to strengthen the capacity of the Central Tibetan Administration: Provided, That such funds shall be administered by the United States Agency for International Development.

(h) VIETNAM.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act and made available for assistance for Vietnam shall be made available for—

(1) health and disability programs in areas sprayed with Agent Orange and contaminated with dioxin, to assist individuals with severe upper or lower body mobility impairment or cognitive or developmental disabilities;

(2) activities related to the remediation of dioxin contaminated sites in Vietnam and may be made available for assistance for the Government of Vietnam, including the military, for such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law; and

(3) a war legacy reconciliation program.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) FUNDING AND LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan—

(A) shall be made available for programs that protect and strengthen the rights of Afghan women and girls and promote the political and economic empowerment of women including their meaningful inclusion in political processes: Provided, That not less than $60,000,000 shall be made available for such purposes: Provided further, That such assistance to promote the empowerment of women shall be made available as grants to Afghan organizations, to the maximum extent practicable;

(B) shall be made available for programs that implement and support comprehensive strategies to combat corruption in Afghanistan, with an emphasis on public disclosure of government receipts and expenditures and prosecution and punishment of corrupt officials;

(C) shall be made available to continue support for not-for-profit institutions of higher education in Kabul, Afghanistan that are accessible to both women and men in a coeducational environment, including for the costs for operations and security for such institutions;

(D) shall prioritize, unless the Secretary of State or the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, determines that security conditions do not permit or risk deterioration, assistance to support long-term development in areas previously under the control of the Taliban or other violent extremist groups: Provided, That such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriation;

(E) may not be made available for any program, project, or activity pursuant to section 7044(a)(1)(C) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6); and

(F) may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for programs and activities to address the needs of the people of Afghanistan in support of peace and reconciliation, including reintegration of former Taliban and other extremists.

(2) AFGHAN WOMEN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall promote and ensure the meaningful participation of Afghan women in any discussions between the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban related to the future of Afghanistan in a manner consistent with the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–68) and the 2019 United States Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security, including through—

(i) advocacy by the United States Government for the inclusion of Afghan women representatives, particularly from civil society and rural provinces, in ongoing and future discussion;

(ii) the leveraging of assistance for the protection of women and girls and their rights; and

(iii) efforts to ensure that any agreement protects women's and girl's rights and ensures their freedom of movement, rights to education and work, and access to healthcare and legal representation.

(B) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' shall be made available for an endowment pursuant to paragraph (3)(A)(iv) of this subsection for a not-for-profit institution of higher education in Kabul, Afghanistan that is accessible to both women and men in a coeducational environment: Provided, That such endowment shall be established in partnership with a United States-based American higher education institution that will serve on its board of trustees: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds for such an endowment, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing the governance structure, including a proposed board of trustees, and financial safeguards, including regular audit and reporting requirements, in any endowment agreement: Provided further, That the USAID Administrator shall provide a report on the expenditure of funds generated from such an endowment to the Committees on Appropriations on an annual basis.

(3) AFGHAN ALLIES PROTECTION ACT.—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' shall be made available to carry out the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 110 note), including for additional personnel necessary for eliminating any processing backlog and expediting the adjudication of Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) cases.

(4) AUTHORITIES.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through VI that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available—

(i) notwithstanding section 7012 of this Act or any similar provision of law and section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(ii) for reconciliation programs and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration activities for former combatants who have renounced violence against the Government of Afghanistan, including in accordance with section 7046(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112–74);

(iii) for an endowment to empower women and girls; and

(iv) for an endowment for higher education.

(B) Section 7046(a)(2)(A) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112–74) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Afghanistan.

(C) Section 1102(c) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-32) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2022 as if part of this Act.

(5) UPDATED STRATEGY.—Not less than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive, multi-year strategy for diplomatic and development engagement with the Government of Afghanistan: Provided, That such strategy shall include the elements detailed under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall consult with such committees on the parameters of such strategy: Provided further, That the strategy required by this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

(6) BASING RIGHTS AGREEMENT.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the United States Government to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Afghanistan.

(b) BANGLADESH.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Bangladesh for—

(1) programs to address the needs of communities impacted by refugees from Burma;

(2) programs to protect freedom of expression and due process of law; and

(3) democracy programs, of which not less than $2,000,000 shall be made available for such programs for the Rohingya community in Bangladesh.

(c) NEPAL.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Nepal, including for development and democracy programs.

(d) PAKISTAN.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—

(A) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' for assistance for Pakistan may be made available only to support counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities in Pakistan.

(B) BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—Prior to the obligation of funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for the central Government of Pakistan, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing—

(i) the amount of financing and other support, if any, provided by the Government of Pakistan to schools supported by, affiliated with, or run by the Taliban or any domestic or foreign terrorist organization in Pakistan;

(ii) the extent of cooperation by such government in issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors, including officials and representatives of nongovernmental organizations, engaged in assistance and security programs in Pakistan;

(iii) the extent to which such government is providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by conflict in Pakistan and the region; and

(iv) the extent to which such government is strengthening democracy in Pakistan, including protecting freedom of expression, assembly, and religion.

(2) AUTHORITY AND USES OF FUNDS.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Pakistan may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' that are made available for assistance for Pakistan shall be made available to interdict precursor materials from Pakistan to Afghanistan that are used to manufacture improvised explosive devices and for agriculture extension programs that encourage alternative fertilizer use among Pakistani farmers to decrease the dual use of fertilizer in the manufacturing of improvised explosive devices.

(C) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' shall be made available for border security programs in Pakistan, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(D) Funds appropriated by title III of this Act shall be made available for programs to promote democracy and for gender programs in Pakistan.

(3) WITHHOLDING.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Pakistan, $33,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama bin Laden.

(4) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of funds made available by this subsection for assistance for Pakistan: Provided, That the Secretary shall inform the Committees on Appropriations of such steps in a timely manner.

(e) SRI LANKA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Sri Lanka for democracy and economic development programs, particularly in areas recovering from ethnic and religious conflict: Provided, That such funds shall be made available for programs to assist in the identification and resolution of cases of missing persons.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for the central Government of Sri Lanka may be made available only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is taking effective and consistent steps to—

(A) respect and uphold the rights and freedoms of the people of Sri Lanka regardless of ethnicity and religious belief, including by investigating violations of human rights and holding perpetrators of such violations accountable;

(B) increase transparency and accountability in governance;

(C) assert its sovereignty against influence by the People's Republic of China; and

(D) promote reconciliation between ethnic and religious groups, particularly arising from past conflict in Sri Lanka, including by—

(i) addressing land confiscation and ownership issues;

(ii) resolving cases of missing persons, including by maintaining a functioning office of missing persons;

(iii) reducing the presence of the armed forces in former conflict zones and restructuring the armed forces for a peacetime role that contributes to post-conflict reconciliation and regional security;

(iv) repealing or amending laws on arrest and detention by security forces to comply with international standards; and

(v) investigating allegations of arbitrary arrest and torture, and supporting a credible justice mechanism:

Provided, That the limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief; to protect human rights, locate and identify missing persons, and assist victims of torture and trauma; to promote justice, accountability, and reconciliation; to enhance maritime security and domain awareness; to promote fiscal transparency and sovereignty; and for International Military Education and Training.

(3) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Sri Lanka shall be subject to the following conditions—

(A) not to exceed $500,000 may be made available under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' for programs to support humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, instruction in human rights and related curricula development, and maritime security and domain awareness, including professionalization and training for the navy and coast guard; and

(B) funds under the heading ''Peacekeeping Operations'' may only be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) REGIONAL PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other countries in South and Central Asia to significantly increase the recruitment, training, and retention of women in the judiciary, police, and other security forces, and to train judicial and security personnel in such countries to prevent and address gender-based violence, human trafficking, and other practices that disproportionately harm women and girls.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SEC. 7045. (a) CENTRAL AMERICA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, up to $860,600,000 may be made available for assistance for Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama, including through the Central America Regional Security Initiative: Provided, That such assistance shall be prioritized for programs and activities that address the key factors that contribute to irregular migration, particularly of unaccompanied minors, to the United States and such funds shall be made available for global food security, global health, humanitarian, development, democracy, border security, and law enforcement programs for such countries, including for programs to reduce violence against women and girls and to combat corruption and impunity, as appropriate: Provided further, That not less than $60,000,000 shall be made available to support entities and activities to combat corruption and impunity in such countries, including offices of Attorneys General.

(2) NORTHERN TRIANGLE.—

(A) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS.—Of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for each of the central governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, 75 percent may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(i) combating corruption and impunity, including investigating and prosecuting government officials, military personnel, and civilian police officers credibly alleged to be corrupt;

(ii) implementing reforms, policies, and programs to strengthen the rule of law, including increasing the transparency of public institutions, and the independence of judiciary and electoral institutions to improve transparency of political campaign and political party financing;

(iii) protecting the rights of human rights defenders, trade unionists, journalists, civil society groups, opposition political parties, and the independence of the media;

(iv) providing effective and accountable law enforcement and security for its citizens, curtailing the role of the military in public security, and upholding due process of law;

(v) implementing policies to reduce poverty and promote equitable economic growth and opportunity, including the implementation of reforms to strengthen educational systems, vocational training programs, and programs for at-risk youth;

(vi) improving border security and countering human smuggling and trafficking, criminal gangs, drug traffickers, and transnational criminal organizations;

(vii) countering and preventing sexual and gender-based violence;

(viii) informing its citizens of the dangers of the journey to the southwest border of the United States; and

(ix) implementing policies that improve the environment for foreign investment, including executing tax reform in a transparent manner, ensuring effective legal mechanisms for reimbursements of tax refunds owed to United States businesses, and resolving disputes involving the confiscation of real property of United States entities.

(B) REPROGRAMMING.—If the Secretary is unable to make the certification required by subparagraph (A) for one or more of the governments, such assistance for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance to non-governmental organizations in Central America or for other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, notwithstanding the minimum funding requirements of this subsection and of section 7019 of this Act: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(C) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for—

(i) entities and activities related to combating corruption and impunity, including offices of Attorneys General;

(ii) programs to support women and to combat sexual and gender-based violence;

(iii) programs to promote and protect human rights, including those of indigenous communities and Afro-descendants;

(iv) humanitarian assistance; and

(v) food security programs.

(D) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may be made available for assistance for El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras.

(b) COLOMBIA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $461,375,000 shall be made available for assistance for Colombia: Provided, That such funds shall be made available for the programs and activities described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) COUNTERNARCOTICS.—In administering funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and made available for counternarcotics assistance for Colombia the Secretary of State shall ensure that—

(A) the Government of Colombia is continuing to implement a national whole-of-government counternarcotics strategy designed to reduce by 50 percent cocaine production and coca cultivation levels in Colombia;

(B) such strategy is not in violation of the 2016 peace accord between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia; and

(C) the Government of Colombia is taking effective steps to dismantle drug trafficking networks and to assist farmers in eradicating and sustainably replacing coca.

(3) HUMAN RIGHTS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' and made available for assistance for Colombia, 30 percent may be obligated only after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and other judicial authorities are taking effective steps to hold accountable perpetrators of gross violations of human rights in a manner consistent with international law, including for command responsibility, and sentence them to deprivation of liberty;

(B) the Government of Colombia is taking effective steps to prevent attacks against human rights defenders and other civil society activists, trade unionists, and journalists, and judicial authorities are prosecuting those responsible for such attacks;

(C) the Government of Colombia is taking effective steps to protect Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities and is respecting their rights and territory; and

(D) the military and police officers credibly alleged, or whose units are credibly alleged, to be responsible for ordering, committing, and covering up cases of false positives, extrajudicial killings, or of committing other gross violations of human rights, or of conducting illegal communications intercepts or other surveillance of human rights defenders, Afro-Colombian and indigenous community leaders, trade unionists, journalists, judicial personnel, legislative authorities or whistleblowers within the security forces, are being held accountable, including removal from active duty if found guilty through criminal, administrative, or disciplinary proceeding.

(4) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations of paragraph (3) shall not apply to funds made available for—

(A) protecting the rights of human rights defenders, Afro-Colombian and indigenous community leaders, trade unionists, journalists, civil society groups, opposition political parties, and the independence of the media;

(B) combating corruption and impunity, including support for offices of Attorneys General;

(C) aviation instruction and maintenance; and

(D) maritime and riverine security programs.

(5) AUTHORITY.—Aircraft supported by funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance for Colombia may be used to transport personnel and supplies involved in drug eradication and interdiction, including security for such activities, and to provide transport in support of alternative development programs and investigations by civilian judicial authorities.

(6) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Colombia may be made available for payment of reparations to conflict victims or compensation to demobilized combatants associated with a peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and illegal armed groups.

(c) CUBA.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not more than $20,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs in Cuba.

(2) Of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1), not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to support—

(A) free enterprise and private business organizations; and

(B) people-to-people educational and cultural activities.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (2), activities described in such paragraph shall be considered democracy programs pursuant to section 7032(c) of this Act, except that none of the funds made available under such paragraph may be used for assistance for the Government of Cuba: Provided, That such funds shall be made available following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be made available for—

(A) the operation of, and infrastructure and security improvements to, United States diplomatic facilities in Cuba; and

(B) costs associated with additional United States diplomatic personnel in Cuba.

(d) HAITI.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' that are made available for assistance for Haiti may not be made available for assistance for the central Government of Haiti unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is taking effective steps, which are steps taken since the certification and report submitted during the prior year, if applicable, to—

(A) strengthen the rule of law in Haiti, including by—

(i) selecting judges in a transparent manner based on merit;

(ii) reducing pre-trial detention;

(iii) respecting the independence of the judiciary; and

(iv) improving governance by implementing reforms to increase transparency and accountability, including through the penal and criminal codes;

(B) combat corruption, including by implementing the anti-corruption law enacted in 2014 and prosecuting corrupt officials;

(C) increase government revenues, including by implementing tax reforms, increasing expenditures on public services, and implementing effective land border controls and security; and

(D) resolve commercial disputes between United States entities and the Government of Haiti.

(2) HAITIAN COAST GUARD.—The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(3) LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to the armed forces of Haiti.

(e) THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $80,000,000 shall be made available for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

(f) VENEZUELA.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $50,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs for Venezuela.

(2) Funds appropriated under title III of this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available for assistance for communities in countries supporting or otherwise impacted by refugees from Venezuela, including Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Curacao, and Trinidad and Tobago: Provided, That such amounts are in addition to funds otherwise made available for assistance for such countries, subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

SEC. 7046. (a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) GEORGIA.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $132,025,000 shall be made available for assistance for Georgia.

(2) UKRAINE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $481,500,000 shall be made available for assistance for Ukraine.

(b) TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if such government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in section 7047(a) of this Act, funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided further, That prior to executing the authority contained in the previous proviso, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national security interest of the United States.

(c) SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT.—Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5812 note) shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5851 et seq.) and section 1424 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2333) or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the United States International Development Finance Corporation as authorized by the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79–173); or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(d) TURKEY.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to facilitate or support the sale of defense articles or defense services to the Turkish Presidential Protection Directorate (TPPD) under Chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761 et seq.) unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that members of the TPPD who are named in the July 17, 2017, indictment by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and against whom there are pending charges, have returned to the United States to stand trial in connection with the offenses contained in such indictment or have otherwise been brought to justice: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to the use of funds made available by this Act for border security purposes, for North Atlantic Treaty Organization or coalition operations, or to enhance the protection of United States officials and facilities in Turkey.

COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND AGGRESSION

SEC. 7047. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has taken affirmative steps intended to support or be supportive of the Russian Federation annexation of Crimea or other territory in Ukraine: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to such Committees that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for—

(A) the implementation of any action or policy that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea or other territory in Ukraine;

(B) the facilitation, financing, or guarantee of United States Government investments in Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists, if such activity includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities; or

(C) assistance for Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists, if such assistance includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(4) DURATION.—The requirements and limitations of this subsection shall cease to be in effect if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Ukraine has reestablished sovereignty over Crimea and other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists.

(c) OCCUPATION OF THE GEORGIAN TERRITORIES OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH OSSETIA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has recognized the independence of, or has established diplomatic relations with, the Russian Federation occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia: Provided, That the Secretary shall publish on the Department of State website a list of any such central governments in a timely manner: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the Russian Federation occupation of the Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

(d) COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''International Military Education and Training'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', not less than $305,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the purposes of the Countering Russian Influence Fund, as authorized by section 254 of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–44; 22 U.S.C. 9543) and notwithstanding the country limitation in subsection (b) of such section, and programs to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and security forces in countries in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia and strengthen security cooperation between such countries and the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as appropriate.

(2) ECONOMICS AND TRADE.—Funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for the Eastern Partnership countries shall be made available to advance the implementation of Association Agreements and trade agreements with the European Union, and to reduce their vulnerability to external economic and political pressure from the Russian Federation.

(e) DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to support democracy programs in the Russian Federation and other countries in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia, including to promote Internet freedom: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', not less than $20,000,000 shall be made available to strengthen democracy and civil society in Central Europe, including for transparency, independent media, rule of law, minority rights, and programs to combat anti-Semitism.

(f) SECTION 7503 WAIVER.—Subsection (f) of section 7503 of Public Law 116-92 (22 U.S.C. 9526 note) shall not apply during fiscal year 2022.

UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 7048. (a) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations whether each organization, department, or agency receiving a contribution from funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Contributions to International Organizations'' and ''International Organizations and Programs'' is—

(1) posting on a publicly available website, consistent with privacy regulations and due process, regular financial and programmatic audits of such organization, department, or agency, and providing the United States Government with necessary access to such financial and performance audits;

(2) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(A) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosures;

(B) legal burdens of proof;

(C) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(D) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection of external arbitration; and

(E) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment; and

(3) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures on the appropriate use of travel funds, including restrictions on first-class and business-class travel.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations if such agency, body, or commission is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), supports international terrorism.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State as a contribution to any organization, agency, commission, or program within the United Nations system if such organization, agency, commission, or program is chaired or presided over by a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in this subsection if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States, including a description of the national interest served.

(c) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available in support of the United Nations Human Rights Council unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that participation in the Council does not serve the national interest of the United States and that such Council is neither taking significant steps to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item nor taking actions to ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: Provided, That such report shall include a description of how the national interest is better served by the United States not being a member of the Council: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2022 on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council.

(d) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III shall be made available to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations, in writing, that UNRWA—

(1) is inappropriately utilizing Operations Support Officers in the West Bank, Gaza, and other fields of operation to inspect UNRWA installations;

(2) is not acting promptly to address any staff or beneficiary violation of its own policies (including the policies on neutrality and impartiality of employees) and the legal requirements under section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) is not implementing procedures to maintain the neutrality of its facilities, including implementing a no-weapons policy, and conducting regular inspections of its installations, to ensure they are only used for humanitarian or other appropriate purposes;

(4) is not taking necessary and appropriate measures to ensure it is operating in compliance with the conditions of section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and continuing regular reporting to the Department of State on actions it has taken to ensure conformance with such conditions;

(5) is not taking steps to ensure the content of all educational materials currently taught in UNRWA-administered schools and summer camps is consistent with the values of human rights, dignity, and tolerance and does not induce incitement;

(6) is engaging in operations with financial institutions or related entities in violation of relevant United States law, and is not taking steps to improve the financial transparency of the organization; and

(7) is not in compliance with the United Nations Board of Auditors' biennial audit requirements and is not implementing in a timely fashion the Board's recommendations.

(e) PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2022 for

contributions to any organization, department, agency, or program within the United Nations system or any international program that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: Provided, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: Provided further, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall withhold assistance to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary has credible information that such unit has engaged in sexual exploitation or abuse, including while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation, until the Secretary determines that the government of such country is taking effective steps to hold the responsible members of such unit accountable and to prevent future incidents: Provided, That the Secretary shall promptly notify the government of each country subject to any withholding of assistance pursuant to this paragraph, and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such withholding not later than 10 days after a determination to withhold such assistance is made: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist such government in bringing the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(h) ADDITIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated by this Act which are returned or not made available due to the second proviso under the heading ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'' in title I of this Act or section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the requirement to withhold funds for programs in Burma under section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS

SEC. 7049. (a) If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of up to $30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish or authorize to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: Provided, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this section shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for a United States contribution to the International Criminal Court: Provided, That funds may be made available for technical assistance, training, assistance for victims, protection of witnesses, and law enforcement support related to international investigations, apprehensions, prosecutions, and adjudications of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes: Provided further, That the previous proviso shall not apply to investigations, apprehensions, or prosecutions of American service members and other United States citizens or nationals, or nationals of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or major non-NATO allies initially designated pursuant to section 517(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

GLOBAL INTERNET FREEDOM

SEC. 7050. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds available for obligation during fiscal year 2022 under the headings ''International Broadcasting Operations'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', not less than $72,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote Internet freedom globally: Provided, That such programs shall be prioritized for countries whose governments restrict freedom of expression on the Internet, and that are important to the national interest of the United States: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this section shall be matched, to the maximum extent practicable, by sources other than the United States Government, including from the private sector.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' that are made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be—

(A) coordinated with other democracy programs funded by this Act under such headings, and shall be incorporated into country assistance and democracy promotion strategies, as appropriate;

(B) for programs to implement the May 2011, International Strategy for Cyberspace, the Department of State International Cyberspace Policy Strategy required by section 402 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (division N of Public Law 114–113), and the comprehensive strategy to promote Internet freedom and access to information in Iran, as required by section 414 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8754);

(C) made available for programs that support the efforts of civil society to counter the development of repressive Internet-related laws and regulations, including countering threats to Internet freedom at international organizations; to combat violence against bloggers and other users; and to enhance digital security training and capacity building for democracy activists;

(D) made available for research of key threats to Internet freedom; the continued development of technologies that provide or enhance access to the Internet, including circumvention tools that bypass Internet blocking, filtering, and other censorship techniques used by authoritarian governments; and maintenance of the technological advantage of the United States Government over such censorship techniques: Provided, That the Secretary of State, in consultation with the United States Agency for Global Media Chief Executive Officer (USAGM CEO) and the President of the Open Technology Fund (OTF), shall coordinate any such research and development programs with other relevant United States Government departments and agencies in order to share information, technologies, and best practices, and to assess the effectiveness of such technologies; and

(E) made available only after the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, concurs that such funds are allocated consistent with—

(i) the strategies referenced in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph;

(ii) best practices regarding security for, and oversight of, Internet freedom programs; and

(iii) sufficient resources and support for the development and maintenance of anti-censorship technology and tools.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Broadcasting Operations'' that are made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be—

(A) made available only for open-source tools and techniques to securely develop and distribute USAGM digital content, facilitate audience access to such content on websites that are censored, coordinate the distribution of USAGM digital content to targeted regional audiences, and to promote and distribute such tools and techniques, including digital security techniques;

(B) coordinated by the USAGM CEO, in consultation with the OTF President, with programs funded by this Act under the heading ''International Broadcasting Operations'', and shall be incorporated into country broadcasting strategies, as appropriate;

(C) coordinated by the USAGM CEO, in consultation with the OTF President, to solicit project proposals through an open, transparent, and competitive application process, seek input from technical and subject matter experts to select proposals, and support Internet circumvention tools and techniques for audiences in countries that are strategic priorities for the OTF and in a manner consistent with the United States Government Internet freedom strategy; and

(D) made available for the research and development of new tools or techniques authorized in subparagraph (A) only after the USAGM CEO, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the OTF President, and other relevant United States Government departments and agencies, evaluates the risks and benefits of such new tools or techniques, and establishes safeguards to minimize the use of such new tools or techniques for illicit purposes.

(c) COORDINATION AND SPEND PLANS.—After consultation among the relevant agency heads to coordinate and de-conflict planned activities, but not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the USAGM CEO, in consultation with the OTF President, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans for funds made available by this Act for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, which shall include a description of safeguards established by relevant agencies to ensure that such programs are not used for illicit purposes: Provided, That the Department of State spend plan shall include funding for all such programs for all relevant Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development offices and bureaus.

(d) SECURITY AUDITS.—Funds made available pursuant to this section to promote Internet freedom globally may only be made available to support open-source technologies that undergo comprehensive security audits consistent with the requirements of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State to ensure that such technology is secure and has not been compromised in a manner detrimental to the interest of the United States or to individuals and organizations benefiting from programs supported by such funds: Provided, That the security auditing procedures used by such Bureau shall be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect current industry security standards.

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SEC. 7051. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support or justify the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, for assistance to eliminate torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by foreign police, military or other security forces in countries receiving assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER, COORDINATION, AND USE

SEC. 7052. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Andean Counterdrug Initiative'', and ''Andean Counterdrug Programs'' may be used for any other program and in any region.

(b) PROPERTY DISPOSAL.—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the equipment is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: Provided, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7063(b) of this Act, such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: Provided further, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis: Provided further, That funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the Working Capital Fund of the Department and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such aircraft.

(2) SCOPE.—The requirement and authorities of this subsection shall only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

(d) AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act shall be borne by the recipient country.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 7055 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall apply to this Act: Provided, That the date ''September 30, 2009'' in subsection (f)(2)(B) of such section shall be deemed to be ''September 30, 2021''.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7054. (a) EXTENSIONS.—The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b) (1) and (2) and 7090(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall apply to this Act.

(b) REPAYMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to seek to ensure that any loan will be repaid to the IMF before other private or multilateral creditors.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7055. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings ''Development Assistance'', ''International Disaster Assistance'', ''Complex Crises Fund'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', and ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance'') for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) CLARIFICATION.—Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interest of the United States.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 7056. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(1) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(2) assistance for any program, project, or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers' rights, as defined in section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: Provided, That the application of section 507(4)(D) and (E) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 2467(4)(D) and (E)) should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, and shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture; or

(3) any assistance to an entity outside the United States if such assistance is for the purpose of directly relocating or transferring jobs from the United States to other countries and adversely impacts the labor force in the United States.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 7057. (a) CONTRIBUTION.—Of the funds made available under the heading ''International Organizations and Programs'' in this Act for fiscal year 2022, $70,000,000 shall be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act for UNFPA, that are not made available for UNFPA because of the operation of any provision of law, shall be transferred to the ''Global Health Programs'' account and shall be made available for family planning, maternal, and reproductive health activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by UNFPA for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(d) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds made available by this Act for UNFPA may not be made available unless—

(1) UNFPA maintains funds made available by this Act in an account separate from other accounts of UNFPA and does not commingle such funds with other sums; and

(2) UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(1) Not later than 4 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that UNFPA is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that UNFPA plans to spend funds for a country program in the People's Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds UNFPA plans to spend in the People's Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7058. (a)(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' in this Act that are made available for bilateral assistance for global health programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law except for provisions under this section and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $760,000,000 shall be made available for family planning/reproductive health, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity or endangered species.

(2) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, directly supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: Provided, That any determination made pursuant to this paragraph must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—In order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements—

(A) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes);

(B) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to:

(i) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or

(ii) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning;

(C) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services;

(D) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the

health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method;

(E) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and

(F) not less than 60 days after the date on which the USAID Administrator determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), or (E) of this paragraph, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in subparagraph (D) of such paragraph, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency.

(4) NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING.—In awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (3).

(5) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term ''motivate'', as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options.

(6) INFORMATION.—Information provided about the use of condoms and modern contraceptives as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

(7) HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds available in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund established pursuant to section 525(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) may be made available for pharmaceuticals and other products for other global health, emerging infectious disease, and child survival activities to the same extent as HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, subject to the terms and conditions in such section: Provided, That the authority in section 525(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) shall be exercised by the Assistant Administrator for Global Health, USAID, with respect to funds deposited for such non-HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall include in the congressional budget justification an accounting of budgetary resources, disbursements, balances, and reimbursements related to such fund.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—

(1) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' shall be made available for global health security programs, which shall prioritize and accelerate efforts to strengthen public health capacity in countries where there is a high risk of emerging zoonotic and other infectious diseases and to support the collection, analysis, and sharing of data on unknown viruses and other pathogens: Provided, That not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the planned uses of such funds.

(2) EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.—If the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that an international infectious disease outbreak is sustained, severe, and is spreading internationally, or that it is in the national interest to respond to a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, not to exceed an aggregate total of $200,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''International Disaster Assistance'', ''Complex Crises Fund'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', and ''Millennium Challenge Corporation'' may be made available to combat such infectious disease or public health emergency, and may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for the purposes of this paragraph.

(3) EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND.—Up to $90,000,000 of the funds made available under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' may be made available for the Emergency Reserve Fund established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31): Provided, That such funds shall be made available under the same terms and conditions of such section.

(4) PANDEMIC FACILITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' may be made available for a contribution to an international financing mechanism for pandemic preparedness.

(5) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available by this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to the Wuhan Institute of Virology located in the City of Wuhan in the People's Republic of China.

GENDER EQUALITY

SEC. 7059. (a) WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT.—

(1) GENDER EQUALITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote gender equality in United States Government diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing the participation, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide.

(2) WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.—Funds appropriated by this Act are available to implement the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–428): Provided, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the implementation of such Act.

(3) GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY ACTION FUND.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $200,000,000 shall be made available for the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund.

(b) WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than $50,000,000 shall be made available for programs specifically designed to increase leadership opportunities for women in countries where women and girls suffer discrimination due to law, policy, or practice, by strengthening protections for women's political status, expanding women's participation in political parties and elections, and increasing women's opportunities for leadership positions in the public and private sectors at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(c) GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than $200,000,000 shall be made available to implement a multi-year strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in countries where it is common in conflict and non-conflict settings.

(2) Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are available to train foreign police, judicial, and military personnel, including for international peacekeeping operations, shall address, where appropriate, prevention and response to gender-based violence and trafficking in persons, and shall promote the integration of women into the police and other security forces.

(d) WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $150,000,000 should be made available to support a multi-year strategy to expand, and improve coordination of, United States Government efforts to empower women as equal partners in conflict prevention, peace building, transitional processes, and reconstruction efforts in countries affected by conflict or in political transition, and to ensure the equitable provision of relief and recovery assistance to women and girls.

(e) WOMEN AND GIRLS AT RISK FROM EXTREMISM AND CONFLICT.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $17,000,000 shall be made available to support women and girls who are at risk from extremism and conflict, and for the activities described in section 7059(e)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115–141): Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes, and shall be made available following consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7060. (a) BASIC EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—

(1) BASIC EDUCATION.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $950,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for the Nita M. Lowey Basic Education Fund, and such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided, That of the funds made available by this paragraph, $150,000,000 should be available for the education of girls in areas of conflict: Provided further, That section 7(a) of Public Law 115-56 shall be implemented by substituting ''the thirtieth day of June following'' for ''180 days after''.

(B) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for basic education programs, not less than $150,000,000 shall be made available for contributions to multilateral partnerships that support education.

(2) HIGHER EDUCATION.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than $250,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for higher education: Provided, That such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of such amount, not less than $35,000,000 shall be made available for new and ongoing partnerships between higher education institutions in the United States and developing countries focused on building the capacity of higher education institutions and systems in developing countries: Provided further, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of funds for such partnerships.

(b) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Development Assistance'', not less than $17,000,000 shall be made available for USAID cooperative development programs and not less than $31,500,000 shall be made available for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program.

(c) ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS.—

(1)(A) Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the provisions of this subsection, to support environment programs.

(B) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2)(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $400,000,000 shall be made available for biodiversity conservation programs.

(B) Not less than $125,000,000 of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available to combat the transnational threat of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(C) None of the funds appropriated under title IV of this Act may be made available for training or other assistance for any military unit or personnel that the Secretary of State determines has been credibly alleged to have participated in wildlife poaching or trafficking, unless the Secretary reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(D) Funds appropriated by this Act for biodiversity programs shall not be used to support the expansion of industrial scale logging or any other industrial scale extractive activity into areas that were primary/intact tropical forests as of December 30, 2013, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of each international financial institution (IFI) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any financing of any such activity.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each IFI that it is the policy of the United States to use the voice and vote of the United States, in relation to any loan, grant, strategy, or policy of such institution, regarding the construction of any large dam consistent with the criteria set forth in Senate Report 114–79, while also considering whether the project involves important foreign policy objectives.

(4) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $202,500,000 shall be made available for sustainable landscapes programs.

(5) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $294,200,000 shall be made available for adaptation programs, including in support of the implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

(6) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $268,500,000 shall be made available for renewable energy programs, including in support of carrying out the purposes of the Electrify Africa Act (Public Law 114–121) and implementation of the Power Africa initiative.

(d) FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than $1,100,000,000 shall be made available for food security and agricultural development programs to carry out the purposes of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–195): Provided, That funds may be made available for a contribution as authorized by section 3202 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246), as amended by section 3310 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334).

(e) MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $265,000,000 shall be made available to support the development of, and access to financing for, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that benefit the poor, especially women.

(f) PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', not less than $106,400,000 shall be made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally, including for the Program to End Modern Slavery, of which not less than $77,000,000 shall be from funds made available under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'': Provided, That funds made available by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' that are made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons should be obligated and programmed consistent with the country-specific recommendations included in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, and shall be coordinated with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State.

(g) RECONCILIATION PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Development Assistance'', not less than $25,000,000 shall be made available to support people-to-people reconciliation programs which bring together individuals of different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds from areas of civil strife and war: Provided, That the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, prior to the initial obligation of funds, on the uses of such funds, and such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That to the maximum extent practicable, such funds shall be matched by sources other than the United States Government: Provided further, That such funds shall be administered by the Center for Conflict and Violence Prevention, USAID.

(h) WATER AND SANITATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $475,000,000 shall be made available for water supply and sanitation projects pursuant to section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of which not less than $237,000,000 shall be for programs in sub-Saharan Africa, and of which not less than $17,000,000 shall be made available to support initiatives by local communities in developing countries to build and maintain safe latrines.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7061. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, each department, agency, or organization funded in titles I, II, and VI of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, including the Inter-American Foundation and the United States African Development Foundation, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2022, that provides details of the uses of such funds at the program, project, and activity level: Provided, That such plans shall include, as applicable, a comparison between the congressional budget justification funding levels, the most recent congressional directives or approved funding levels, and the funding levels proposed by the department or agency; and a clear, concise, and informative description/justification: Provided further, That operating plans that include changes in levels of funding for programs, projects, and activities specified in the congressional budget justification, in this Act, or amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act, as applicable, shall be subject to the notification and reprogramming requirements of section 7015 of this Act.

(b) SPEND PLANS.—

(1) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State or Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan for funds made available by this Act, for—

(A) assistance for Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Colombia, and countries in Central America;

(B) assistance made available pursuant to section 7047(d) of this Act to counter Russian influence and aggression, except that such plan shall be on a country-by-country basis;

(C) assistance made available pursuant to section 7059 of this Act;

(D) the Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Countering PRC Influence Fund;

(E) democracy programs, the Power Africa and Prosper Africa initiatives, and sectors enumerated in subsections (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of section 7060 of this Act;

(F) funds provided under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' for International Organized Crime and for Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights: Provided, That the spend plans shall include bilateral and global programs funded under such heading along with a brief description of the activities planned for each country; and

(G) the regional security initiatives described under this heading in section 7050 in Senate Report 116–126.

(2) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Department of the Treasury, International Affairs Technical Assistance'' in title III.

(c) CLARIFICATION.—The spend plans referenced in subsection (b) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—The congressional budget justification for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the date of submission of the President's budget for fiscal year 2023: Provided, That the appendices for such justification shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 10 calendar days thereafter.

(2) MULTI-YEAR AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall include in the congressional budget justification a detailed justification for multi-year availability for any funds requested under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'' and ''Operating Expenses''.

REORGANIZATION

SEC. 7062. (a) OVERSIGHT.—

(1) PRIOR CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act may not be used to implement a reorganization, redesign, or other plan described in paragraph (2) by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or any other Federal department, agency, or organization funded by this Act without prior consultation by the head of such department, agency, or organization with the appropriate congressional committees: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That any such notification submitted to such Committees shall include a detailed justification for any proposed action, including the information specified under section 7073 of the joint explanatory statement accompanying the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6): Provided further, That congressional notifications submitted in prior fiscal years pursuant to similar provisions of law in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be

deemed to meet the notification requirements of this section.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.—Pursuant to paragraph (1), a reorganization, redesign, or other plan shall include any action to—

(A) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize covered departments, agencies, or organizations, including bureaus and offices within or between such departments, agencies, or organizations, including the transfer to other agencies of the authorities and responsibilities of such bureaus and offices;

(B) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize the United States official presence overseas, including at bilateral, regional, and multilateral diplomatic facilities and other platforms; or

(C) expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service, Foreign Service, eligible family member, and locally employed staff workforce of the Department of State and USAID.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—Funds made available by this Act—

(1) under the heading ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State, and this responsibility shall not be delegated; and

(2) that are made available for the Office of Global Women's Issues shall be administered by the United States Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, Department of State, and this responsibility shall not be delegated.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7063. (a) FINANCIAL SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT.—Funds appropriated by this Act for the operations of the Department of State under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'' and ''Capital Investment Fund'' shall be made available to implement the recommendations contained in the Foreign Assistance Data Review Findings Report (FADR) and the Office of Inspector General (OIG) report entitled ''Department Financial Systems Are Insufficient to Track and Report on Foreign Assistance Funds'': Provided, That such funds may not be obligated for enhancements to, or expansions of, the Budget System Modernization Financial System, Central Resource Management System, Joint Financial Management System, or Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System until such updated plan is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That such funds may not be obligated for new, or expansion of existing, ad hoc electronic systems to track commitments, obligations, or expenditures of funds unless the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of State, has reviewed and certified that such new system or expansion is consistent with the FADR and OIG recommendations: Provided further, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an update to the plan required under section 7006 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31) for implementing the FADR and OIG recommendations.

(b) WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of State for payments to the Working Capital Fund may only be used for the service centers included in the Congressional Budget Justification, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2022: Provided, That the amounts for such service centers shall be the amounts included in such budget justification, except as provided in section 7015(b) of this Act: Provided further, That Federal agency components shall be charged only for their direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That prior to increasing the percentage charged to Department of State bureaus and offices for procurement-related activities, the Secretary of State shall include the proposed increase in the Department of State budget justification or, at least 60 days prior to the increase, provide the Committees on Appropriations a justification for such increase, including a detailed assessment of the cost and benefit of the services provided by the procurement fee: Provided further, That Federal agency components may only pay for Working Capital Fund services that are consistent with the purpose and authorities of such components: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) COMPLIANCE.—Not later than 45 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available to a Department of State bureau or office with responsibility for the management and oversight of such funds, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations, on an individual bureau or office basis, that such bureau or office is in compliance with Department and Federal financial and grants management policies, procedures, and regulations, as applicable.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—When making a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consider the capacity of a bureau or office to—

(A) account for the obligated funds at the country and program level, as appropriate;

(B) identify risks and develop mitigation and monitoring plans;

(C) establish performance measures and indicators;

(D) review activities and performance; and

(E) assess final results and reconcile finances.

(3) PLAN.—If the Secretary of State is unable to make a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit a plan and timeline detailing the steps to be taken to bring such bureau or office into compliance.

(d) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated in title I of this Act under the heading ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' may be made available for a new major information technology (IT) investment without the concurrence of the Chief Information Officer, Department of State.

(2) None of the funds appropriated in title I of this Act under the heading ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' may be used by an agency to submit a project proposal to the Technology Modernization Board for funding from the Technology Modernization Fund unless, not later than 15 days in advance of submitting the project proposal to the Board, the head of the agency—

(A) notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the proposed submission of the project proposal; and

(B) submits to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of the project proposal.

(3) None of the funds appropriated in title I of this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' may be used by an agency to carry out a project that is approved by the Board unless the head of the agency—

(A) submits to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of the approved project proposal, including the terms of reimbursement of funding received for the project; and

(B) agrees to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of each report relating to the project that the head of the agency submits to the Board.

(4) SPECIAL HIRING AUTHORITY.—The Department of State may offer compensated internships for not more than 52 weeks, and select, appoint, employ, and remove individuals in such compensated internships without regard to the provisions of law governing appointments in the competitive service.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7064. (a) AUTHORITY.—Up to $110,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act pursuant to or to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', may be used by the United States Agency for International Development to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948 and 3949).

(b) RESTRICTION.—The authority to hire individuals contained in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2023.

(c) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this section shall be the account to which the responsibilities of such individual primarily relate: Provided, That funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act in title II under the heading ''Operating Expenses''.

(d) FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.—Individuals hired and employed by USAID, with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3949), may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(e) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by USAID whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters, or man-made disasters subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be used by USAID to employ up to 40 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: Provided, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: Provided further, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

(g) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(h) SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED APPOINTMENTS.—Individuals hired pursuant to the authority provided by section 7059(o) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) may be assigned to or support programs in Afghanistan or Pakistan with funds made available in this Act and

prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONS IMPACTED BY EXTREMISM AND CONFLICT

SEC. 7065. (a) PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION FUND.—

(1) FUNDS AND TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', ''Peacekeeping Operations'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', not less than $125,000,000 shall be made available for the purposes of the Prevention and Stabilization Fund, as authorized by, and for the purposes enumerated in, section 509(a) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116–94), of which $25,000,000 may be made available for the Multi-Donor Global Fragility Fund authorized by section 510(c) of such Act: Provided, That such funds appropriated under such headings may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are made available for the Prevention and Stabilization Fund, not less than $10,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, including in Iraq and Syria, which shall be in addition to any other funds made available by this Act for such purposes: Provided, That such programs shall include components to develop local investigative and judicial skills, and to collect and preserve evidence and maintain the chain of custody of evidence, including for use in prosecutions, and may include the establishment of, and assistance for, transitional justice mechanisms: Provided further, That such funds shall be administered by the Special Coordinator for the Office of Global Criminal Justice, Department of State: Provided further, That funds made available by this paragraph shall be made available on an open and competitive basis.

(b) GLOBAL FRAGILITY ACT IMPLEMENTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to implement the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116–94): Provided, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a spend plan to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the use of funds made available by this Act for such purposes.

(c) GLOBAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available to the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), including as a contribution: Provided, That any such funds made available for the GCERF shall be made available on a cost-matching basis from sources other than the United States Government, to the maximum extent practicable, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL FINANCING FACILITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', $25,000,000 shall be made available for the Global Concessional Financing Facility of the World Bank to provide financing to support refugees and host communities: Provided, That such funds shall be in addition to funds allocated for bilateral assistance in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and may only be made available subject to prior to consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That such funds may be transferred to the Department of the Treasury.

DISABILITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7066. (a) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Development Assistance'' shall be made available for programs and activities administered by the United States Agency for International Development to address the needs and protect and promote the rights of people with disabilities in developing countries, including initiatives that focus on independent living, economic self-sufficiency, advocacy, education, employment, transportation, sports, political and electoral participation, and integration of individuals with disabilities, including for the cost of translation.

(b) MANAGEMENT, OVERSIGHT, AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—Of the funds made available pursuant to this section, 5 percent may be used by USAID for management, oversight, and technical support.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7067. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the United States Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title III of this Act and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7068. (a) NOTIFICATION.—None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the appropriate congressional committees are notified at least 15 days in advance.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS PLAN.—Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) TRANSITION OR OPERATING PLAN.—Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment fund under an existing Enterprise Fund, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the appropriate congressional committees.

EXTENSION OF CONSULAR FEES AND RELATED AUTHORITIES

SEC. 7069. (a) Section 1(b)(1) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(1)) shall be applied through fiscal year 2022 by substituting ''the costs of providing consular services'' for ''such costs''.

(b) Section 21009 of the Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations (division B of Public Law 116–136; 134 Stat. 592) shall be applied during fiscal year 2022 by substituting ''2020, 2021, and 2022'' for ''2020 and 2021''.

(c) Discretionary amounts made available to the Department of State under the heading ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' of this Act, and discretionary unobligated balances under such heading from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be transferred to the Consular and Border Security Programs account if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to sustain consular operations, following consultation with such Committees: Provided, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law.

(d) In addition to the uses permitted pursuant to section 286(v)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(2)(A)), for fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of State may also use fees deposited into the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account for the costs of providing consular services.

(e) Amounts repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or a concurrent resolution on the budget are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 1(f) of H.Res. 467 of the 117th Congress as engrossed on June 14, 2021.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

SEC. 7070. Of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, except for funds designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, up to $15,000,000 may be made available to provide protective services to former or retired senior Department of State officials or employees that the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, determines and reports to congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees, face a serious and credible threat from a foreign power or the agent of a foreign power arising from duties performed by such official or employee while employed by the Department: Provided, That such determination shall include a justification for the provision of protective services by the Department, including the identification of the specific nature of the threat and the anticipated duration of such services provided, which may be submitted in classified form, if necessary: Provided further, That such protective services shall be consistent with other such services performed by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security under 22 U.S.C. 2709 for Department officials, and shall be made available for an initial period of not more than 180 days, which may be extended for additional consecutive periods of 60 days upon a subsequent determination by the Secretary that the specific threat persists: Provided further, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees detailing the number of individuals receiving protective services and the amount of funds expended for such services on a case-by-case basis, which may be submitted in classified form, if necessary: Provided further, That for purposes of this section a former or retired senior Department of State official or employee means a person that served in the Department at the Assistant Secretary, Special Representative, or Senior Advisor level, or in a comparable or more senior position, and has separated from service at the Department: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this section are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes.

RESCISSIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7071. (a) ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made

available under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, $15,000,000 are rescinded.

(b) MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading ''Millennium Challenge Corporation'' from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, $515,000,000 are rescinded.

(c) PEACE CORPS.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading ''Peace Corps'' from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, $40,000,000 are rescinded.

(d) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, $5,000,000 are rescinded.

(e) RESTRICTION.—No amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1984 or a concurrent resolution on the budget.

ASSISTANCE FOR FOREIGN NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7072. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 104C the following:

''SEC. 104D ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.

''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation, or policy, in determining eligibility for assistance under sections 104, 104A, 104B, and 104C, a foreign nongovernmental organization—

''(1) shall not be ineligible for such assistance solely on the basis of health or medical services, including counseling and referral services, provided by such organization with non-United States Government funds if such services—

''(A) do not violate the laws of the country in which they are being provided; and

''(B) would not violate United States Federal law if provided in the United States; and

''(2) shall not be subject to requirements relating to the use of non-United States Government funds for advocacy and lobbying activities other than those that apply to United States nongovernmental organizations receiving assistance under this part.''.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022''.

SUPPORT FOR A ROBUST GLOBAL RESPONSE TO THE COVID–19 PANDEMIC

SEC. 7073. (a) UNITED STATES POLICIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)(2))) to use the voice and vote of the United States at the respective institution—

(A) to seek to ensure adequate fiscal space for world economies in response to the global coronavirus disease 2019 (commonly referred to as ''COVID–19'') pandemic through—

the suspension of all debt service payments to the institution; and

(ii) the relaxation of fiscal targets for any government operating a program supported by the institution, or seeking financing from the institution, in response to the pandemic;

(B) to oppose the approval or endorsement of any loan, grant, document, or strategy that would lead to a decrease in health care spending or in any other spending that would impede the ability of any country to prevent or contain the spread of, or treat persons who are or may be infected with, the SARS–CoV–2 virus; and

(C) to require approval of all Special Drawing Rights allocation transfers from wealthier member countries to countries that are emerging markets or developing countries, based on confirmation of implementable transparency mechanisms or protocols to ensure the allocations are used for the public good and in response the global pandemic.

(2) IMF ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS.—It is the policy of the United States to support the issuance of a special allocation of not less than 1,542,000,000,000 Special Drawing Rights so that governments are able to access additional resources to finance their responses to the global COVID–19 pandemic. The Secretary of the Treasury shall use the voice and vote of the United States to support the issuance, and shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to support the same.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to actively promote and take all appropriate actions with respect to implementing the policy goals of the United States set forth in paragraph (2) and shall post the instruction on the website of the Department of the Treasury.

TERMINATION.—This section shall have no force or effect after the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury submits to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report stating that the SARS–CoV–2 virus is no longer a serious threat to public health in any part of the world.

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

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am very proud, Mr. Speaker, to present the fiscal year 2022 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations bill for the first time as chairwoman of this critically important subcommittee. Indeed, it is an honor to be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the SFOPS bill which has been a key component of United States foreign policy since World War II.

The resources provided in this bill are based on the fundamental generosity of the American people, but they also protect and advance our national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. I commend the Biden-Harris administration and our chair, ROSA DELAURO, for recognizing the importance of the State and Foreign Operations budget, and I urge my colleagues to follow suit by supporting this bill.

With unprecedented levels of human suffering and so many complicated challenges around the world, the bill rightfully increases funding for global health and the prevention of future pandemics and for migration, refugee, and disaster assistance, and continues our support for key allies and partner organizations such as the United Nations. These are just a few of many ways the SFOPS bill meets urgent humanitarian needs, many of which have been exacerbated by the COVID–19 pandemic.

The COVID pandemic has caused significant economic and social harm. That is why the development investments in this bill are especially crucial as we strive to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, including eliminating extreme poverty, achieving an AIDS-free generation, and supporting efforts to build inclusive, equitable, and accountable societies for everyone.

Now, let me address directly some of the questions I have heard about what the SFOPS bill does and does not include.

To my friends who focus, as I do, on women's global health, the fiscal year 2022 SFOPS bill substantially increases funding for bilateral family planning for the first time in a decade to $760 million, which is an $185 million increase over last year. It also more than doubles our contribution to UNFPA to $70 million, which we know was completely cut off and politically scapegoated during the previous administration.

Just as important, the bill does not include previous years' policy riders like the harmful Helms amendment and the global gag rule which only served to undercut our programs' effectiveness and ability to provide women, especially women of color, around the world with comprehensive healthcare.

To our friends committed to fighting the climate crisis, this year's SFOPS bill provides a $1.6 billion contribution to the Green Climate Fund, which is the first direct appropriation that this House has provided for the fund. Along with an additional $1.4 billion for our other environmental programs, this bill invests $3 billion to combat the climate crisis which will help ensure that the United States resumes its leadership in this global fight and work in partnership with other countries.

To my friends who have requested increased funding for our own hemisphere, this year's bill includes a 25 percent increase for the Caribbean, including $10 million in new funding for projects in the Caribbean to promote inclusive economic growth.

The bill also includes $350 million more than last year for assistance to Central America, which is urgently needed in the Northern Triangle, to address the root causes of migration and to help combat corruption and impunity which are so endemic among local government officials. We all have met and are haunted by the experiences that migrants have conveyed to us despite all the odds about their dangerous journey across Mexico. We must do better so that the United States border is not their last and best hope for survival. That is why the House bill makes targeted investments in local communities through trusted NGOs while holding national governments accountable.

The bill also provides critical support for vulnerable communities in Africa and upholds our abiding commitments to the security of our allies, such as Israel, Jordan, Ukraine, and Colombia. Many of our partners continue to struggle with growing economic challenges at home resulting from conflicts in their region, migration, and the impact of COVID–19.

The SFOPS bill and report make clear our support for a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and we have increased assistance to the Palestinian people by $150 million over last year's bill and eased the burdensome requirements on the administration's ability to contribute to UNRWA.

Crucially, and of great importance to me, the bill also helps ensure that our Nation's diplomatic and development workforce reflects the diversity of the American people by increasing funding and providing authority and guidance to equip the Secretary of State and USAID administrator to make meaningful progress in increasing diversity and inclusion in the Nation's international affairs workforce.

Lastly, to my friends who passionately advocate for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, I share your goals and your values. The SFOPS bill may not solve all of the world's problems, but it certainly makes new and significant gains on many different fronts. We include new oversight and accountability requirements on our security assistance which will better align such aid with our national security policy before it is provided, and we provide support to civil society leaders around the world who are making their communities and societies more equitable and inclusive.

We also include $18 million for the Tibetan people. I especially want to thank our Speaker and good friend, Chairman MCGOVERN, for their work on this issue.

I have many more examples, but my time is limited. I will conclude by urging my colleagues to consider the very positive and considerable progress we have made in this year's SFOPS bill in reversing the devastating consequences from the last administration's foreign policy failures. Restoring American credibility and leadership on the world stage is no easy task, but this bill makes unequivocal commitments to diplomacy and development in addition to improving the lives and livelihoods of millions of people around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask your support of the SFOPS bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in opposition to the bill. At the outset, though, I want to congratulate our subcommittee chair on shepherding her very first bill to the House floor. The bill before us provides $62.2 billion for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs. That is a 12 percent increase, Mr. Speaker, over the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

The bill provides important funding for our national security, including $3.3 billion for Israel. The recent conflict between Israel and Hamas, and the looming shadow of Hezbollah and Iran, remind us all of the threats Israel faces to its security every day.

The fighting in Gaza stopped when it did, in part, due to the diplomatic efforts of Egypt. As Secretary of State Blinken told the committee, Egypt was vital to helping arrange the cease-fire and remains an essential partner for the United States in the region—Egypt.

While the bill maintains funding for Egypt at the current level, I strongly disagree with the additional conditions that this bill places on Egypt.

The bill continues critical funding for Jordan, supports countries facing Russian aggression, and provides resources to meet our commitments in the Indo-Pacific, including $300 million for the Countering Chinese Influence Fund.

The bill provides funding for Colombia, our good ally and friend, at last year's level. This is a critical moment for that country, and we should be doing all we can to support them. However, I regret that new conditions that this bill places could undermine our counternarcotics efforts, which are critical in Colombia.

Our programs there are in our own self-interest, especially given the amount of cocaine that still floods American streets and causes so much destruction in our communities back home.

Another drug problem sowing chaos back home is the opioid epidemic. The bill includes new language that directs the State Department to expand their current efforts to tackle the opioid crisis and better address this terrible problem.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I could stop there and say this is a good bill. Unfortunately, the spending increases outside of these critical areas are just too great, and the policy riders are too extreme.

First and foremost are changes made to the longstanding measures that protect the sanctity of life. These are commonsense provisions that have enjoyed bipartisan support for decades. Of greatest concern is the removal of the most important condition in any State-Foreign Operations bill, that no funds can be used to pay for abortion. The removal of that language is unprecedented, but it doesn't stop there.

The bill also includes a permanent prohibition of the Mexico City policy, weakens the Kemp-Kasten restrictions on coercive abortion, and increases funding to the U.N., among many other controversial changes.

Another tough pill for the American taxpayer to swallow is the more than $3 billion included in this bill for environmental programs that bring a high potential for duplication, wasteful complexity, and substantial oversight challenges.

The bill also increases funding for the United Nations and other international organizations while ignoring the need for long-overdue and desperately needed reforms.

The absence of conditions on the World Health Organization is particularly concerning, given what we all know about their complicity in covering up the COVID–19 outbreak.

Despite some areas of agreement, the unrestrained spending and unprecedented partisan riders require that I oppose this legislation. I, therefore, urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), our very distinguished chair who serves for the first time this year as the chair of the Appropriations Committee and has done a phenomenal job in helping us get this bill to the floor.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman. With both of us, this is a maiden voyage, so it is wonderful to be with her. I thank her for the work that she has done.

I thank our ranking member as well for the work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the past 4 years have seriously eroded our Nation's position in the world. Under President Trump, our government was more disruptive than constructive and more absent than present on the world stage. This has been especially true in the midst of the worst public health and economic crisis in a generation.

President Biden has made it clear that America is back. The State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs funding bill puts those words into action. It makes America stronger at home and respected again in the world. It restores American leadership by responding to global health threats, including the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. It addresses urgent humanitarian needs while confronting the climate crisis.

As we speak, the global pandemic is far from over. Around the world, we are still seeing over 400,000 new cases per

day and over 8,000 deaths. To confront this continuing crisis, this bill invests in global health and the prevention of future pandemics with $10.6 billion to support the health of families and global communities, including $1 billion in global health security to bolster the public health surveillance, detection, and response capabilities of countries around the world.

Given the global economic devastation wrought by the pandemic, this bill provides $8.5 billion to meet urgent humanitarian needs. It empowers women to build a brighter future for their families and communities by providing $760 million for family planning and $70 million for the United Nations Population Fund while repealing the restrictions that make it more difficult for women across the world to access safe and legal abortions.

Finally, this bill prepares us for the existential threat of climate change. It provides more than $3 billion to address the climate crisis and other environmental programs, including $1.6 billion for the Green Climate Fund.

With this bill, we are proving that America is back and ready to confront the biggest challenges facing our Nation and the world.

I thank Chairwoman LEE for her work, and I urge support for the bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 4373, the fiscal year 2022 State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

This bill has many fatal flaws, in spite of Republican efforts to improve it. The concerns raised during markup were not addressed, and many of the amendments we offered at the Rules Committee have not been made in order on the floor today.

I will begin with our list of major complaints. To put it simply, the spending level is too high, and the policies are too controversial.

This bill alone includes a 12 percent increase over current levels, with $3 billion directed into climate change programs like the Green Climate Fund. For the sake of generations to come, we can't afford to spend like this.

In addition to these unrealistic spending levels, the majority has made policy decisions that will complicate any attempts to come to a bipartisan agreement.

Most concerning, this bill includes alarming changes to longstanding language to protect the unborn. Language that prohibits foreign aid from being used to pay for abortions was dropped entirely.

The bill also includes other controversial changes, such as a permanent repeal of the Mexico City policy, which prohibits organizations who receive foreign assistance from performing abortions.

As the former chair of this subcommittee, I am very disappointed to see lifesaving global health activities put in jeopardy because of partisan politics. We must develop top-line spending levels that both sides can support, and we must agree to drop controversial policy provisions.

If we want to avoid a long-term continuing resolution or, worse, a government shutdown, we must get serious and do the work our constituents sent us here to do. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), my good friend.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I congratulate the gentlewoman on presenting her first bill as a cardinal on the Appropriations Committee. This is a long time coming, and it is a pleasure to work with her.

The bill invests in health and upholds American global values abroad.

The fiscal year 2022 State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill, in a historic move, removes the Helms amendment, which has prohibited safe abortions and healthcare services for poor and vulnerable women in low-income countries for decades. That is a significant decision and one that enables access to healthcare for millions of women across the globe.

I am pleased that this bill includes language to support countries, like Colombia, who have welcomed Venezuelans fleeing the humanitarian crisis. It also funds prodemocracy and human rights programs in Venezuela, as well as in Cuba. This funding is critical to ensure access to broadcasting and the internet in Cuba. These platforms will provide support to the Cuban people as they struggle for freedom and true self-governance.

Finally, this bill continues support for the critical U.S.-Israel partnership by fully funding U.S. security assistance to Israel and cooperative missile defense programs. Ensuring that Israel maintains her qualitative military edge is essential for stability in the Middle East and our own national security.

I truly thank Chairwoman LEE for working closely with me and others on this bill.

As we always say in the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Speaker, the spending decisions that we make are an expression of our values. This bill telegraphs that expression of our values, of America's values, and the strengths that we have, at the same time providing us the ability to provide assistance to millions of vulnerable people across the globe. I am proud to support it and to work with Chairwoman LEE going forward so we can see it become law.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, by executive order, President Biden reversed the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance policy, which was a reiteration and expansion of President Ronald Reagan's Mexico City policy. Announced by Ronald Reagan at a U.N. conference on population growth in Mexico City in 1984, hence its name, the policy was designed to ensure that U.S. taxpayer money was not funneled to foreign, nongovernmental organizations that perform or promote abortion.

My amendment, which was not made in order, would have inserted new text that reinstates the Mexico City policy which was rendered inoperative by the President, and it also would have taken out new pro-abortion language that says that no President in the future can promulgate any iteration of the Mexico City policy.

□ 1430

The Mexico City policy established pro-life safeguards; benign, humane conditions on global health assistance. For years, foreign nongovernmental organizations have been subsided and empowered by taxpayer funds—and let's not forget, this is grant money—to weaken, undermine, or reverse pro-life laws in other nations, especially in Africa, and to destroy the precious lives of unborn children.

The Mexico City policy mitigates U.S. taxpayer complicity in global abortion and underscores our deep commitment to protecting the weak and most vulnerable.

According to a recent Marist poll, 77 percent of Americans are opposed to using tax moneys to pay for abortions in other countries. Only 19 percent support it.

The Marist poll found that 55 percent of Democrats, 85 percent of Independents, and 95 percent of Republicans were against using taxpayer funds to pay for abortions in other countries.

U.S. foreign assistance, Mr. Speaker, and foreign entities that we fund with billions of dollars of grant money should consistently affirm, care for, and tangibly assist women and all children—all children, including unborn babies—regardless of their age or condition of dependency.

Second, Mr. Speaker, since 1973, the Helms amendment has prohibited using taxpayer funds to directly pay for abortions in other countries. Helms is the Hyde amendment for the rest of the world. The bill before us today, however, completely reverses the Helms amendment.

I had offered in Rules a second amendment that would have reinstated Helms. It was not made in order.

Taxpayers should not be forced to pay for child dismemberment, including severing arms and legs and actual decapitation of the baby with sharp knives, or deadly poisons or drugs like RU–486, which starves the baby to death.

Children alive but not yet born who are killed by abortion after 20 weeks or later experience excruciating suffering and pain. And until they are rendered

unconscious or dead by these hideous procedures, the baby feels the pain of every cut.

Years ago, Senator Biden said, and he wrote to constituents, that opposition to abortion funding would: ''Protect both the woman and her unborn child.''

He said: ''Those of us who are opposed to abortion''—again this is Joe Biden—''should not be compelled to pay for them.''

Finally, my amendment on the U.N. Population Fund was not made in order, as my good friend and colleague HAROLD ROGERS had said, this legislation weakens the Kemp-Kasten language significantly.

I would point out to my colleagues—because I offered the first amendment on this floor back in 1984 on the complicity of the U.N. Population Fund in forced abortion and forced sterilization in China. For over four decades, the U.N. Population Fund has vigorously supported, funded, defended, promoted, even celebrated the Chinese Communist Party's coercive population control program.

I met with the head of the Chinese program, Peng Peiyun, back in 1991 in Beijing, almost a 3-hour meeting.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Peng Peiyun told me over and over again, there is no coercion in the Chinese program, even though everyone who has followed it knows that there is, because she said the UNFPA was there, on the ground whitewashing and falsifying the truth.

We are missing maybe 60 million females, women of all ages now, because it has been a systematic extermination of the girl child in China. It is one of the reasons why human sex trafficking has exploded in China, because the girl child has been killed, exterminated, and the UNFPA has been at best silent on that issue, again, giving the Chinese Communist Party a clean bill of health.

Doubling the amount of money that was in previous bills from $35 million to $70 million while simultaneously weakening Kemp-Kasten trivializes these crimes against women and these crimes against children.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to respond to the gentleman from New Jersey and read a section of this bill.

It says: ''None of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, directly supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: Provided, That any determination made pursuant to this paragraph must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion.''

Finally, I will just say that Hart Research recently conducted a poll of Americans across the political spectrum and found that over 60 percent of the American public supports reproductive freedom for women.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES), who serves as a very valued member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee and has had tremendous input into this bill.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, and I thank Congresswoman DELAURO and Chairwoman LEE for their hard work and support of the priorities that I have included in this bill as it relates to the Central American region.

We must ensure our aid to Central America helps the people it is intended to help and advance our policy goals, including reducing migration.

My Republican colleagues yesterday noted that what we have done in the past is not working and has not worked, and I agree with them 100 percent.

The Trump administration turned a blind eye to corruption in the region and emboldened predatory, corrupt government officials.

For the last 4 years, we effectively looked at the symptoms and not at the systematic failures that forced the region's most vulnerable asset, their young people, to flee to our border.

So if Guatemalan President Giammattei truly does believe in the rule of law, he should show us with his actions. Recently, they have fired Francisco Sandoval. He needs to be reinstated. The Guatemalan people in Guatemala deserve a judicial sector and leaders with his credibility to advance his cases of corruption.

I am so glad to report that my priorities in this bill include restricting 75 percent of the funding that has gone to all three governments—El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala—to ensure that the money is actually reaching the people that it is intended.

Furthermore, we have never in the past restricted or put conditions on funding to their attorney general's office. In this bill, we have included an amendment that restricts all funding to the attorney general.

Our goal here is to reduce migration and to ensure that the young people in the region can see a future for themselves and take their governments back.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill. I thank our brand new congresswoman and her staff for the hard work that she has put before us in this committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to once again stand for life and to prevent American taxpayers from paying for abortion services overseas. Americans should never be forced to fund abortions against their conscience, period.

I have long supported the Hyde amendment, which prohibits taxpayer funding from paying for abortions domestically. Yesterday, I proudly spoke in support of this key pro-life protection, which the Democrats stripped from these appropriations packages.

Now, Democrats are trying to force Americans to foot the bill for abortions abroad. For decades, the Helms amendment has prohibited abortion services from being included in our Nation's foreign aid.

Driven by a radical agenda, Democrats and the Biden administration have removed this longstanding, commonsense prohibition from the State and Foreign Operations bill on the floor today.

To make it clear, congressional Democrats and the Biden administration are trying to force the American taxpayer to fund abortions in foreign nations.

The facts are on our side. Seventy-seven percent of Americans oppose using taxpayer dollars for this purpose. It is deeply disappointing, but not surprising, that Democrats are continuing to attack our pro-life values and Americans' fundamental conscience rights.

Taxpayers in Indiana and around the country should never be forced to bankroll abortion services here at home, and we most certainly should not be forced to bankroll abortions abroad.

This is a dangerous path of destruction. I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the Republican whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the bill, but I specifically want to talk about a provision that is being gutted that for decades has been bipartisan, Mr. Speaker, that is the Hyde amendment.

Back in the 1970s, when Henry Hyde came to Congress from Illinois, one of his main objectives was to protect life. He started on a quest to do that on a number of different fronts, and he ultimately found a bipartisan consensus put into law back in 1976 to say that no taxpayer funds should be used for abortion. It was actually something that Republicans and Democrats rallied around.

Since that time, every appropriations bill that has moved through Congress, for over 40 years, has included Hyde protections, until today.

This is a sad day when you see how the Democratic Party has changed from the party back then.

I want to read a quote, Mr. Speaker. This is from 1994. A prominent United States Senator said: ''Those of us who are opposed to abortion should not be compelled to pay for them.''

You know who said that? Joe Biden said that, Mr. Speaker.

Where is that Joe Biden today? Where is that Democratic Party today that has changed and moved so far away from those principles that were bipartisan? By the way, most Americans today, including many people who consider themselves pro-choice, think it is wrong to use taxpayer funds for abortion. Yet, this bill guts that decades-long tradition.

Again, I will read from Joe Biden himself. ''Those of us who are opposed to abortion should not be compelled to pay for them.''

Why would we be abandoning that decades-long tradition that is also held by most Americans across this country?

Not only, Mr. Speaker, are they gutting Hyde protections in this bill, they actually put millions of taxpayer dollars in this bill to fund Planned Parenthood facilities. So that is how far the party of old on the Democrat side has gone, to this Democrat socialist party that now supports taxpayer funding of abortion, including directly to the largest provider of abortions in America.

This must stop. We will fight to stop the gutting of the Hyde amendment and the break from this bipartisan tradition.

Before this process is over, let's get back to those principles that unite most Americans and should unite all of us in Congress, that no taxpayer funds should go to provide for abortions.

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

□ 1445

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this needs to be clarified for all Members who are listening.

The Kemp-Kasten language—is and has been—the law and has been supported in a bipartisan way for years, because we are so unalterably opposed to coercive population control. It says that we will not support any organization that supports or comanages a coercive population control program. The new language takes out ''supports and comanages'' and puts direct, ''directly involved with abortion.''

China is an absolutely closed society. It is run by a dictatorship under Xi Jinping. I have chaired 72 congressional hearings over the years on human rights in China, and many witnesses were women who have been forcibly abducted. Usually only the ones that escape and get here and become asylees and get asylum by our law here in the United States can speak out about it.

So how will you ever ascertain if it is ''direct'' because Xi Jinping is not going to let you in to investigate. We can't even get answers on Wuhan, and this is even more closed than that, quite frankly.

I do hope Members will realize this is a gutting of the Kemp-Kasten language. No matter how you feel about population control, we should be absolutely opposed to coercion. Nobody should be forced.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I urge a rejection of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, let me just say, in responding to Mr. SMITH, it is really long overdue to stop partisan attempts to scapegoat and score political points over UNFPA.

The fact remains that UNFPA vigorously opposes any and all coercive practices and only supports access to safe and voluntary family planning. Any suggestion to the contrary is simply false.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the resources and programs in this bill which provide us the unique opportunity to restore America's global leadership that has been missing in recent years.

Together we can address the greatest challenges facing the United States and provide vital support to the world's most vulnerable people.

I want to take a minute to just thank our staffs on both sides of the aisle. As a former staffer, I know how these bills get put together, the length of time that they put in, and the real forthright and straight-up honest negotiations, given our differences. I think the bill is a very good bipartisan bill, and I think it is, in many respects, due to our staffs' relationships and their respect for each other.

I specifically want to mention Craig Higgins and Erin Kolodjeski, Jason Wheelock, Jean Kwon, Marin Stein, Clelia Alvarado, Lacy Kilraine, Greg Adams, of course, in my office and Julie Nickson, Susan Adams, Jamie McCormick, John Muscolini, and all of the members of our staffs that haven't been mentioned, because I know a heck of a lot goes into this in terms of our support staff day and night and for their diligence and their brilliance and their respect for the process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3473. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, this year's State/Foreign Operations appropriations bill includes hundreds of billions of dollars in IMF giveaways to China, Russia, and state sponsors of terrorism. It's an abomination that the spending bill which funds our foreign policy priorities writes massive checks for America's adversaries.

Under this legislation, the Treasury Department would be required to support an allocation of more than one-and-a half trillion Special Drawing Rights (SDR)—trillion with a T. These SDRs represent no-strings-attached liquidity that will be lavished on some of the worst regimes in the world.

The Democrats' bill would send over $140 billion in hard currency to the Chinese government to use as it wishes. Russia would get its hands on nearly $60 billion. State sponsors of terrorism like Iran and Syria would find themselves with more than $17 billion in support that they can use to kill civilians and destabilize the world, while Venezuela and Belarus would receive billions more.

Like last year, House Democrats have included these dollars for dictators in the base text of this bill so that it can't be struck. They're so ashamed of financing America's adversaries that they don't want to require their Members' votes on this issue to be public. Perhaps they suspect that their Members don't want billions in hard currency going to the Chinese Communist Party, Vladimir Putin, and the ayatollahs.

There are responsible ways to help the world address the COVID–19 pandemic without showering billions on genocidal regimes and other human rights abusers—this is not it.

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

Each further amendment printed in part D of House Report 117–110 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 7 of House Resolution 567, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time after debate for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of House Report 117–110, 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 Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 567, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) to offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 32, 33, 35, and 36, printed in part D of House Report 117–110, offered by Ms. LEE of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

Page 28, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

Page 30, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BRENDAN F. BOYLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 30, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000)(increased by $1,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 221, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA OF ARIZONA

Page 15, line 3, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 15, line 3, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

Page 2, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 3, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 6, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 26, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 275, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 26, line 14, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. KIM OF NEW JERSEY

Page 28, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $8,000,000)''.

Page 30, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $8,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO OF ARIZONA

Page 129, line 15, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

Page 6, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 16, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 17, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 17, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MS. MANNING OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 6, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $100,000,000)(increased by $100,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under ''International Military Education and Training'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may be made available for assistance for Azerbaijan.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Page 3, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 33, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY OF WISCONSIN

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to create, procure, or display any map that depicts Taiwan, Kinmen, Matsu, Penghu, Wuciou, Green Island, or Orchid Island as part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

Page 224, beginning line 10, strike '', including offices of Attorneys General''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of amendments en bloc No. 1 and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me just thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for these amendments. Now I would like to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), our ranking member. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in support of the amendments, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendments en bloc contains a number of good proposals by both sides of the aisle. I want to highlight just a few.

It includes language offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) to increase funding for the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs. This will help ensure that this office has resources we need to ensure that U.S. citizens unlawfully or wrongfully detained abroad receive priority attention from our government.

It also includes a provision supported by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) that is in support of our close friend and partner Taiwan. At a time when the Chinese Communist Party has Taiwan in its crosshairs, we need to do all we can to support our democratic friends on that island. I, therefore, urge Members to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, my amendment, amendment No. 5, seeks to draw attention to the need to resolve the significant delays in passport services at the Department of State.

The COVID–19 pandemic has wreaked havoc on international travel. According to the Department of State's Passport Services, Americans who submit new passport applications today may not receive their new passports for another 18 weeks, well into the fall.

Even customers who pay an additional fee for expedited service may not receive their passports for another 12 weeks.

In response, the State Department's Passport Services recommends Americans planning to travel internationally apply for a passport at least 6 months in advance.

These delays are simply unacceptable.

In North Carolina's Sixth Congressional District, my constituents have been unable to travel to visit family, to seek important medical care, and to conduct important business meetings.

It is essential that Congress send the message loud and clear. We must have better service on passports. We need to address passport delays so that Americans can get their passports in a timely manner.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, my amendment, which is included in this en bloc, would prohibit the use of any funds to create, procure, or display any map which depicts Taiwan as part of the People's Republic of China.

This is a commonsense measure. As we all know, Taiwan has never been part of Communist China.

The Taiwanese people elect their own leaders, raise their own Armed Forces, conduct their own foreign policy, and maintain their own international trade agreements.

By every measure, Taiwan is a sovereign, democratic, and independent country. Any claims to the contrary are simply false.

Since the 1970s, America's so-called One China policy has acknowledged Beijing's bogus argument that Taiwan is part of Communist China.

This is a dishonest policy, and it is one that America should abandon.

While we cannot end this policy with my amendment today, we can at least require honest maps that stop perpetuating the One China lie.

Communist China is Communist China, Mr. Speaker, and Taiwan is Taiwan. I ask for a ''yes'' vote on the amendment.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of my amendment demanding action in response to the Havana syndrome incidents affecting Americans around the world.

The recent string of mysterious attacks on U.S. diplomats and personnel, often called Havana syndrome, is a serious threat to our national security.

Having spoken directly with individuals impacted, I know these attacks are having lasting and detrimental impacts on the health of our Nation's public servants.

I stand here today to call for a robust, interagency response, one that reflects the severity and urgency of the situation.

The State Department must play an active role in this response, share relevant information with Congress, particularly the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and make sure all affected personnel receive prompt and appropriate care. It is our duty to ensure our public servants get the care and answers they deserve.

As a former Federal employee, I intend to keep pressing the administration to better protect our diplomats and Federal employees serving at home and abroad.

I know firsthand their commitment to their missions, their devotion to our country, and the promises we have made to them.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this cause.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER).

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment to highlight the urgent humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.

We have taken action with the ALLIES legislation to make sure that the persons who have assisted us as drivers and interpreters find a pathway to freedom, but conditions for others are quite trying at this time.

Conditions for women, civil society, journalists, human rights defenders, and others continue to deteriorate, with vulnerable Afghans facing threats of violence and death, and heightened restrictions in Taliban-controlled areas.

Many Afghans are so terrified for their lives and their children's safety that they will not leave their homes. A recent wave of targeted slayings, more than 700 killed and 540 wounded in 2020, represents a 45 percent increase from 2019. The number of women killed doubled between 2012 and 2020.

The withdrawal of U.S. troops and the raging expansion of Taliban territorial offenses in our wake requires urgent action. Our failure to help those who help us and those who are in the crosshairs of the Taliban would, frankly, make us complicit in any further bloodshed.

That is why I have introduced this amendment, and I am introducing today the Improving Access for Afghan Refugees Act, to provide vulnerable Afghans with priority 2 refugee status to expand access to our refugee system.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill because we do have a moral obligation to do so.

□ 1500

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I urge support of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I reiterate my support for the amendment, and urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this En Bloc Amendment to H.R. 4373, the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for FY2022, which incorporates Jackson Lee Amendments Nos. 15, 16, and 17.

I thank the Rules Committee for making these amendments in order and State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee Chair DELAURO for including them in this En Bloc Amendment.

Jackson Lee Amendments No. 15 and No. 16 have been approved several times by the relevant subcommittee, made in order by the Rules Committee, and adopted by the full House; Jackson Lee Amendment No. 17, while being offered for the first time, makes a very important contribution to the health and safety of the global community.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 16 will designate $1,000,000 to combat the trafficking of endangered species.

The amendment makes a good bill better by providing a $1 million focus to combat the transportation of the remains of endangered species, to confront the transport of the remains of killed endangered species.

The brutal killing of Cecil the lion after being lured off a protected preserve was an indication that we needed to do more to protect endangered species at risk of being killed.

At that time, I introduced and sought the support of my colleagues as original cosponsors of my legislation, Cecil the Lion Endangered and Threatened Species Act of 2015.

This bill sought to strengthen partner countries' capacity in , countering wildlife trafficking and designating major wildlife countries for protection.

The Jackson Lee Amendment No. 16 is again offered in the same spirit: to prohibit the taking and transportation of any endangered and threatened species as a trophy to the United States.

Currently, the Endangered Species Act does not protect most wildlife animals killed. At this point, we can choose to make wise decisions that will sustain the global population, or we can ignore the warning signs.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 16 is one that the House has strongly supported in the past because it would bring greater awareness and protection to these beautiful and vital populations that are too often taken for granted, by allowing this amendment to address the senseless trafficking in trophy killings of all endangered and threatened species.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 15 provides funds to be allocated for Global Health Programs to the fight against the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.

I have been a dedicated champion against this practice for a long while, working closely with former Congressman JOE CROWLEY of New York to introduce legislation targeted at supporting the elimination of this ludicrous practice of mutilating young women.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

This practice is rooted in gender inequality and is often linked to other elements of gender-based violence and discrimination, such as child marriage and recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of women and girls.

Unfortunately, this means an estimated 200 million girls and women alive today have been victims of FGM/C, with girls 14 and younger representing 44 million of those who have been cut.

For example, consider that around the world, at least five girls are mutilated/cut every hour and more than 3 million girls are estimated to be at risk of FGM/C, annually.

The impacts of FGM/C on the physical health of women and girls can include bleeding, infection, obstetric fistula, complications during childbirth and death.

Other significant barriers to combatting the practice of FGM/C include the high concentration in specific regions associated with several cultural traditions, that is not tied to any one religion.

According to UNICEF, FGM/C is reported to occur in all parts of the world, but is most prevalent in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Due to the commonality of this practice many migrants to the U.S. bring the practice of FGM/C with them, increasing the importance of combatting FGM/C abroad.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 15 prioritizes funding for foreign assistance to combat Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), an internationally recognized violation of the human rights of girls and women comes to an end.

Finally, I thank the Rules Committee for making in order, and Chairwoman LEE for including in this En Bloc Amendment, Jackson Lee Amendment No. 17, which increases and decreases the Global Health Programs fund by $1,000,000 to emphasize the national commitment for USAID to provide unused vaccines that would otherwise be destroyed to countries in need around the world.

Increasing the availability to those countries in need of superfluous but life-saving vaccines is what a great nation does; not only is it the right thing to do, but it also builds goodwill and rebuilds important global relations that were ruptured by the previous Administration.

With the spread of Covid–19 variants on the rise, Jackson Lee Amendment No. 17 will help our neighbors in this hemisphere, and our friends and allies around the world cope with this ongoing global public health crisis.

I urge all members to vote for the En Bloc Amendment and the underlying legislation, H.R. 4373, the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, my amendment will direct $4,000,000 within the International Border and Water Commission to clarify the responsibility for the operations and maintenance of the International Outfall Interceptor (IOI). This is in addition to, and separate from, the funding that currently exists for the long overdue repairs to the IOI.

The International Outfall Interceptor is the infrastructure that transports wastewater from Sonora, Mexico and Arizona to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The IOI pipeline covers approximately 8.5 miles. Under a 1944 water utilization treaty,

Mexico can treat water in the United States. The International Border and Water Commission is tasked with managing international infrastructure negotiations and operates the Nogales International Sanitation Project.

On average, 92 percent of the water treated daily at the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant is from Mexico and 8 percent from the surrounding community.

Unfortunately, due to damage and aging infrastructure, the International Outfall Interceptor needs costly and urgent repairs. Wastewater constantly emerges from the IOI and pollutes surrounding rivers and streams. Rains carry the polluted stormwater into Nogales, Arizona and exposes downstream populations to extraordinary public health risk.

In 2017, I called on the Governor of Arizona to commence the Disaster Declaration process for the State of Arizona to secure immediate federal assistance to remedy and prevent raw sewage exposure to Arizona residents.

Every year during the monsoon season the health of residents along the Arizona southern border are put at risk, due to this ongoing issue. While Arizona residents are very familiar with this issue, other communities along the United States—Mexico border experience similar health risks due to similar issues.

The IBWC recently awarded a contract to initiate the urgent repairs of more than 5 miles of the deteriorating pipeline using existing funds from the $34.2 million IBWC has already allocated. My amendment further directs $4,000,000 within the International Border and Water Commission to clarify the responsibility to sustain the operations and maintenance of the International Outfall Interceptor (IOI).

This has been an ongoing international issue that impacts the safety and well-being of communities across Southern Arizona. In the past, Senators and Member of Congress on both sides of the aisle of the Arizona delegation have collaborated to remedy the situation.

I would like to thank the Chairwoman and the committee for their work on this bill. I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this amendment, and I would urge all my colleagues to support this amendment. We must finally find a solution to protect the health of residents along the United States—Mexico border.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER). Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 567, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) to offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 4, 12, 13, 21, 24, 29 and 34, printed in part D of House Report 117–110, offered by Ms. LEE of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. CLOUD OF TEXAS

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

PROHIBITION ON MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for United States membership in or contributions to the World Health Organization.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN OF WISCONSIN

Page 10, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $307,592,800)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

Page 51, beginning on line 1, strike ''*Provided further*, That section 5(f) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286c(f)) shall not apply to any loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the PRGT or other special purpose vehicle of the IMF on or prior to September 30, 2031:''.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. LUETKEMEYER OF MISSOURI

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any Federal department or agency by this Act may be used to make assessed or voluntary contributions on behalf of the United States to or for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or the Green Climate Fund.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 263, beginning line 2 and ending line 7, strike the proviso.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. ROY OF TEXAS

Page 261, line 2, after the $70,000,000 dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $70,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK

Page 14, beginning on line 3, strike the colon and all that follows through line 12 and insert a period.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to amendments en bloc No. 2, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment includes changes to the bill that I believe would be counterproductive, and I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of the amendments en bloc. Madam Speaker, the amendments en bloc before us includes seven amendments that would significantly improve the quality of this bill.

It includes an amendment that would prohibit funding to the U.N. Population Fund and strike funding for family planning and reproductive health. I am gravely concerned about the longstanding pro-life provisions that were stripped from the bill this fiscal year, all of them. Allowing the bill to proceed without protections for the unborn, like those in this amendment, is unprecedented and a direct hit to the sanctity of life around the world.

Also included in this en bloc is an amendment that would prohibit contributions to various climate organizations, such as the Green Climate Fund. The underlying bill provides over $3 billion for climate change programs, including nearly $2 billion for ill-advised contributions to international climate funds. At a time when American families continue to struggle to make ends meet and foreign aid is under great scrutiny, proposing such politically motivated misuses of taxpayer funding adds insult to injury.

The en bloc also includes an amendment that would prohibit funds for U.S. membership and/or contributions to the World Health Organization. The underlying bill, as currently written, includes no reforms of the WHO, even though they are complicit in covering up the COVID–19 pandemic. Without necessary safeguards in place to improve WHO transparency, American taxpayer funds should not be used for this organization.

Similarly, the amendments en bloc includes a proposal to reduce funding for the Contributions to International Organizations account. The base bill includes an increase for international organizations, but without conditions or requirements for reform, this is simply too much funding.

The amendments included in this amendment give the bill a far greater chance of being signed into law. It includes longstanding pro-life provisions that enjoy support from the majority of the American public and commonsense safeguards to ensure taxpayer dollars are used in the most efficient manner.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members to refrain from trafficking the well while other Members are under recognition.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman LEE for yielding and for her great work on this bill. Madam Speaker, all I can start with saying is my, my, my. It is not enough that Republicans are trying to block safe, legal abortions in every nook and cranny on Earth, now they want to defund the world's finest health agency and cut funding for family planning.

For those who don't follow it, the UNFPA is the United Nations' sexual and reproductive health agency. Here is what it does: It supports reproductive healthcare for women and youth in

more than 150 countries, home to more than 80 percent of the world's population; it supports the health of pregnant women as well as reliable access to modern contraceptives and the training of thousands of healthcare workers; it supports the prevention of gender-based violence, including the abandonment of female genital mutilation; and it supports the prevention of teen pregnancy complications and efforts to end child marriage.

I want to make it very clear, UNFPA has never supported forced abortions anywhere. Where I have heard that, it is a lie.

This en bloc also seeks to cut family planning. Are you kidding? Really?

You are trying to stop abortions, and then my friends on the other side of the aisle think you are going to stop it by stopping access to contraception and blocking the work of healthcare providers who deliver reproductive care? To me that is just crazy, Madam Speaker. Crazy, crazy, crazy.

Madam Speaker, I have said this before, and I say this again, for women and their families to be safe, for communities to be prosperous, for the world to be peaceful, women must succeed. And that means they have to be healthy, free from sexual violence, and free to make their own personal decisions about whether and when to become a parent.

I oppose the amendments en bloc, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TONY GONZALES).

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, as you know, our ally Israel was forced to defend itself in May from Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic jihad, who over the course of 11 days indiscriminately fired over 4,000 rockets from Gaza into Israel.

My motion to recommit would provide $1 billion to Israel to replenish and maintain its Iron Dome defense system.

We must continue to stand with our ally Israel. We must continue to show that the United States believes in the right to existence and defend themselves. We must do everything within our power to ensure they are equipped to defend against these heinous attacks and defeat these terrorists.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS).

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose my colleague Congresswoman CLAUDIA TENNEY's amendment No. 34, which would maintain the arbitrary 25 percent cap on U.S. contributions to U.N. peacekeeping operations.

I recently introduced legislation, the U.S. Commitment to Peacekeeping Act that would, among other things, permanently repeal this cap and ensure that the United States is fulfilling its commitments to the United Nations.

As someone who used to work at the U.N. Department of Peace Operations, I know firsthand how the cap and resulting arrears have harmed our interests. It damages our standing and credibility at the U.N. making it difficult to effectively advocate for human rights.

It reduces our ability to conduct proper oversight and accountability through needed reforms, something my colleagues on both sides of the aisle agree is important.

It also impairs peacekeeping missions' ability to operate and delays funding to peacekeepers.

All of this makes it harder for the United States to advocate for and secure its interests. In order to fully lead on the global stage, we need to fully commit to our international obligations.

Tenney amendment No. 34 is counterproductive. I oppose it in the strongest terms, and urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting these efforts to weaken our standing at the U.N. and around the world.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman BARBARA LEE and her team for putting together such a robust State-Foreign Operations bill.

I think this was a major achievement.

I come here as the co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, and I am extremely pleased to see $50 million in assistance to help bolster Armenia's ongoing democratic and economic transformations.

This unprecedented commitment in funding will go a long way in helping continue economic governance and rule of law reforms while further strengthening America's strategic partnership with this young democracy.

The language included in this bill also helps address the humanitarian needs in Artsakh as a result of the 44-day war perpetrated by Azerbaijan and Turkey last fall and directs an additional $2 million for demining programs.

I also thank Chairman MCGOVERN for his steadfast commitment to the Armenian people and share my appreciation for the cosponsors of my amendment, which will pass as part of this package.

This amendment prevents U.S. security funding to Azerbaijan through the International Military Education and Training, IMET, and Foreign Military Financing, FMF, programs, which is sorely needed to combat Azerbaijan's aggression in the region.

Let me be clear, Madam Speaker, this bill sends a clear signal that we will not aid or tolerate authoritarian regimes that threaten peace and security, especially when those actions are aimed at a fellow democracy.

Again, I thank Chairwoman LEE. I know she has been a supporter of the Armenian people for many years. I have been to her district to see some of the Armenian Americans who really love her.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. One of the reasons that I oppose this amendment is because it proposes to eliminate all funding for family planning.

Now, a woman's ability to thrive is dependent on her health and participation in society. The House bill we are considering will improve her opportunities.

Let me review what countless studies have already shown: reproductive health services prevent unintended pregnancies, maternal deaths, and abortions; reduce rates of infant and child mortality; empower women to stay in school and join the workforce; create stronger and healthier families; and improve economies.

But as we sit here today, more than 200 million women around the world still lack access to modern contraceptives. If we want to build on the self-reliance of countries, one of the most cost-effective measures is to increase access to family planning.

Attacks on women's health must stop.

Now, to oppose family planning and contraceptives and birth control, then to oppose abortions, that doesn't make any sense. Of course, my colleague from Florida said it very clearly, that it is just downright crazy.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to this en bloc amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 567, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) to offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 18, 25, 26, 28, 30, and 31, printed in part D of House Report 117–110, offered by Ms. LEE of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 3, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 48, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,500,000)''.

Page 52, line 21, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 33, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 15, line 3, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 15, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 2, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. JACOBS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 42, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,0000)(increased by $10,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 3, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

Page 28, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 44, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

Page 3, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000) (increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 122, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 2, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)(increased by $10,000,000)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of amendments en bloc No. 3. Let me first thank my colleagues for raising these important issues.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS).

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this en bloc package and thank the gentlewoman for including my amendment today.

Madam Speaker, before coming to Congress, I served at the State Department working on countering and preventing violent extremism and addressing the real drivers behind it. What we know is that it is not possible to solely rely on security assistance and military tools to counter violent extremism. In fact, one of the common drivers of local recruitment into these extremist groups is abuses by state security forces.

When the United States provides security assistance to militaries tasked with countering violent groups, we need to acknowledge the possible consequences and ensure that the assistance we do provide is not going to people who will abuse their own citizens and, in turn, exacerbate the very problem we are seeking to address in the first place. We need to properly allocate resources to actually address the drivers of violence and conflict, which means more funding to efforts like the Global Fragility Act.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on these efforts.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this amendments en bloc contains several measures that could have enjoyed broad support. Unfortunately, it also includes several amendments that some on our side are unable to accept. One is by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR), which would transfer funds from foreign military financing to the development assistance account.

At a time when the United States is facing serious national security challenges around the globe, including from China and Russia, we should be increasing U.S. security assistance rather than holding it flat or, worse yet, reducing it to increase an account that this bill already increases by 15 percent.

We simply face too many challenges to be cutting national security funding at this time.

Madam Speaker, finally, I also need to mention the self-executing manager's amendment offered by our distinguished subcommittee chair relating to the expansion of global currency reserves by the International Monetary Fund. This amendment would require the Secretary of the Treasury to support the issuance of an additional $2.1 trillion of special drawing rights, an IMF reserve asset, to all member countries of the fund. This is in addition to a whopping $650 billion that was already issued earlier this year.

This is a highly controversial proposal that appears to run counter to other administration policies, including claims of prioritizing efforts to counter the maligned influence of Russia and China.

This plan could result in many billions in additional reserves being sent to the world's most notorious dictatorships and state sponsors of terror, such as Iran, Venezuela, Russia, and China.

Not only does this unwise scheme go against the stated goals and objectives of the White House, but it also could hinder Treasury's efforts to penalize and pressure these malign state actors through extensive U.S. sanction regimes.

Why go to all the trouble of putting in place and enforcing these sanctions when this proposal for the IMF to issue trillions in additional liquidity could significantly undercut years of pressure carefully designed to advance our national interest?

Madam Speaker, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendments en bloc, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment in order to increase and decrease funds in the State Department to highlight the need for stronger congressional oversight, robust human rights measures, and transparency in U.S. arms sales to countries.

The fact of the matter is, despite leaky laws in place, the United States has quietly trained and armed actors who eventually engage in human rights abuses all over the world through a State Department program known as direct commercial sales.

This program allows the State Department to sell up to $100 to $300 million in military training, weapons, and services without so much as notifying Congress.

It was through this policy that the U.S. provided paramilitary training to Saudi operatives that later went on to kill Jamal Khashoggi, as well as for the sales of arms later used in the abduction and killing of more than 300 Colombians in the May 2021 protests over labor rights.

The U.S. must stop arming and funding human rights violators. We must have stronger congressional oversight, robust human rights standards, and transparency in all U.S. arms sales.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I would like to talk about this bill overall, as well as potential amendments to the bill.

Above all, this time around, after the massive increase of spending due to COVID, I think we ought to look as to whether this budget is frugal and whether the increases in the budget are actually necessary.

I am going to address the line in the budget for international organizations, contributions to international organizations. The bill, as proposed on the floor today, is a 10 percent increase over last year. A lot of that money is going to the United Nations, a body that seems to delight in being critical of the United States and a body in which the clear majority of members operate governments in which you would not want to live there at all, human rights abuses and otherwise.

In any event, I think we should go back to the last en bloc. There is an amendment in there. Rather than increase the amount to these international organizations by 10 percent, decrease the amount by 10 percent.

We are putting so much pressure on the value of the dollar, so much debt on our children and grandchildren.

The idea of going back, not to a draconian level, but the idea of going back to somewhere between where we were in 2019 and 2020, not a radical number, I think would be prudent.

I think, in this line as well as other lines of the budget, we should be looking to hold things about even or a mild step back, not another massive 10 percent increase, which will largely fund an organization that takes delight in making fun of the United States and the freedoms that we have.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished subcommittee chair for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the en bloc, which includes my important amendment highlighting the United States' continued enabling of the Saudi Arabia-led coalition's ongoing blockade of Yemen.

The war in Yemen is now in its sixth year, and it is clear that there is no military solution to the conflict.

While the Biden administration announced earlier this year that it would limit U.S. involvement in the conflict, it has never been authorized by Congress, and more needs to be done.

This begins by pushing for an end to the Saudi blockade of Yemen, which has exacerbated what continues to be the world's worst humanitarian crisis, with at least 400,000 Yemeni children facing starvation and potential death.

The blockade limits delivery of food, fuel, and other critical supplies to the Yemeni people. This is unconscionable when Yemen is already facing the devastation of civil war and an ongoing public health crisis caused by COVID.

Madam Speaker, we have to do better. I encourage my colleagues to support this en bloc to send a message that the blockade of Yemen needs to end.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS).

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment, which affirms President Biden's budget request of $2 million for the purposes of supporting the planning for the 2025 World Expo in Osaka, Japan.

My amendment sheds light on a win-win situation for both our country and my home State of Minnesota.

When I took my oath of office 2½ years ago, my team and I set out on an ambitious goal to visit every city and town in Minnesota's Third District within the first 6 months of my service to listen and learn from the local leaders who know our community best because I believe representation begins with listening.

In the city of Bloomington, home of the famous Mall of America, we learned that city leaders were determined to bring the eyes of the world to Minnesota by bidding for host city of the 2027 World Expo, and there is good news. I am proud to share with you that Bloomington was selected as the United States' designee to compete on the world stage for hosting rights.

Bloomington, the Twin Cities metro area, the State of Minnesota, and the United States will benefit from showcasing American innovation on the world stage. With the funds highlighted in this amendment, we will ensure that Bloomington has the financial support it needs to put the full strength of American ingenuity on display.

I want to take a moment to thank the city of Bloomington, Global Minnesota, and the entire Minnesota delegation for supporting efforts like these. This is how democracy should work, Democrats and Republicans in Congress working together with constituents and government agencies to craft legislation to benefit localities and our entire country.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with the Biden administration, just as we did with the Trump administration, to bring the World Expo home to Minnesota.

□ 1530

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, for more than 2 weeks, we have seen the horrors of repression taking place on the island of Cuba by the communist regime.

Let me tell you, I am outraged that the Democratic majority refused to make in order two amendments, bipartisan amendments, which I cosponsored, that were led by two of my Democratic colleagues who, by the way, are passionate about the cause of a free Cuba and the freedom of the Cuban people.

The Murphy amendment would have provided an additional $7.5 million in democratic assistance to support the free flow of information to the island in this moment.

The Sires amendment would have provided an additional $15 million to USAGM for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, at a time when the Cuban people had their internet cut.

They are struggling with this incredible oppression: getting murdered, getting killed, getting dragged out of their homes. The fact that we are inadequately funding radio broadcasting to the island is hard to accept and hard to believe. It is disgraceful.

Now, while the Cuban people are risking everything for freedom, the Democrat majority refused to allow these amendments to even be debated here on the floor of the House.

I want to thank the Republican leadership and our Conference for their steadfast support for years for the cause of a free Cuban.

But I want to thank those Democratic colleagues who are true defenders of freedom in the cause of the Cuban people: Representatives MURPHY, WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and SIRES, who fought hard to try to get these amendments here on the floor.

As I stated in full committee, it is unconscionable that in this moment when the Cubans are doing everything they can, and they have hit the streets and they are getting bludgeoned and murdered and imprisoned, that this majority would not even allow those amendments to be heard on the floor of the House.

Madam Speaker, history will remember those who stood with the cause of freedom, freedom for the Cuban people, and those who aligned themselves with the oppressive murderous regime that represses them now and for more than 62 years.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for her leadership and for including my amendment in the en bloc.

Madam Speaker, as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I travel around the world and hear so many of our diplomats emphasize the importance of balancing development, diplomacy, and defense. But in so many places, I don't see that balance.

My amendment is about restoring balance to our foreign policy by moving away from military assistance and arms sales and toward development and addressing the root causes of conflict.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, first of all, let me just say I am very proud of the resources and programs in this bill,

which provide us the unique opportunity to restore America's global leadership that has been missing in recent years.

Together, we can address the greatest challenges facing the United States and provide vital support to the world's most vulnerable people.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these amendments en bloc and the underlying bill.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this En Bloc Amendment to H.R. 4373, the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for FY2022, which incorporates Jackson Lee Amendments Nos. 15, 16, and 17.

I thank the Rules Committee for making these amendments in order and State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee Chair DeLauro for including them in this En Bloc Amendment.

Jackson Lee Amendments No. 15 and No. 16 have been approved several times by the relevant subcommittee, made in order by the Rules Committee, and adopted by the full House; Jackson Lee Amendment #17, while being offered for the first time, makes a very important contribution to the health and safety of the global community.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 16 will designate $1,000,000 to combat the trafficking of endangered species.

The amendment makes a good bill better by providing a $1 million focus to combat the transportation of the remains of endangered species, to confront the transport of the remains of killed endangered species.

The brutal killing of Cecil the lion after being lured off a protected preserve was an indication that we needed to do more to protect endangered species at risk of being killed.

At that time, I introduced and sought the support of my colleagues as original cosponsors of my legislation, Cecil the Lion Endangered and Threatened Species Act of 2015.

This bill sought to strengthen partner countries' capacity in countering wildlife trafficking and designating major wildlife countries for protection.

The Jackson Lee Amendment No. 16 is again offered in the same spirit: to prohibit the taking and transportation of any endangered and threatened species as a trophy to the United States.

Currently, the Endangered Species Act does not protect most wildlife animals killed. At this point, we can choose to make wise decisions that will sustain the global population, or we can ignore the warning signs.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 16 is one that the House has strongly supported in the past because it would bring greater awareness and protection to these beautiful and vital populations that are too often taken for granted, by allowing this amendment to address the senseless trafficking in trophy killings of all endangered and threatened species.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 15 provides funds to be allocate funds provided for Global Health Programs to the fight against the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.

I have been a dedicated champion against this practice for a long while, working closely with former Congressman Joe Crowley of New York to introduce legislation targeted at supporting the elimination of this ludicrous practice of mutilating young women.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

This practice is rooted in gender inequality and is often linked to other elements of gender-based violence and discrimination, such as child marriage and recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of women and girls.

Unfortunately, this means an estimated 200 million girls and women alive today have been victims of FGM/C, with girls 14 and younger representing 44 million of those who have been cut.

For example, consider that around the world, at least five girls are mutilated/cut every hour and more than 3 million girls are estimated to be at risk of FGM/C, annually.

The impacts of FGM/C on the physical health of women and girls can include bleeding, infection, obstetric fistula, complications during childbirth and death.

Other significant barriers to combatting the practice of FGM/C include the high concentration in specific regions associated with several cultural traditions, that is not tied to any one religion.

According to UNICEF, FGM/C is reported to occur in all parts of the world, but is most prevalent in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Due to the commonality of this practice many migrants to the U.S. bring the practice of FGM/C with them, increasing the importance of combatting FGM/C abroad.

Jackson Lee Amendment #15 prioritizes funding for foreign assistance to combat Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), an internationally recognized violation of the human rights of girls and women comes to an end.

Finally, I thank the Rules Committee for making in order, and Chairwoman LEE for including in this En Bloc Amendment, Jackson Lee Amendment No. 17, which increases and decreases the Global Health Programs fund by $1,000,000 to emphasize the national commitment for USAID provide unused vaccines that would otherwise be destroyed to countries in need around the world.

Increasing the availability to those countries in need of superfluous but life-saving vaccines is what a great nation does; not only is the right thing to do, but it also builds goodwill and rebuilds important global relations that were ruptured by the previous Administration.

With the spread of Covid–19 variants on the rise, Jackson Lee Amendment No. 17 will help our neighbors in this hemisphere, and our friends and allies around the world cope with this ongoing global public health crisis.

I urge all members to vote for the En Bloc Amendment and the underlying legislation, H.R. 4373, the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4373 is postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd , one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 208. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 West Main Street, Suite 102 in Tupelo, Mississippi, as the ''Colonel Carlyle 'Smitty' Harris Post Office''.

H.R. 264. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1101 Charlotte Street 111 Georogetown South Carolina, as the ''Joseph Hayne Rainley Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 772. A act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 229 Minnetonka Avenue South in Wayzata, Minnesota, as the ''Jim Ramstad Post Office''.

H.R. 1002. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to authorize the debarment of certain registrants, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 452. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Wilie O'Ree, in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to hockey, inclusion, and recreational opportunity.

S. 503. An act to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to allow States to use incentive payments available under the child support enforcement program to improve parent-child relationships, increase child support collections, and improve outcomes for children by supporting parenting time agreements for noncustodial parents in uncontested agreements, and for other purposes.

S. 566. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Srvice located at 42 Main Street in Slatersville, Rhode Island, as the ''Specialist Matthew R. Turcotte Post Office''.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 110–315, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, announces the appointment of the following individual to be a member of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity:

Michael Poliakoff of Virginia vice Anne Neal of Wisconsin.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 567, I call up

the bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117–110 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 4346

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, $1,714,996,045, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, $34,949,640, including: Office of the Speaker, $10,036,950, including $35,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, $3,565,870, including $15,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, $10,036,950, including $17,500 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, $2,962,080, including $5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, $2,684,990, including $5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Republican Conference, $2,831,400; Democratic Caucus, $2,831,400: Provided, That such amount for salaries and expenses shall remain available from January 3, 2022 until January 2, 2023.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, $774,400,000.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN MEMBER OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 120 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2019 (2 U.S.C. 5322a) for the compensation of interns who serve in the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, $15,435,000, to remain available through January 2, 2023: Provided, That notwithstanding section 120(b) of such Act, an office of a Member of the House of Representatives may use not more than $35,000 of the allowance available under this heading during legislative year 2022.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2020 (2 U.S.C. 5106) for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices, $438,000, to remain available through January 2, 2023: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, $240,500 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, to be allocated among such offices by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and $197,500 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Minority Floor Leader.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE STANDING, SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEE OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113(a)(1) of this Act for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of standing, special, and select committees (other than the Committee on Appropriations), $1,943,910, to remain available through January 2, 2023: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, $971,955 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, and $971,955 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Chair, in consultation with the ranking minority member, of the Committee on House Administration.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113(a)(2) of this Act for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the Committee on Appropriations, $345,584, to remain available through January 2, 2023: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, $172,792 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, and $172,792 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Chair, in consultation with the ranking minority member, of the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, $167,101,000: Provided, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2022, except that $3,100,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended for committee room upgrading.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, $29,917,250, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: Provided, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2022.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, $288,480,800, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including the positions of the Chaplain and the Historian, and including not more than $25,000 for official representation and reception expenses, of which not more than $20,000 is for the Family Room and not more than $2,000 is for the Office of the Chaplain, $36,500,000, of which $9,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages and the Office of Emergency Management, and including not more than $3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, $27,695,000, of which $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer including not more than $3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, $193,187,800, of which $30,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Whistleblower Ombuds, $1,250,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, $5,019,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, $1,912,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian, $2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, and not more than $1,000 for official representation and reception expenses, $2,134,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, $3,600,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, $12,625,000, of which $2,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Interparliamentary Affairs, $934,000; for other authorized employees, $624,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, $399,984,861, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, $1,555,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, $190,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, contractor support for actuarial projections, and other applicable employee benefits, $356,000,000, to remain available until March 31, 2023, except that $25,000,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended; salaries and expenses for Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery, $23,812,861, of which $6,000,000 shall remain available until expended; transition activities for new members and staff, $5,895,000, to remain available until expended; Wounded Warrior Program and the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program, $9,294,000, to remain available until expended; Office of Congressional Ethics, $1,738,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, $1,500,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MODERNIZATION INITIATIVES ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the House of Representatives Modernization Initiatives Account established under section 115 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2021 (2 U.S.C. 5513), $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That disbursement from this account is subject to approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: Provided further, That funds provided in this account shall only be used for initiatives recommended by the Select Committee on Modernization or approved by the Committee on House Administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT

SEC. 110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for ''HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES'' shall be available only for fiscal year 2022. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for fiscal year 2022 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) As used in this section, the term ''Member of the House of Representatives'' means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE TO LEASE VEHICLES

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to make any payments from any Members' Representational Allowance for the leasing of a vehicle, excluding mobile district offices, in an aggregate amount that exceeds $1,000 for the vehicle in any month.

CYBERSECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 112. The head of any Federal entity that provides assistance to the House of Representatives in the House's efforts to deter, prevent, mitigate, or remediate cybersecurity risks to, and incidents involving, the information systems of the House shall take all necessary steps to ensure the constitutional integrity of the separate branches of the government at all stages of providing the assistance, including applying minimization procedures to limit the spread or sharing of privileged House and Member information.

ALLOWANCES FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE COMMITTEE OFFICES

SEC. 113. (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF ALLOWANCES.—There are established for the House of Representatives the following allowances:

(1) An allowance which shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of a standing, special, or select committee of the House (other than the Committee on Appropriations).

(2) An allowance which shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the Committee on Appropriations.

(b) BENEFIT EXCLUSION.—Section 104(b) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5321(b)) shall apply with respect to an intern who is compensated under an allowance under this section in the same manner as such section applies with respect to an intern who is compensated under the Members' Representational Allowance.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term ''intern'', with respect to a committee of the House, has the meaning given such term with respect to a Member of the House of Representatives in section 104(c)(2) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5321(c)(2)).

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS.—Section 101(c)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993 (2 U.S.C. 5507(c)(2)) is amended by inserting after '''Allowance for Compensation of Interns in Member Offices','' the following: '''Allowance for Compensation of Interns in House Appropriations Committee Offices', 'Allowance for Compensation of Interns in House Standing, Special and Select Committee Offices',''.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding fiscal year.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, $4,203,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, $12,059,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including:

(1) an allowance of $3,500 per month to the Attending Physician;

(2) an allowance of $2,500 per month to the Senior Medical Officer;

(3) an allowance of $900 per month each to three medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician;

(4) an allowance of $900 per month to 2 assistants and $900 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and

(5) $2,880,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, $4,063,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, $1,580,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay, and Government contributions for health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other applicable employee benefits, $480,454,000 of which overtime shall not exceed $52,970,000 unless the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate are notified, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or a duly authorized designee.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, the awards program, postage, communication services, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and not more than $5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, $123,514,000, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or a duly authorized designee: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2022 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

FLSA OVERTIME COMPENSATION INCLUDED AS BASIC PAY OF MEMBERS OF CAPITOL POLICE

SEC. 114. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8331(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (I), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon;

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following:

''(J) with respect to a member of the Capitol Police, overtime pay received on or after the date of enactment of this subparagraph for overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) by operation of section 102(a)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1302(a)(1)), for up to an amount equal to 50 percent of any annual statutory maximum in overtime pay for customs officers set pursuant to section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1));''; and

(4) in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (J) (as added by paragraph (3)), by striking ''subparagraphs (B) through (I) of this paragraph'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (B) through (J) of this paragraph,''.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 8415 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(o)(1) No part of overtime pay (as described in section 8331(3)(J)) paid to a member of the Capitol Police shall be treated as basic pay for purposes of any computation of an annuity under this section, unless, before the date of the separation on which entitlement to annuity is based, the separating individual has completed at least 15 years of service (whether performed before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this subsection).

''(2) If the condition under paragraph (1) is met, then any amounts received by the individual in the form of such overtime pay shall (for the purposes referred to in paragraph (1)) be treated as basic pay, but only to the extent that such amounts are attributable to service performed on or after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and only to the extent of the percentage allowable, which shall be determined as follows:

"If the total amount of service performed, on or after the date of enactment of this subsection:	***Then, the percentage allowable is:***
Less than 4 years	*50*
At least 4 but less than 8 years	*75*
At least 8 years	*100.*

''(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, 100 percent of all amounts received as overtime pay (as described in section 8331(3)(J)) shall, to the extent attributable to service performed on or after the date of the enactment of this subsection, be treated as basic pay for purposes of computing—

''(A) an annuity under section 8452; and

''(B) a survivor annuity under subchapter IV, if based on the service of an individual who dies before separating from service.''.

(2) INFORMATION.—Not less than once every year following the date of enactment of this section, the United States Capitol Police shall provide information to the Office of Personnel Management for the purposes of carrying out this section and the amendments made by this section, including information used to determine the normal-cost percentage (as that term is defined in section 8401 of title 5, United States Code).

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The second instance of subsection (s) (relating to physician comparability allowance) of section 8339 of title 5, United States Code, is redesignated as subsection (t).

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the operation of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, $8,000,000, of which $2,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2023, and of which not more than $1,000 may be expended on the certification of the Executive Director in connection with official representation and reception expenses.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, including not more than $6,000 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, $60,953,000: Provided, That the Director shall use not less than $500,000 of the amount made available under this heading for (1) improving

technical systems, processes, and models for the purpose of improving the transparency of estimates of budgetary effects to Members of Congress, employees of Members of Congress, and the public, and (2) to increase the availability of models, economic assumptions, and data for Members of Congress, employees of Members of Congress, and the public.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for all necessary expenses for surveys and studies, construction, operation, and general and administrative support in connection with facilities and activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol including the Botanic Garden; electrical substations of the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; including furnishings and office equipment; including not more than $5,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, $154,915,000, of which $8,527,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

CAPITOL BUILDING

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, $43,397,000, of which $12,899,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, $15,437,000, of which $2,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, $193,407,000, of which $27,900,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which $93,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the restoration and renovation of the Cannon House Office Building: Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading, $9,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the House Office Building Fund established under section 176(d) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017, as added by section 101(3) of the Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2017 (Public Law 114–254; 2 U.S.C. 2001 note).

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Publishing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, $119,601,000, of which $29,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That not more than $10,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2022.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, $103,578,000, of which $70,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND SECURITY

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of buildings, grounds and security enhancements of the United States Capitol Police, wherever located, the Alternate Computing Facility, and Architect of the Capitol security operations, $62,031,000, of which $32,800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

BOTANIC GARDEN

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, $28,824,000, of which $14,100,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That, of the amount made available under this heading, the Architect of the Capitol may obligate and expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance, care and operation of the National Garden established under section 307E of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146), upon vouchers approved by the Architect of the Capitol or a duly authorized designee.

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

For all necessary expenses for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, $26,094,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

NO BONUSES FOR CONTRACTORS BEHIND SCHEDULE OR OVER BUDGET

SEC. 115. None of the funds made available in this Act for the Architect of the Capitol may be used to make incentive or award payments to contractors for work on contracts or programs for which the contractor is behind schedule or over budget, unless the Architect of the Capitol, or agency-employed designee, determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Library's catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; information technology services provided centrally; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, $548,317,000, and, in addition, amounts credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2022 under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150), shall remain available until expended: Provided, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than $18,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses, including for the Overseas Field Offices: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, $9,661,000 shall remain available until expended for the Teaching with Primary Sources program: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, $1,419,000 shall remain available until expended for upgrade of the Legislative Branch Financial Management System: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, $250,000 shall remain available until expended for the Surplus Books Program to promote the program and facilitate a greater number of donations to eligible entities across the United States: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, $3,831,000 shall remain available until expended for the Veterans History Project to continue digitization efforts of already collected materials, reach a greater number of veterans to record their stories, and promote public access to the Project: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, $10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the Library's Visitor Experience project, and may be obligated and expended only upon approval by the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and by the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $1,500,000 (in addition to funds previously appropriated for de-acidification) shall remain available until September 30, 2024, for the continued phase-out and retirement of the de-acidification preservation program.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, $98,038,000, of which not more than $38,004,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2022 under sections 708(d) and 1316 of title 17, United States Code: Provided, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That not more than $6,969,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2022 under sections 111(d)(2), 119(b)(3), 803(e), and 1005 of such title: Provided further, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than $44,974,000: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than $17,100,000 is for modernization initiatives, of which $10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided further, That not more than $100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an ''International Copyright Institute'' in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: Provided further, That not more than $6,500 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any provision of chapter 8 of title 17, United States Code, any amounts made available under this heading which are attributable to royalty fees and payments received by the Copyright Office pursuant to sections 111, 119, and chapter 10 of such title may be used for the costs incurred in the administration of the Copyright Royalty Judges program, with the exception of the costs of salaries and benefits for the Copyright Royalty Judges and staff under section 802(e).

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, $131,770,000: Provided, That no part of such amount may be used

to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate: Provided further, That this prohibition does not apply to publication of non-confidential Congressional Research Service (CRS) products: Provided further, That a non-confidential CRS product includes any written product containing research or analysis that is currently available for general congressional access on the CRS Congressional Intranet, or that would be made available on the CRS Congressional Intranet in the normal course of business and does not include material prepared in response to Congressional requests for confidential analysis or research.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PRINT DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), $61,227,000: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, $650,000 shall be available to contract to provide newspapers to blind and print disabled residents at no cost to the individual.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

REIMBURSABLE AND REVOLVING FUND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 116. (a) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2022, the obligational authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed $292,430,000.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

GIFTS

SEC. 117. (a) REVISING AUTHORITIES OF LIBRARIAN TO ACCEPT GIFTS.—The first undesignated paragraph of section 4 of the Act entitled ''An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes'', approved March 3, 1925 (2 U.S.C. 160), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''and'' before ''(3) gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement''; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: ''; and (4) gifts or bequests of securities or other personal property.'';

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting ''of money'' after ''bequests'';

(3) in the third sentence, by striking ''enter them'' and inserting ''enter the gift, bequest, or proceeds''; and

(4) by inserting after the second sentence the following new sentence: ''In the case of a gift of securities, the Librarian shall sell the gift and provide the donor with such acknowledgment as needed for the donor to substantiate the gift.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding fiscal year.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ORDERS UNDER TASK AND DELIVERY ORDER CONTRACTS

SEC. 118. (a) CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS.—An order issued under a task order contract or a delivery order contract (as such terms are defined in section 4101 of title 41, United States Code) entered into by the Librarian of Congress may not increase the scope, period, or maximum value of the contract under which the order is issued. The scope, period, or maximum value of the contract may be increased only by modification of the contract.

(b) EXCEPTIONS FROM ADVERTISING REQUIREMENT.—Section 6102 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.—Section 6101 of this title does not apply to a procurement made against an order placed under a task order contract or a delivery order contract (as such terms are defined in section 4101 of this title) entered into by the Librarian of Congress.''.

(c) PROTESTS.—

(1) PROTEST NOT AUTHORIZED.—A protest to an order described in subsection (a) filed pursuant to the procedures in subchapter V of chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code, is not authorized unless such protest—

(A) is an objection on the basis that the order is in violation of subsection (a); or

(B) concerns an order valued in excess of $10,000,000.

(2) JURISDICTION OVER PROTESTS.—Notwithstanding section 3556 of title 31, United States Code, the Comptroller General shall have exclusive jurisdiction of a protest authorized under paragraph (1)(B).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding fiscal year.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For authorized publishing of congressional information and the distribution of congressional information in any format; publishing of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and publishing, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, $80,184,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: Provided further, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: Provided further, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading ''Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund'' no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That notwithstanding sections 901, 902, and 906 of title 44, United States Code, this appropriation may be used to prepare indexes to the Congressional Record on only a monthly and session basis.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of the public information programs of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications in any format, and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, $34,020,000: Provided, That amounts of not more than $2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for the preceding two fiscal years to depository and other designated libraries: Provided further, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading ''Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund'' no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND

For payment to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund, $11,345,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology development and facilities repair: Provided, That the Government Publishing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund: Provided further, That not more than $7,500 may be expended on the certification of the Director of the Government Publishing Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses: Provided further, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: Provided further, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: Provided further, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: Provided further, That activities financed through the Business Operations Revolving Fund may provide information in any format: Provided further, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund and the funds provided under the heading ''Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents'' may not be used for contracted security services at Government Publishing Office's passport facility in the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Government Accountability Office, including not more than $12,500 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States Code; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), (6), and (8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), (6), and (8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United

States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, $729,262,000: Provided, That, in addition, $38,900,000 of payments received under sections 782, 791, 3521, and 9105 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants: Provided further, That payments hereunder to the Forum may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER TRUST FUND

For a payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund for financing activities of the Open World Leadership Center under section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), $6,000,000: Provided, That funds made available to support Russian participants shall only be used for those engaging in free market development, humanitarian activities, and civic engagement, and shall not be used for officials of the central government of Russia.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

CONVERSION OF OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER TO CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

SEC. 119. (a) CONVERSION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—Section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER'' and inserting ''CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP'';

(B) by amending paragraph (1) of subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the legislative branch of the Government an office to be known as the 'Congressional Office for International Leadership' (the 'Office').''; and

(C) in paragraph (2) of subsection (a), by striking ''The Center'' and inserting ''The Office''.

(2) PURPOSE; GRANT PROGRAM; APPLICATION.—Section 313(b) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1151(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Center'' and inserting ''the Office'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the Center'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Office'';

(C) in paragraph (3)(C)(iii), by striking ''the Center'' and inserting ''the Office'';

(D) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking ''the Center'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Office''; and

(E) in paragraph (4)(B)(iv), by striking ''the Center'' and inserting ''the Office''.

(3) TRUST FUND.—Section 313(c) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1151(c)) is amended—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the 'Congressional Office for International Leadership Fund' (the 'Fund'), which shall consist of amounts which may be appropriated, credited, or transferred to it under this section.''; and

(B) by striking ''the Center'' each place it appears in paragraphs (2) and (3)(B) and inserting ''the Office''.

(4) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—Section 313(d) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1151(d)) is amended by striking ''the Center'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Office''.

(5) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—Section 313(e) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1151(e)) is amended by striking ''the Center'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Office''.

(b) PARTICIPATION OF EMERGING CIVIC LEADERS OF ELIGIBLE FOREIGN STATES.—Section 313(b) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1151(b)) is amended by striking ''political leaders'' each place it appears in paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting ''political and civic leaders''.

(c) REFERENCES IN LAW.—Any reference in any law, rule, or regulation—

(1) to the Open World Leadership Center shall be deemed to refer to the Congressional Office for International Leadership; and

(2) to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund shall be deemed to refer to the Congressional Office for International Leadership Fund.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE; TRANSITION.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on or after the later of October 1, 2021, or the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SERVICE OF CURRENT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The individual serving as the Executive Director of the Open World Leadership Center as of the day before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed by the Librarian of Congress to serve as the Executive Director of the Congressional Office for International Leadership.

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund established under section 116 of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1105), $430,000.

TITLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2022 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

RATES OF COMPENSATION AND DESIGNATION

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 (46 Stat. 32 et seq.) is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: Provided, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

COSTS OF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FINANCIAL MANAGERS COUNCIL

SEC. 205. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed $2,000.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS

SEC. 206. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 207. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol in this Act may be used to eliminate or restrict guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and Senate, unless through regulations as authorized by section 402(b)(8) of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2242(b)(8)).

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

LIMITATION ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

SEC. 208. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation for a high or moderate impact information system, as defined for security categorization in the National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, ''Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems'' unless the agency, office, or other entity acquiring the equipment or system has—

(1) reviewed the supply chain risk for the information systems against criteria developed by NIST to inform acquisition decisions for high or moderate impact information systems within the Federal Government;

(2) reviewed the supply chain risk from the presumptive awardee against available and relevant threat information provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other appropriate agencies; and

(3) in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other appropriate Federal entity, conducted an assessment of any risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage associated with the acquisition of such telecommunications equipment for inclusion in a high or moderate impact system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or the Russian Federation.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire a high or moderate impact information system reviewed and assessed under subsection (a) unless the head of the assessing entity described in subsection (a) has—

(1) developed, in consultation with NIST and supply chain risk management experts, a mitigation strategy for any identified risks;

(2) determined, in consultation with NIST and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that the acquisition of such telecommunications equipment for inclusion in a high or moderate impact system is in the vital national security interest of the United States; and

(3) reported that determination to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in a manner that identifies the telecommunications equipment for inclusion in a high or moderate impact system intended for acquisition and a detailed description of the mitigation strategies identified in paragraph (1), provided that such report may include a classified annex as necessary.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

SEC. 209. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities or other official government activities.

PLASTIC WASTE REDUCTION

SEC. 210. All agencies and offices funded by this Act that contract with a food service provider or providers shall confer and coordinate with such food service provider or providers, in consultation with disability advocacy groups, to eliminate or reduce plastic waste, including waste from plastic straws, explore the use of biodegradable items, and increase recycling and composting opportunities.

LIMITATION ON COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS FOR MEMBERS

SEC. 211. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4501) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during fiscal year 2022.

AUTHORITY TO HIRE INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE DEFERRED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS PROGRAM

SEC. 212. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an entity may use amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act to pay the compensation of an officer or employee without regard to the officer's or employee's immigration status if the officer or employee has been issued an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program of the Secretary of Homeland Security, established pursuant to the memorandum from the Secretary of Homeland Security entitled ''Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion with Respect to Individuals Who Came to the United States as Children'', dated June 15, 2012.

ANNUAL RATE OF PAY FOR PERSONNEL OF CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OFFICES

SEC. 213. (a) OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—

(1) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—Section 1 of the Act entitled ''An Act to fix the annual rates of pay for the Architect of the Capitol and the Assistant Architect of the Capitol'' (2 U.S.C. 1802) is amended to read as follows:

''SECTION 1. COMPENSATION.

''The compensation of the Architect of the Capitol shall be at an annual rate equal to the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule.''.

(2) DEPUTY ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—Section 1203(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1805(b)), as redesignated by section 701(b) of Public Law 116–260 (134 Stat. 2154), is amended to read as follows:

''(b) COMPENSATION.—The Deputy Architect of the Capitol shall be paid at an annual rate of pay equal to the highest total rate of pay for the Senior Executive Service under subchapter VIII of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, for the locality involved.''.

(3) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR VISITOR SERVICES .—Section 202(d) the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2212(d)) is amended by striking ''the annual rate of pay of the Deputy Architect of the Capitol'' and inserting ''an annual rate of pay equal to the highest total rate of pay for the Senior Executive Service under subchapter VIII of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, for the locality involved''.

(b) CHIEF OF THE CAPITOL POLICE.—Subsection (c) of the first section of the Act entitled ''An Act to establish by law the position of Chief of the Capitol Police, and for other purposes'' (2 U.S.C. 1902) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) The annual rate of pay for the Chief of the Capitol Police shall be equal to the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to pay periods beginning on or after the later of October 1, 2021, or the date of enactment of this Act.

REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE UNITED STATES CAPITOL STATUARY

SEC. 214. (a) REMOVAL AND STORAGE.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Architect of the Capitol—

(1) shall remove all Confederate statues and Confederate busts from any area of the United States Capitol which is accessible to the public; and

(2) shall remove the bust of Roger Brooke Taney; the statue of Charles Brantley Aycock; the statue of John Caldwell Calhoun; and the statue of James Paul Clarke from any area of the United States Capitol, which is accessible to the public.

(b) STORAGE OF STATUES.—In the case of any statue removed under subsection (a), the Architect of the Capitol shall keep such statue in storage until the Architect and the State which provided the statue arrange for the return of the statue to the State.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) CONFEDERATE STATUE.—In this section, the term ''Confederate statue'' means a statue which was provided by a State for display in the United States Capitol under section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (2 U.S.C. 2131), including a replacement statue provided by a State under section 311 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 2132), which depicts—

(A) any individual who served voluntarily at any time as a member of the armed forces of the Confederate States of America or of the military forces of a State while the State was in rebellion against the United States; or

(B) any individual who served as an official in the government of the Confederate States of America or of a State while the State was in rebellion against the United States.

(2) CONFEDERATE BUST.—In this section, the term ''Confederate bust'' means a bust which depicts an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1).

SEC. 215. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States owes its deepest gratitude to those United States Capitol Police and Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department officers who valiantly protected the United States Capitol, Members of Congress, and staff on January 6, 2021.

(b) PLAQUE.—The Architect of the Capitol shall obtain an honorific plaque listing the names of all of the United States Capitol Police and Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department officers who served at the United States Capitol in response to the attack on January 6, 2021, and shall place the plaque at a permanent location on the western front of the United States Capitol.

(c) COMPILATION OF LIST OF NAMES.—

(1) COMPILATION.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall jointly compile a list of the United States Capitol Police and Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department officers whose names should be included on the plaque under this section.

(2) SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS INCLUDED.—The list compiled under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following individuals:

(A) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.—Commander Robert Glover; Commander Ramey Kyle.

(B) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT FIRST DISTRICT.—Lieutenant George Donigian; Sergeant Nicholas Imbrenda; Sergeant Kyle Kimball; Sergeant Jayson Cropper; Sergeant Gavin Nelson; Sergeant Bernard Grimsley; Officer Michael Fanone; Officer James Albright; Officer Katherine Lieto; Officer Steven Cobb; Officer Vincent Biscoe; Officer Bikram Rajbanshi; Officer Tyler Haines; Officer Isreal Deschaine; Officer Antonio Gould; Officer Laschon Harvell; Officer Terrance Watford; Officer Reinard Naves; Officer Owais Akhtar; Officer Gregory Crittendon; Officer Sarah Beaver; Officer Jerin Rutherford; Officer Mustafa Ak; Officer Arthur Davis; Officer Isaiah Ross; Officer Anothony Boone; Officer Brian Green; Officer Bobby Tabron; Officer Brian Sullivan; Officer Kevin Hines.

(C) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT FOURTH DISTRICT.—Lieutenant William Hackerman; Sergeant Brian Peake; Sergeant Joseph Austin; Sergeant Jin Park; Sergeant Jason Mastony; Officer Brandon Bryan; Officer Bronson Spooner; Officer Jesse Leasure; Officer Carlton Wilhoit; Officer Rodgers Shipmon; Officer David Pitt; Officer Christopher Boyle; Officer Jonathon Chen; Officer Daniel Hodges; Officer Alphonso Gbatu; Officer Abdulkadir Abdi.

(D) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT FIFTH DISTRICT.—Lieutenant Ryan Small; Officer Aleksander De'Plour; Officer Tyrone Toran; Officer Omar Forrester; Officer Davon Todd; Officer Jonathan Merrill.

(E) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT SIXTH DISTRICT.—Lieutenant Justin Roth; Sergeant Isaac Huff; Sergeant Fabian Ferrera; Sergeant Derek Washington; Sergeant Calvin Johnson; Officer Steven Sajumon; Officer Daniel Houng; Officer Brayden Dyer; Officer Pria Smith; Officer Jerrita Millington; Officer Jonathan Gonzales; Officer Epshane Porter; Officer Kathryn Preibe; Officer Bryan Lligui; Officer Frantz Fulcher; Officer Jason Medina; Officer Andre Williams; Officer Juan Gonzalez; Officer Louis Manzan; Officer Divonnie Powell; Officer Jason Sterling; Officer Marc D'Avignon; Officer Michael Beel; Officer Robert Murphy; Officer Ian French; Officer Lila Morris; Officer David Eley; Officer Kevin Peralta; Officer Aaron Smith; Officer Angelica Krumnow.

(F) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Lieutenant Valerie Patete; Sergeant Myo Kyaw; Sergeant Hokly Sarin; Sergeant Matthew Romeo; Sergeant Stephen Sharp; Officer Andi Zogo; Officer Joenika Laney; Officer Evan Douglas; Officer Henry Foulds; Officer Erika Magnuson; Officer Rudolph Tyson.

(G) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT MPA.—Sergeant Paul Riley; Sergeant William Bogner.

(H) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT SPECIAL LIAISON BRANCH.—Officer Anthony Walsh.

(I) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION.—Lieutenant Ronald Wilkins; Lieutenant Jason Bagshaw; Sergeant Terry Thorne; Detective Jeffrey Bruce; Detective Phuson Nguyen; Detective Willis Mitchell; Detective Damion Johnson; Detective Victor DePeralta; Officer Tina Ramadhan; Officer Christina Laury; Officer Christopher Cartwright; Officer Steven Chih; Officer Eric Watson; Officer Michael Dowling; Officer Christopher Wickham; Officer Shawn Caldwell.

(J) METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT YOUTH DIVISION.—Sergeant Johnnie Barnes; Detective Janine Leftwich; SPO Jannique Spriggs.

(K) UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE.—Officer Michael Garner; Officer David Callaghan; Officer Christopher Wilkerson; Officer Zhen Yuan; Officer Jonathan Collins; Officer Ryan Campbell; Officer Dynasty Lancaster; Officer Kenrick Ellis; Officer John Caldarella; Officer Bruno Felberg-Borges; Officer Joshua Dopson; Officer Justin Nixon; Officer Kimberly Norton; Officer Kiara Waller; Officer Perry Howe; Officer Edwards Gaskins; Officer Devan Gowdy; Officer Mark Ode; Officer Sarah Sherman; Officer Christopher Hines; Officer Edyta Zak; Officer Brett M. Sorrell; Officer Shauni R. Kerkhoff; Sergeant A. Aquilino Gonell; Sergeant Marilyn C. Guzman; Sergeant Kevin Alde; Lieutenant Rani Brooks; Lieutenant Shawn A. Walton; Lieutenant Dennis J. Kelly; Sergeant Nicholas G. Simons; Sergeant Joseph A. Breen; Sergeant Christopher T. Sprifke; Sergeant Adam Descamp.

(3) CONFIRMATION OF NAMES.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall work with the United States Capitol Police and the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department to confirm the accuracy of the list compiled under paragraph (1).

PLAQUE TO HONOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES RESPONDING TO ATTACK ON CAPITOL

SEC. 216. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States owes its deepest gratitude to those United States Capitol Police and Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department officers, as well as officers from multiple Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, who valiantly protected the United States Capitol, Members of Congress, and staff on January 6, 2021.

(b) PLAQUE.—The Architect of the Capitol shall obtain an honorific plaque that commends the examples of bravery and service-above-self demonstrated by officers of the United States Capitol Police, the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, and the multiple Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and protective entities on the list compiled under subsection (c) that joined alongside of them during the January 6, 2021 attack on the United States Capitol, and shall place the plaque at a permanent location on the western front of the United States Capitol.

(c) LIST OF AGENCIES.—

(1) COMPILATION.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall jointly compile a list of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and protective entities whose names should be included on the plaque under subsection (b).

(2) SPECIFIC FEDERAL AGENCIES AND ENTITIES INCLUDED.—The list compiled under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following Federal law enforcement agencies and protective entities:

(A) The United States Capitol Police.

(B) The National Guard Bureau, Department of Defense.

(C) The Department of Homeland Security.

(D) The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

(E) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(F) The Pentagon Force Protection Agency, Department of Defense.

(G) The United States Secret Service.

(H) The United States Park Police.

(I) The United States Marshals Service.

(J) The Department of Health and Human Services.

(3) SPECIFIC STATE AND LOCAL LAW AGENCIES INCLUDED.—The list compiled under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following State and local law enforcement agencies:

(A) Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.

(B) Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

(C) Metro Transit Police Department, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

(D) Virginia State Police.

(E) Fairfax County, Virginia, Police Department.

(F) Prince William County, Virginia, Police Department.

(G) Arlington County, Virginia, Police Department.

(H) Maryland Department of State Police.

(I) Prince George's County, Maryland, Police Department.

(J) Montgomery County, Maryland, Department of Police.

(K) New Jersey State Police.

(4) CONFIRMATION.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall work with the agencies and entities described in paragraphs (2) and (3) to confirm the accuracy of the list compiled under this section.

(d) PRESENTATION OF MATCHING PLAQUES TO AGENCIES AND ENTITIES.—For each of the law enforcement agencies and protective entities whose name is included on the plaque under subsection (b), the Architect of the Capitol shall obtain and present a plaque which matches the plaque under subsection (b).

SEC. 217. (a) IN GENERAL.—The appropriate security official of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall submit a report (in the appropriate format) to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on the procedures in place for evacuating the Membership, staff, workforce, and visitors of the Capitol, the House Office Buildings and the Senate Office buildings.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF REPORT.—The report referenced in subsection (a) shall include an assessment of previous evacuations, plans for evacuations involving civil disturbances, emergency management and emergency preparedness training and existing emergency action response plans and policies.

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT.—The report accompanying this section shall be submitted in unclassified form but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

This Act may be cited as the ''Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022''

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

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RYAN. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act.

While this subcommittee may be small, it has a very important role. I very much appreciate the hard work and collegial attitude of all the members of this subcommittee, particularly the contributions and cooperation of our ranking member, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

This is a good bill. I am proud of this bill and I am proud that it makes a substantial investment to expand recruitment and retention of staff, prioritizes funding to expand diversity and inclusion campus-wide, and funds needed investments to support the day-to-day operations of the House so that we can support our constituents.

Included within this bill is a 21 percent increase for the Members' Representational Allowance, which covers staff, district office space, and day-to-day operations for lawmakers to best serve our constituents. This has been a priority for me as I recognize the important role of expanding pay and benefits for our staff as we strive to recruit a more diverse workforce in our offices, and then to retain these staff, instead of losing them to the private sector.

Additionally, this year's bill makes important steps in exploring other areas where we can expand benefits for staff to compete with the private sector. And so, this year's report directs the Chief Administrative Officer to conduct a benefit and retention study to look at possibilities such as tuition credits, the creation of 529 accounts, a House-wide leave policy, and childcare subsidies so that we can continue to meet the needs of existing and future staff.

It is vital that we prioritize initiatives to expand a diverse and talented workforce here on Capitol Hill. The report provides an additional $350,000 to establish a task force within CAO to include the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, and any other House office as may be necessary, to develop a methodology for regularly surveying the House workforce on pay and benefit issues, to provide guidance and support for the content and development of a centralized human resources hub and to make policy recommendations.

Additionally, while the bill continues the prohibition of cost-of-living adjustment increases for Members, in order to ascertain all the facts on this issue we also require the CAO to provide a report comparing Members' pay with executive and managers' pay in the private sector who have similar levels of experience and responsibility.

In a year full of trauma and hurt, with the apex being the insurrection on January 6, our human resources entities within the Capitol complex have adapted to the evolving and increasing mental health needs of our campus. The bill includes $2.3 million, a $635,000 increase for the Office of Employee Assistance, and a $1.7 million allocation for the Office of Well-Being to ensure that people here on Capitol Hill have the resources to support the needs of our community and to fund culturally

sensitive mental health services so everyone feels comfortable seeking the support they need.

We have also included $2 million for the House Modernization Initiatives account to build off last year's efforts to make Congress more effective, efficient, and transparent on behalf of the American people.

Second, the bill provides $15.4 million to expand the paid internship program. This will increase the amount to $35,000 per Member office to pay interns. We have also extended this funding to committees, and continue to support these funds being used for interns both in D.C. and in district offices.

We want to make sure that any citizen in this country, any young person in this country who wants to come to Washington, D.C., is able to do that. We are trying to eliminate those economic barriers so that people can come here and get the experience they need to improve their lot in life, and to serve their country.

But we also recognize the ongoing inequities in congressional internships, so we included language directing the Office of Diversity and Inclusion working in conjunction with the Chief Administrative Office to conduct a feasibility study on recreating a centralized House internship program—similar to the old LBJ intern program from many years ago—which could provide various support services, such as housing, training, professional development, and focus outreach on students attending historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, and other minority-serving institutions. I believe this is a vital step for us to create a pipeline for students from all backgrounds, all economic areas, to come and work on Capitol Hill.

The bill also includes $3 million for the Office of Diversity and Inclusion and directs the CAO to increase their staff cap from 7 to 10 staffers to allow them the additional workers that they need.

Additionally, once again, this year's bill includes language to permit DACA recipients, Dreamers, to be able to work for Congress and other legislative branch agencies.

Turning to other legislative branch agencies, the bill provides strong support for the security and operational needs of the House and surrounding Capitol complex.

H.R. 4346 includes $600 million for the Capitol Police, which is an almost $90 million increase above the fiscal year 2021 bill. This provides vital resources for training, recruitment, retention, and readiness efforts. This funding will provide for a total of 2,112 sworn officers.

Additionally, this continues to build off previous efforts in ensuring a robust trauma and resiliency program for our sworn and civilian officers. This is an extremely important investment as they continue to heal from the events of January 6 and Good Friday. And we saw further testimonials yesterday in the hearing as to why exactly this investment is needed.

The bill includes an increase of $37 million from 2021 for the Library of Congress, as it is this subcommittee's duty to protect the valuable collections and preserve the Library's ability to chronicle this great Nation and provide access to our history for generations to come.

And it includes $3.8 million to continue the Library's work on the Veterans History Project to collect and preserve the personal accounts of American war veterans.

The bill also increases funding for the Architect of the Capitol over 2021 by $152 million to address necessary construction activities, such as the Cannon Office Building renovation. Also included are various other provisions to ensure the Capitol Visitor Center and Capitol complex are accessible for individuals with disabilities and all visitors who wish to tour the Capitol or meet with their Members of Congress.

And, finally, the bill includes language for the removal of statues or busts in the Capitol of those who tried to overthrow the Government of the United States or were white supremacists.

Before I finish, I would like to recognize the staff for all their hard work and time they have put into this bill. From the majority committee staff, I would like to thank my clerk, Steve Marchese and Rachel Jenkins from my personal office. From the minority committee staff, I would like to thank Michelle Reinshuttle. And, again, to the Chair of the full committee, ROSA DELAURO, Ranking Member KAY GRANGER, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. This was a great team effort to put this thing together, and we are proud to submit it to the body today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) controls the time and is recognized.

□ 1545

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

Madam Speaker, first, let me commend Chairman RYAN for his cooperation on this bill. He has worked in good faith with me and my staff to include requests in this bill every step of the way, and I really appreciate it. I think it is a good model for the rest of how Congress should work, and I would work with him anytime. I want to say thank you to his staff and to the staff under Chairwoman DELAURO, Steve Marchese. I want to thank my staff, Michelle Reinshuttle for getting us to this point, although, I don't believe we are quite there yet. I am going to explain why.

Madam Speaker, I have to rise in opposition to H.R. 4346, the fiscal year 2022 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act. This bill does include some provisions that I support, including critically needed funding to address the requirements of the Capitol complex.

It provides funding that allows Members and our staff to better serve our constituents by providing better software to improve the accessibility of casework forms that our offices use to help constituents resolve problems and issues with Federal agencies. It implements measures to increase staff retention, and it allows offices to acquire new technologies to strengthen the protection and productivity of our IT infrastructure.

This bill also supports the critical mission of the Capitol Police by providing funding for additional personnel to replenish their really depleted ranks, new leadership training initiatives, and additional resources so they can continue to protect Members, staff, and visitors who come and occupy the Halls of Congress on a daily basis.

In the aftermath of an incredibly difficult and challenging year for the men and women of the Capitol Police, these measures are really an important step toward improving the police force.

However, Madam Speaker, while there are many parts of this bill that I do support, this bill, like the others that the majority has put forward, is based on what I believe is a flawed fiscal foundation. The majority is forging ahead with massive increases to nondefense spending. The bill we are considering today includes a nearly 13 percent increase over current levels. I am going to explain why that in context creates some problems. At a time of record high deficits and debt, we need, I believe, a more measured fiscal response.

In addition, the majority has also included controversial policy riders that our side of the aisle opposes. With the approach that the majority is taking with this bill—and really all of them in the appropriations packages we are considering here today—we are on the path to yet another continuing resolution. If we are to break this cycle, our majority counterparts need to be more willing to work with the minority on all the bills to create a more bipartisan support that garners more of a bipartisan thumbs up.

Furthermore, the majority has not put forward any of the Capitol Police reforms to the board that governs the Capitol Police or its leadership structure, and that is a real sticking point, Madam Speaker. Including funding to hire more officers and to get more equipment is a necessary step. I would go to bat for that any day of the week. We will never see lasting improvement to the operation of the force or officer morale without these necessary reforms. We are going to continue to see the erosion of the force until those changes are made.

As we grapple with the trillions in new spending that the majority has passed and is proposing already 6

months into this year, I want to emphasize this point, we must course correct now rather than wait until our Nation has passed the point of no return. The Democrat majority got out of the gates by pushing through a $1.9 trillion package that includes bailouts for States like California that were already raking in billions more in State revenue than was previously forecast.

My colleagues across the aisle and this administration are insisting on using reconciliation to force through $4 trillion more on a gigantic wish list.

For perspective, the spending I outlined is above and beyond the normal congressional appropriations. Specifically, it is nearly four times what the Democrats are proposing to spend on this and these appropriations bills that we are considering.

Last year when the entire Nation was grappling with COVID-related shutdowns, when hospitals were down to their last box of surgical gloves, and Congress had to step in to make sure that our health system and our communities didn't collapse, those were needed dollars. But we should not make the mistake that national emergencies like the COVID pandemic should green-light and invite further spending that is going to usher in record inflation, trillions more in debt, and, honestly, a reckless increase in spending.

I fear that some here are simply not aware of how spiking the prices are of food, of gas, and of other everyday items impacting families. Unbridled spending brings on the kind of inflation that increases prices exponentially. When we talk about saddling the next generation with crushing debt, we are talking about your kids, Madam Speaker, my kids, and their grandkids, and they are going to have to pay for these decisions.

I believe that we can do better. The funding increases in this bill I think are going to fuel that fire. I think we need to recalibrate.

Madam Speaker, for all these reasons I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this bill at this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who is the chair of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Ms. DELAURO. I thank the gentleman, Madam Speaker, for yielding. I just might say that just as this is his first time in chairing the subcommittee—and congratulations—it is my first time chairing the full committee. So we are on the same page. I want to thank both the chair and the ranking member for their work on this bill.

Madam Speaker, as the oldest modern democracy in the world, the United States exemplifies the success and long-term sustainability of democratic governance and of the great American experiment. If we fail in this experiment, then we fail to honor our sacred duty not only to our own citizens, but to America as an ideal.

The events of January 6 threatened that ideal. The brutal, violent assault on our Capitol was an attack on the cradle of our democracy and against liberty. It was a determined and violent insurrection aimed at stopping the peaceful transfer of power; something that the United States has exemplified in its history. It was an attack not just against this building, but on America's example to the world.

This bill also honors the sacrifices of the brave women and men in uniform who risked their lives defending this institution shockingly on display at the first hearing of the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol. It gives these heroes the funding, the resources, and the training they need to ensure what happened on January 6 never happens again. It also says: We respect what you do.

It includes measures to provide more transparency, diversity, and leadership training for the Capitol Police to standardize vetting and routinely review staff for employment suitability, to provide for the wellness and the well-being of our Capitol Police.

While securing the Capitol Police must be our top priority, we must also ensure the institution within these walls remains strong. I am proud that this bill provides increased funding for the Members' Representational Allowance, for standing committees, for select committees, and for leadership offices to help retain and recruit a talented and a diverse workforce. To grow opportunity and create a diverse hiring pipeline, it expands paid internship opportunities while providing the authorization for Dreamers to work in congressional offices.

Together, Madam Speaker, the initiatives in this bill will not only protect the Congress and our democracy, they also strengthen and sustain it. I urge support for the bill.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), who is the distinguished ranking member.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 4346, the fiscal year 2022 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill. I wish I could support this important piece of legislation, but unfortunately, it has too many flaws, and it does not reflect the type of bipartisan agreement that we must have to complete the appropriations process this year.

At a time of record–high deficits and debt, now is not the time to double down on increasing domestic spending. This bill alone includes a nearly 13 percent increase over current levels.

The bill also includes riders that are more appropriately addressed by authorizing committees specifically related to immigration policy.

In addition, the committee report is loaded with unnecessary partisan requirements for the Capitol Police that will make it more difficult for them to carry out their missions. The committee report also expands data collection efforts on individuals working in the Capitol and testifying before Congress, including sensitive payroll and financial information. That is not the way to do business if we want to enact full-year appropriations bills this year.

We must develop top-line spending levels that both sides can support, and we also must agree to drop controversial policy provisions. If we want to avoid a long-term continuing resolution or worse, a government shutdown, we must get serious and do the work our constituents sent us here to do.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I am pleased to come to the floor to salute him for his leadership as chair of this very important subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that makes things happen for us in the Capitol to do the people's business.

The United States Capitol has always been a beacon of freedom, liberty, and justice to America and to the entire world. Here, lawmakers and staff, institutional workers, the Capitol Police, and members of the press enable the functioning of our very democracy. It is vital that we ensure that this institution has the funding and resources needed to serve the people.

The most exciting part of it is when children come to the Capitol safely and curiously and excited about seeing where laws are made and what our Founders' vision was and what our men and women in uniform fight for as we see in their eyes their aspirations to the future which is our charge for the children.

That is why today I am proud to rise in support of the Legislative Branch appropriations bill which meets these needs. I thank the committee chairwoman, Ms. DELAURO, and subcommittee chair, TIM RYAN, for their leadership. This takes a lot of attention and a lot of specificity and meticulous attention to detail, and I thank the distinguished chair of the committee for his brilliant attention to all of that.

□ 1600

This funding bill not only funds the legislative branch, it strengthens it. It does so by advancing a more diverse and inclusive congressional workforce. It has long been a priority for many of us to ensure that the Halls of the Capitol reflect the beautiful diversity of our Nation at every level.

The bill provides for strong funding for paid internships to support more hardworking interns from middle-class families. This has been such a priority

for many of us because these internships are an opportunity for young people. But if they are unpaid, they already self-select as to who can participate. We have seen this over time, where that opportunity cannot be taken advantage of unless there is funding for it.

It also provides funding for the Wounded Warrior program, which gives our heroes who served in uniform an opportunity to serve in congressional offices.

Proudly, it allows Dreamers to work in the legislative branch. Our Dreamers make America more American, and it is vital that their voices are heard here in the Capitol.

Most importantly, this bill is about security, and that is a moral imperative, funding and supporting our United States Capitol Police force, the heroes. In this legislation, we secured strong increases in funding for the Capitol Police force, which will provide for the hiring of over 2,100 sworn officers and 450 civilian members of the Capitol Police.

It also improves training and bolsters wellness support for the Capitol Police, many of whom are still suffering from the January 6 domestic terrorist attack on the Capitol complex.

Just yesterday, we heard from four heroic members of law enforcement who suffered horrible injuries and trauma that day. That trauma continues, not just among the Capitol Police, not just among Members of Congress, not just among Capitol staff, congressional staff, but those people who maintain the Capitol, who make it all work for us, custodial and maintenance people in the Capitol.

Every hero of that day needs and deserves our support. Now that the Senate has announced their agreement on a security supplemental, we will work to ensure that the need of the Capitol and congressional community, as completed in the Honore report, and included here, are met. I thank the chairman for the work that was done on that supplemental.

Of course, what we sent to the Senate is much stronger than the response we will get from them, but we must start, and we must continue.

This legislation honors our heroes. It respects our values. It directs removal of statues or busts in the Capitol of Confederate traitors, as well as statues of white supremacists.

As I have said many times, the Halls of Congress are the very heart of our democracy. The statues on display should embody our highest ideals as Americans, expressing who we are and who we aspire to be as a Nation.

Removal of these statues is long overdue. That is why, as Speaker, I have led the passage of legislation now twice to do so. In fact, I took down the pictures in the Speaker's Lobby months ago as an example.

At the same time, this afternoon, we are considering the foreign ops bill. I call it the foreign ops bill. When I was the ranking member it was called foreign ops. Now it has a bigger name and a Democratic chairman.

The bill makes important investments to strengthen Congress and, therefore, strengthen America, and it should be passed.

In that spirit, I also support another appropriations bill to strengthen America, H.R. 4373, which advances our leadership in the world, as it defends our values.

As a former ranking member of the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I am proud of this bill, and I salute the chair, BARBARA LEE, a lifelong champion of global health and human rights, including through her leadership on PEPFAR and the Global Fund to Fight Aids.

This funding bill makes clear that, as President Biden has said, ''America is back.'' It is a strong statement of America's leadership in the world.

With this legislation, America is once again taking the lead in the climate fight, with over $3 billion to address the climate crisis, including through first-ever appropriations to the Green Climate Fund.

We are setting an example for the world on public health, providing over $10 billion to support families' health around the world and prevent future pandemics, focusing on surveillance, detection, and response capabilities.

Also, in terms of public health, we are proud to be permanently repealing the global gag rule, a dangerous rule that deprives the poorest families in the world of basic healthcare and family planning services.

We are investing billions in initiatives for maternal and child health and fighting infectious diseases, including, still, HIV/AIDS through PEPFAR.

This funding honors our values by investing in human rights with the Global Equality Fund and other initiatives to support the LGBTQ community and support for disability rights, gender equality, and protecting persecuted religious minorities; humanitarian assistance, with billions for migration and refugee initiatives and disaster assistance; and protecting democracy and the rule of law around the globe. It contains billions in security and economic support to partners and allies to advance peace, prosperity, and stability.

We are proud of its strong support for Israel, which is in our national security interests.

We are also proud that this legislation helps implement the ALLIES Act, passed last week by the House to expedite Afghan Special Immigrant Visas.

The local Afghan partners who have worked shoulder to shoulder with the American military and our diplomatic personnel are heroes. They have been vital to the safety of American lives and the success of our mission. We made a promise, and now we are keeping it. We must be there for them as they were for us.

These two funding bills demonstrate and defend American leadership at home and around the world. I urge a strong bipartisan ''aye'' vote for both.

I thank the leadership of ROSA DELAURO, BARBARA LEE, and TIM RYAN.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer this motion to recommit for one simple reason: so our defenders, the National Guard and the Capitol Police, can have the funding they need to continue protecting Americans day in and day out.

This motion does what Congress has been unable to do for months, and that is support our guardsmen and our Capitol Police.

Each and every one of these brave men and women have voluntarily raised their hands and sworn an oath to protect our institution and our country. And we can't do our most basic duty of providing funding for them to complete this sacred task.

For both the Guard and the Capitol Police, this funding is essential to maintaining operations. We are talking about something as basic as keeping the lights on.

These gaps were caused by the Capitol security mission. They came here to protect us, and it should be this Congress, through the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill, which foots the bill.

Without this funding, the National Guard will be forced to cancel annual training and drill weekends through the end of the fiscal year. They will have to defer 75 armory and training site upgrades. The Air National Guard will see an 8-flying day standdown, and there is much, much more.

This imperils unit readiness. That is obvious. It is also a pretty grave outcome. But individual soldiers and airmen, and their families, will see the dire impacts as well. These training cancelations will take an expected check out of their monthly budgets. Unlike Congress, these families have to operate within their means. There is no option for them to raise their debt ceiling.

These guardsmen and -women are in your States, in your districts, in your hometowns. They volunteered to serve our country, and they did so with only a single expectation in mind, that Congress will have their backs. We need to live up to that commitment, just as they have for us.

My MTR will also ensure the Capitol Police have the resources they need after the valiant efforts on January 6 and in the days since.

It also provides targeted, necessary funding to enhance the physical security of the Capitol. Without this funding, they, too, will see training delays and furloughs.

Like the National Guard, the Capitol Police are always ready and always there. They stand watch for us whenever we need them.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the progress Senators LEAHY and SHELBY have made. I hope we vote on their supplemental before we leave for the week.

But let me be crystal clear: This should have been accomplished the day after we learned of the Guard and Capitol Police budget shortfalls. Instead, we have let silly partisan games and unrelated provisions leave our defenders high and dry.

To my colleagues, when you come to the floor later to vote on this MTR, and you put your voting cards in the machine, I want you to think about the guardsmen in your hometown, the cop, the teacher, the small business man who put on the uniform to defend us and protect us at home and abroad. I want you to think about that person and commit to supporting them and to supporting their family.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of my motion to recommit.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds. Just a quick response, Mr. Speaker.

We have passed a bill, the rescue package, that sent billions of dollars to the local communities to pay for police, fire, and first responders, State support for teachers. We passed a supplemental bill out of this Chamber that reimbursed the National Guard and made huge investments into the Capitol Police. In both instances, we didn't get one Republican vote.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), our distinguished leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for making that point, although I am somewhat sorry because I was going to make the same point. But I am going to make another point.

First of all, let me say to those who may be watching, the gentleman who just spoke from Arkansas is one of my best friends in the Congress. He is a wonderful, wonderful person. He is dead flat wrong, however, in this assertion.

His motion will not give a single cent to the National Guard, not a single cent to the police, not a single cent to anybody.

All it will do is send the bill back to committee. It will delay this bill to do all the other things that it does from being enacted.

It is sad that the Republicans in the Senate haven't passed a single appropriation bill. And, golly day, it took a long time to get them to some agreement on the supplemental, and then, when they agreed on the supplemental, they left the money for the National Guard out.

So, I say to my friend from Arkansas, who is my dear, dear friend and a wonderful person, your amendment, with all due respect, first of all, as you know, is not going to go anywhere. All you will do is return the bill to committee and slow this process down and not give a single cent to the National Guard or policemen, either Capitol Police or any other police. That is the reality.

Now, I wanted to rise and speak on behalf of this bill. I want to thank the chairman, Mr. RYAN, and I want to thank my good friend, who is also another dear friend of mine. Unfortunately, sometimes people think everybody dislikes one another. I happen to like the gentlewoman who is the ranking member, who is, I think, one of our best Members in the House on your side of the aisle.

I know that this is a difficult bill in some cases for your side of the aisle.

□ 1615

I have been here a long time. We just honored Jerry Lewis, who was the gentleman from California who had your position and had the chairman's position. He was back and forth. They came to this House in a bipartisan way to say, let's build this institution into the kind of institution that Americans want.

That is what this bill does. This bill gives us the opportunity to hire, retain, and pay competitively our staff, who are extraordinary people. The American people are getting more than their money's worth with our staff, because they are extraordinarily able people, well-educated people, experienced people, who make a difference for America. This bill seeks to compensate them, not as much as they get in the private sector, but competitively, at least with the executive departments, so the executive departments are not taking all of our people. That is reason enough to be for this bill.

Now, there is something in this bill I don't like, and no other Member probably will come to this floor and say it. Members of the Congress of the United States have not received a cost of living adjustment—forget about a raise—a cost of living adjustment since, I believe, 2009, for 11 or 12 years. And this bill says, oh, we are not going to take one this year either.

Now, let me tell you something. The result of this irresponsible demagogic action—and I don't say any personal aspersions on anybody—is that only rich people will be able to serve in the House of Representatives.

Now, very frankly, I live alone. My wife died. I am in good shape. I don't need the COLA. It will make no difference in my life. But there are a lot of people who come to this Congress with three or four children, and they have got to open a second residence, either rent or buy here, and keep a residence at home, and they are struggling.

I know it doesn't sound like you are going to struggle at $174,000. I don't blame people who are making $60,000, $80,000 who say: What do you mean you are struggling?

But the fact of the matter is, all I ask is, keep us even. Don't give us a raise. Just keep us even. As the cost of living goes up, just keep us even in terms of our purchasing power.

I am going to vote for this bill, but I sure don't like that provision. Now, we Democrats have put it in; the Republicans have put it in. I get it. I get the politics of it.

But I will tell you, for a long period of time I worked with Trent Lott, with Tom DeLay, with ROY BLUNT, and with other Republican leaders—I seem to be the one that has been here consistently working on this—to make sure that at least 50 percent of us on each side voted to give us a COLA, to keep us even, so that we did not expect people who had their housing costs go up, their healthcare costs go up, their educational costs for children go up, to be frozen.

It is tough on families. It is not tough on me, so I am not arguing from a personal standpoint. Very frankly, I am just fine.

But I say this because I want the public to know that there is at least someone who is saying: Look, the job is worth it. You may not think we are worth it, but the job is worth at least keeping even.

But this is a good bill. I am going to vote for it. There are provisions in other bills that I don't like, but I vote for them, because on the whole, I think this is an excellent bill for this institution and for the American people.

I urge everybody to vote ''yes.''

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

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to speak on the motion to recommit that the gentleman from Arkansas offered. I know it sounds like, with the majority, we are just going to have to agree to disagree on this.

I think that there are a lot of good things in this bill that I support. But the biggest challenge for me, having spent this year, like the rest of us, trying to help our families, our constituents move on through COVID, help our small businesses survive, and then starting off this year in the manner that we did and recognizing the impact on not just the Capitol campus, but the men and women who protect us, the Capitol Police, I really feel like in this bill, the Legislative Branch appropriations, there needed to be some significant reforms to some of the failures in response that we experienced.

Now, I know that there are other efforts, not related to this bill, that are looking at other actors, other players. I am setting all of that aside because I don't have control over that. But I do have a say here, with my voting card, on the Legislative Branch appropriations bill.

What is frustrating to me—and I heard, you know, my good friend from

Ohio and the Speaker mention: Well, we did this supplemental and put all of this other stuff in here for the Capitol Police. Well, there are things that were left out of that supplemental that are so crucially significant to reforms that will help prevent another January 6, and they are in the motion to recommit.

Let me explain a couple of those. One of those that we have in the Republican motion to recommit is a reform to the Capitol Police Board. We know that there was a major failure and breakdown in communication on the Capitol Police Board, which inhibited the response, the coordinated, collective response of the law enforcement here.

Talk to any police officer who bravely defended us, and they will tell you that they weren't getting clear directives in their headpieces. They will tell you that the coordination effort from the leadership broke down, and they were doing everything they could on the front lines themselves. So a rational response to that would be: Why did that break down and what can we do to fix it?

One of those things is to provide oversight, congressional oversight, over that Capitol Police Board by requiring that board, who made those decisions, who left a lot of our police officers on their own, to meet together in front of congressional committees, the committees of oversight.

As it stands now, we can't get the entire police board together in one room for a hearing. The gentleman and I—on Legislative Branch appropriations—we got to meet with different members of the police board in different hearings at different times. It was helpful. But to really correct the problem—and when you ask each of them: Where was your failing on January 6? They all do this—or they did this. There are now new actors in there.

But I look at the function of that board, and I think, okay, common sense would be to put the Architect of the Capitol, the two Sergeants at Arms, and the Capitol Police chief all on a witness panel in front of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee or the House Administration Committee or the Senate Rules Committee.

That wasn't in your supplemental, that is not in this Legislative Branch appropriations bill, or in any of President Biden's rescue plans. We do throw a lot of money at it, but we are not fixing a structural, fundamental problem that helped complicate our response.

Our motion to recommit fixes that. It simply changes the language, and it requires them to come before the committees of jurisdiction together and answer questions of oversight capacity from Members of Congress. That is a simple fix. It shouldn't be partisan. It is not in the underlying bill, and it should be. Our motion to recommit does that.

Another thing that we do in our motion to recommit to improve the underlying bill is, we require an improved and streamlined response, and we give that authority to the Capitol Police chief to call in the National Guard on a quick, developing emergency.

One of the things that we heard in the aftermath of January 6 was he said, she said. I called them in, they said they couldn't come. This person said they couldn't come. I mean, we just got very convoluted responses into why the National Guard wasn't here quickly.

Again, I recognize there are other efforts looking into other actors on that front. I am not getting into that. What I am talking about is what we have control over right here.

The underlying Legislative Branch bill does not improve that streamline process. In fact, it leaves in place the process whereby the chief of police has to go through this bureaucratic, arcane process to get permission from every member of that board before they can respond to an immediate emergency and request the National Guard. Well, that was part of the problem on January 6.

Our motion to recommit fixes that. It says that the Capitol Police chief, in an emergency, a quick, developing emergency, can call in the National Guard and have the authority to request them to come. It also has a failsafe in there that says, if the Capitol Police Board gets their act together and meets quickly and sees the issue differently, they can rescind that authority. But what it does, it is an opt-in. Automatically, the police chief has authority to call in the reserves when there is an emergency.

Just like you see where a chief in a major metropolitan area has the authority to call in things, and then they are accountable to the mayor or to the city council, but they have that authority. Right now the Capitol Police chief doesn't have that authority, that was a problem on January 6. Unfortunately, if this bill passes as it is, it will still be a problem today, 7 months later.

Again, there are things in the underlying bill that I like and support, but it is like having the salt for your steak, but you don't actually have the beef. You have got to have that sizzling steak and you add the salt to it and it is a wonderful meal. That is how I look at this.

We do want to put the money forward to make sure that we are adding to the force and we are putting in training programs and that is in this underlying bill. Those are good things. But we have to change the fundamental flaws with how the Capitol Police Board operates.

This is the Legislative Branch appropriations bill. This is the appropriate place. I would have yielded if the House Administration Committee wanted to do that. Had they done it, you wouldn't hear me piping up about it, but they haven't. It needs to be done so that we are taking responsibility for failures here on our campus that we can correct. So I urge adoption of the motion to recommit.

One more thing that I think is really significant, and this is where I differ from the gentleman from Maryland, who I also have great respect for, is the underlying bill talks about pay and making sure that we are adding more police officers to the force. I am there every day of the week and twice on Sunday. The problem is, they are going to hit a cap.

So when a police officer, which we saw in January, February, March, they would work their regular hours, and then because they were short-staffed and there weren't enough officers on the force, they would be called to work overtime. They are accruing that overtime, and at some point, they will have earned too much money to get paid all of it because there is a cap in law that says they can only make so much.

The underlying bill does not fix that cap. However, our motion to recommit does. Our motion to recommit removes that cap so that those officers who are owed that overtime, because they worked their tails off weeks on end, will be able to get that pay and not risk being furloughed as we get to the end of the year.

Again, there are good things in the underlying bill, but it is not quite good enough. We can make it better. We can make it better by adopting the motion to recommit.

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

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

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

Again, I just want to say it has been a privilege to be in this process.

You know, it is ironic to me, because the Legislative Branch appropriations bill is generally one that significantly only impacts the Capitol community. I serve an amazing district in southwest Washington, 2,500-plus miles away from this campus. Generally, the Legislative Branch appropriations bill isn't high on their radar, until this year, until we saw that there are events and there are actors who we are going to have to protect against.

We are going to have to protect the guests and the visitors. This is the people's House, and I want the people from my district to have the right and the trust to come here and feel safe, to be able to have their voices heard. That is why this bill went from kind of being one that most people didn't pay attention to, to a lot more attention, a lot more front and center.

□ 1630

It is such an honor and privilege to get to work on this because I believe, in a very strong spirit of bipartisanship, we can make sure that we are lifting up and girding up the Capitol Police force, making sure that the Sergeant at Arms is working together

with the Architect of the Capitol to ensure the safety and continuity of the work of the people's House.

This is the Constitution in action. It is a privilege to get to work on this. I think that we can improve this underlying bill. I think that we need to adopt the motion to recommit. I think we need to introduce some of these ideas so that we can stave off a continuing resolution in the eleventh hour.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the motion to recommit, and in its absence, I do believe we need to send this bill back in order to get it completely right. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

This is a good bill, and we have put a lot of work into this bill. The essence of the Legislative Branch appropriations bill is an understanding that everybody that works on Capitol Hill is a public servant.

The Capitol Police, those on the dais, the people who clean the offices, the people who do all of the construction, the young staffers, the middle-age staffers, the older staffers have spent sometimes decades trying to make this government run and help this government run.

This bill is an opportunity for us to continue to invest into those people, making sure that they can stay here, they can work here, they have competitive wages, competitive benefits compared to the executive branch, compared to the judicial branch, compared to the private sector; and also knowing and understanding that we have an obligation to protect this Capitol.

That is what we have done in this bill. We have made increases to Members' allowances so that they can maintain their staff and the talent that they have. We are making sure that we have a paid internship program here so that some young person from Youngstown, Ohio, or some small town or city across the United States can actually take advantage of the opportunity to stay for a summer or semester in one of the most expensive housing markets in the whole United States.

I am very proud of the investments we are making in this bill. I am proud of all of the efforts to protect this Capitol, the first branch of our democracy, and I am very much looking forward to voting on this. This will provide the needed funding for the day-to-day operations of the House. I urge all Members of this body to support this bill.

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

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

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117–110 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 567, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time after debate for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 117–110 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 Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF OHIO

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 567, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) to offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 11, printed in part B of House Report 117–110, offered by Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

Page 20, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $250,000)''.

Page 24, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $250,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $250,000)''.

Page 20, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $250,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 6, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

Page 37, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,000,000)(increased by $6,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 20, line 19, insert after the first dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $100,000) (reduced by $100,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. KELLY OF ILLINOIS

Page 37, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,200,000) (increased by $4,200,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 2____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the United States Capitol Police to enforce the prohibition on the use of scooters on the United States Capitol Grounds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 45 seconds.

The amendments en bloc include a number of proposals offered by my Democratic colleagues. It reflects our shared values of investing in a more diverse congressional workforce, strengthening the legislative branch, and providing for the day-to-day operations of the House.

I urge my colleagues to support the important proposals contained in this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY).

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Center for Audit Excellence and its mission in supporting and assisting auditing organizations domestically and internationally.

A part of the Government Accountability Office, the Center for Audit Excellence provides training and assistance to auditing organizations, fostering accountability from local governments in the United States and foreign governments across the globe.

One of the Center's most essential missions is aiding supreme audit institutions of nations that receive U.S. foreign assistance. This helps instill good governance and ensures that U.S. tax dollars are being used efficiently.

Currently, the Center for Audit Excellence is funded almost exclusively by fees. They do not have dedicated funding and must rely on USAID missions or local and foreign governments approaching them for their services. Providing dedicated funding will allow for the Center to have more predictable budget cycles and will expand their reach in helping governments establish sound audit practices.

Not only is there a need for dedicated funding, but there is also a need for more funding at the Center for Audit Excellence. Providing more funding will expand the Center's global footprint and reach more countries' supreme audit institutions. This critical funding would help ensure that governments around the globe and here at home in the United States have the training and assistance to strengthen oversight capacity and reduce government waste.

Helping to build auditing capacity cuts down on government corruption and promotes good governance. Within the U.S., enhanced auditing capacity

strengthens local government practices so they better respond to their citizens' needs. Internationally, greater auditing capacity helps low-income and developing nations increase accountability and the responsible use of public funds.

The United States provides billions of dollars of foreign assistance each year, and even more is sent to State and local governments. Providing dedicated funding for the Center for Audit Excellence will help ensure that U.S. tax dollars are spent wisely and as intended.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the minority leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendments and to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, earlier today the Speaker of the House said that people who are fully vaccinated but don't support wearing a mask are morons. She went on to say that the House should follow the science.

Madam Speaker, you don't know the facts nor the science, so let's talk about it.

The Speaker is referring to the CDC current recommendation. I just left speaking with Dr. Monahan from the House. He said he used the CDC recommendation on a report that hasn't been printed yet. He did not know that the report is based upon India, about a vaccine that is not approved in America. And now he did not know that it didn't even pass peer review.

That is why vaccinated people in this House now have to wear a mask. There is no science. But I guess the Speaker must have not known that.

Why wouldn't the Speaker know the facts? Do you know what frustrates Americans the most? Hypocrisy. They hate the idea that you tell people if you get vaccinated, you don't have to wear a mask. First, they tell us don't wear a mask, wear a mask, wear two masks, then take the mask off.

They said if Americans got vaccinated, we would get our lives back. And we did, thanks to Operation Warp Speed and the past administration.

But what they also hate about hypocrisy is when you break your own rules. It is kind of like telling America you can't go get your hair cut, but you get caught on camera because you do it. Or you tell people you can't go out to dinner, but in my same State, the State that the individual got the haircut, that Governor went out to dinner with a lot of people.

Today the Speaker, who didn't know her own science and said names to people, broke her own rules. Twice today I saw the Speaker in a crowded room without a mask, less than 24 hours after imposing the mask mandate, which, again, is not based upon a study. It is based upon a study in India, based upon a vaccine that isn't approved in America, and it didn't pass peer review.

Could this be a plan to try to keep our schools closed?

Worst of all, this administration and now this House has broken the country's trust. One size fits all.

You know, if you read the CDC recommendation, it said you only should wear the mask for the hot spots. I am sure the gentleman on the other side knows which States and which cities are hot spots, because those are the facts. You can see the facts. You can read the facts. You can understand the facts.

So what is Washington? The vaccination rate for the Members of Congress is over 85 percent, and as of today the transmission rate on the Capitol campus is less than 1 percent. Well, the facts will tell us this isn't a hot spot, so the CDC recommendation doesn't apply to us.

Meanwhile, the hospitalization rate for the people who are vaccinated is 0.003. As Washington Post columnist Henry Olsen points out, you are more likely to get struck by lightning than be hospitalized with the vaccine. It must be a stormy day in the House.

You know what is interesting? We serve in this Chamber, we represent our districts, and we have Senators who represent our States just down the hall. The science based upon the Speaker of this House changes somewhere around the rotunda.

You see, you have to wear your mask here, otherwise you are fined; because that is what government should do, they should punish people. You get vaccinated. But if you walk across the hall, you get somewhere around the rotunda, you don't have to wear it anymore. Somehow the science is different.

One thing we do know about COVID, it affects older people different than younger. Facts tell us people who serve in the Senate on average are older than the people in the House. But the science and the health over there is different than in here.

It is interesting, too, because I remember a short time ago when we had the mask mandate during one of the impeachments the Democrats brought up, the managers wore their masks here, but as they walked to the Senate, they were able to take them off.

I am not quite sure how much COVID lives on this side of the building. That must be science. That must be what the Speaker was talking about.

□ 1645

The past administration worked hard for Operation Warp Speed. I am proud of the fact of what we voted for. When we brought up bills on this floor that talked about working toward a vaccine, that is where the money went, not the trillions of dollars that were wasted that now gave us inflation.

Americans want to get back to work, back to school, and back to health. But we now have a majority that doesn't want to base anything on science. They want to base something on a report that is not printed, that can't pass peer review, based upon the country of India, based upon a vaccine that is not even approved in America, because the facts and the science are that the vaccines in America work. They are effective. They are free.

I got a vaccine in December. I recommend all Americans get a vaccine.

It is a concern we all have. We go every day trying to get more people vaccinated. What do you think the message is today? Those who run this side of this building believe now if you are vaccinated, you have to wear a mask even though the science doesn't say you should. I am not sure how many more people are going to rush to get vaccinated.

But it is just like their philosophy. They want to mandate. They want to impose. They want to tell you when you can go to school, when you can eat.

Do you know what they are going to do if you walk into this building without a mask? They are going to charge you $500. Why? Because they have the power to do it.

You walk across the hall, not quite sure where they morph it into a different science, you don't have to.

Mark my words, this is just the beginning. In a few weeks, schools are supposed to open again. We know what the science says about COVID with children. I think you are going to start seeing new reports. They won't be printed, but they will try to keep the schools closed.

Maybe if I whisper, the President will listen. He tries it.

Then, they will try to shut our businesses down one more time. Operation Warp Speed provided vaccines that were tested, that worked, that are effective. The study, the science, proves it so. The hospitalization rates prove it so.

I don't know of one person in this Chamber that is going to get struck by lightning today. But I do know, even though the odds are better you get struck by lightning than being hospitalized if you are vaccinated, we are all going to have to wear a mask, or we have to pay $500.

I don't know, the gentleman over there is going to run for the Senate. Maybe he wants to do that so he doesn't have to wear a mask. The science over there is better.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), the distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding. I am pleased to join my colleagues in supporting this en bloc, which includes a symbolic amendment in support of the Office of Technology Assessment, otherwise known as OTA.

The reestablishment of OTA has been a top priority of mine since I first came to Congress in 2013. Since then, debates around emerging technologies and concepts have caught this Congress by surprise as we struggle to legislate on

complex issues of technological and societal importance.

Before OTA was defunded in 1995, the office served a critical role in providing Members of Congress and staff with nonpartisan and expert advice on complex scientific and technical issues. OTA served as a model of good governance and innovation in government, and believe me, we could use OTA now in this environment of dissembling and shading of the truth around vaccines.

Today, OTA would be invaluable as we debate issues related to cryptocurrencies; nonfungible tokens, or NTFs; cybersecurity; artificial intelligence; and other developing technologies throughout our society.

We understand the importance and value of CRS and GAO when it comes to researching and understanding complex issues. That is not up for debate. Yet, OTA is necessary to ensure Congress is informed and knowledgeable on some of the most complex issues facing our society today.

Staff who will work alongside CRS and GAO to provide this expertise will help this legislature not only catch up with the rest of our economy but truly understand how these new forms of technology affect our economy in everyday life.

The foundation of good policy is accurate and objective analysis, and the reestablishment of the Office Technology Assessment is how we will pass new and forward-thinking laws for our country.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 5¼ minutes remaining.

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

I am prepared to close on this bill, but since my name was invoked, I want to make a couple of comments to what the minority leader was saying, maybe much to the chagrin of staff who is here.

Fear, fear, fear. The Attending Physician of the United States Capitol, the top doctor for Congress, asked us to put on masks when we come to a Chamber with 435 people. I hate these things. It is absolutely terrible having to put this back on. We do it because the top doctor for all of us asked us to.

I may not be from a hotspot. The Speaker may not be from a hotspot. Speaker PELOSI may not be from a hotspot. Somebody in this Chamber is coming from a hotspot. Somebody represents the hotspots. They get in a plane, and they fly here, and they interact with all of us. Then, we leave here, and we go home to our families. Some take care of their sick parents. Some take care of kids who may have an autoimmune disorder.

I find it absolutely immature and appalling to somehow diminish it to try to score cheap, political points. That is exactly what we saw a few minutes ago. That is beneath a minority leader of one of the major political parties in the United States of America, saying we should take no caution that someone from a hotspot is working in this Chamber and could potentially get someone infected that could go home to a sick parent or an immunocompromised kid.

That is beneath us, and it is certainly beneath leadership here in Washington, D.C.

I am sorry, I had to comment on that because it is very frustrating. We are dealing with a complicated pandemic, a new strain, and we are trying to figure everything out.

The Attending Physician says, since you are a group from all over the country, be a little bit cautious. And he gets mocked. This is the doctor we all go to. You are denigrating the Attending Physician? Has it gotten this bad here? We will be the first ones to go down there when we are sick, need an antibiotic, or to get a checkup.

I mean, come on. Stop. Just stop with this craziness. We are trying to be safe. We are trying to protect our family members, our kids, our parents, close relatives.

The minority leader mocks that and mocks the top doctor, who has a very distinguished record and a very distinguished career and spends his life making sure we are healthy. It is shameful.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on the amendments en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF OHIO

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 567, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) to offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 6, 10, and 12, printed in part B of House Report 117–110, offered by Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

Page 7, line 1, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $100,000) (reduced by $100,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 20, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,504,000)''.

Page 20, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,504,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. RASKIN OF MARYLAND

Page 6, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $100,000)(reduced by $100,000)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 45 seconds.

The amendments en bloc include a number of proposals by my colleagues. This is a bipartisan amendment.

It includes funding to prioritize the removal of accessibility barriers on the Capitol complex, conduct a study on security risks and technical limitations of the Capitol switchboard system, and provides for a collaborative drafting program to help Members' offices work better with the House Office of Legislative Counsel.

I urge my colleagues to support the important proposals contained in this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak to the amendments.

Madam Speaker, I specifically call out the gentleman from Rhode Island's amendment. It increases funding by $3.5 million for the Capitol Grounds account, and it is offset within the bill. The intent of these funds is to be used to prioritize the removal of accessibility barriers on the Capitol complex.

I am thrilled about this amendment. Parts of this building and the surrounding complex were built over 100 years ago, so, obviously, there are accessibility issues that today we are saying we are going to remove those barriers.

I commend both of the bipartisan amendments in the amendments en bloc. I urge Members to please support it. I think this does good work.

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

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the en bloc which includes my amendment, #10, to increase funding for the Capitol Grounds account to prioritize the removal of accessibility barriers.

Madam Chair, the Capitol Complex was not built with accessibility in mind, and as the first quadriplegic to serve in Congress, I'm reminded of this every day.

For the past two decades, I've worked closely with the Architect of the Capitol to address these barriers, and I'm grateful for the progress we've made so far. Yet many physical barriers still remain, and we need to remove them proactively so that all Members of

Congress, our staff, and visitors from across the nation can navigate the Capitol with ease.

I thank Chairman RYAN and the Legislative Branch Subcommittee for including report language under the Capitol Grounds account directing the Architect of the Capitol to prioritize the removal of accessibility barriers.

Yet the reality is, proactively achieving this requires dedicated funding, which is what my amendment provides. I thank the Chair and Ranking Member for supporting it, and I urge my colleagues to support the en bloc and the underlying bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1700

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF OHIO

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 567, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) to offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 7 and 8, printed in part B of House Report 117–110, offered by Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN OF WISCONSIN

Page 2, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000)''.

Page 6, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000)''.

Page 7, line 4, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN OF WISCONSIN

Page 48, strike lines 13 through 26.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 567, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

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

Madam Speaker, I have offered this en bloc for purposes of legislative efficiency. I strongly oppose it.

This amendments en bloc makes severe and harmful changes to the bill under consideration. This amendment would strike language that will enable noncitizens who meet requirements under DACA to be employed by the United States Congress and to cut funding from the Office of Diversity and Inclusion.

Let's address the first point around DACA.

This is allowing Dreamers to work for the legislative branch. I can't figure out for the life of me why the minority would like to refuse the American Dream to people who came to the United States as children, for people who are, for all intents and purposes, Americans.

I have met these recipients, these Dreamers, and they have personally told me their stories. I encourage each of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to talk with a Dreamer, to listen to their stories. It is absolutely heartbreaking. They have done absolutely nothing wrong.

They were brought to this country by no choice of their own. Their parents brought them here. The United States is their home. They have built their lives here, whether that means getting an education, raising a family, or contributing to our economy.

We are a generous and compassionate Nation always looking to form a more perfect Union, a country that has empathy for a struggling family in a new country, in a country that lifts up our younger generation so that they can have a better future.

The vast majority of Americans overwhelmingly support allowing these young people to continue their relentless pursuit of the American Dream because they knew in their hearts that they are American. As Americans, there is no better place for them to continue to serve their country than here in the United States House of Representatives, the people's House. To deny them this opportunity is about the most un-American thing we could do here today.

Madam Speaker, again, their parents brought them here, and they have been here for years and years and years. They should have an opportunity to give back to this country.

Madam Speaker, I am opposed, on the second point, to decreasing funding for the Office of Diversity and Inclusion by $1.5 million.

The Office of Diversity and Inclusion is committed to maintaining a diverse and inclusive workforce in the House of Representatives. Their mission is to assist in developing practices to recruit and retain a diverse workforce.

I am proud of this year's bill. It provides $3 million for the office in fiscal year 2022 and increases their staff cap from 7 to 10. The $1.5 million in additional funding for 2022 and expanding staff cap would give them the needed funding to support ongoing operations while providing additional flexibility to expand their work.

Additionally, this increase in funding will enable ODI to implement various other provisions that are included in the Legislative Branch bill, such as assisting the Chief Administrative Officer in the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights to establish a task force about the workforce in the House.

As I mentioned in my opening remarks, this task force will develop a methodology for regularly serving the House workforce on pay and benefits issues and provide guidance to us on how we could create a centralized human resources hub to improve human resource management practices throughout the House.

Finally, this increase in funds will allow the Office of Diversity and Inclusion to conduct a feasibility study on re-creating a centralized House internship program. We have citizens in this country, young students—White, Black, Brown—who can't afford to come here to work. They can't afford to get an internship here. They work hard, do everything right, try to climb the ladder. We want to provide opportunity.

This money will help reach out to those people and bring them into the legislative branch to give them the experience they need, the contacts they need to develop, the education that they need to move forward.

Madam Speaker, I am proud of what we have in this bill, and I will oppose this amendment. It is vital we prioritize initiatives to promote diversity and the opportunity for people from all over the country to come work in the legislative branch and intern in the legislative branch.

Madam Speaker, I oppose this amendments en bloc, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, as part of this en bloc, we have two separate amendments. I will address them separately.

The one amendment that was just addressed concerns DACA recipients and whether they should be hired here.

In 2018, we had 830,000 Americans sworn in to be new citizens. I don't think anybody can accuse the United States of being shy about letting other people in this country.

Obviously, if we make permanent the policy that any young person who is brought here automatically can work their way to be a United States citizen, we will have what we currently see at the southern border. We will have, again and again and again, parents coming here either asking for asylum or sending their children here by themselves, knowing that we are not going to enforce the immigration laws.

Now, I think everybody here knows that the day will probably come where something is done with some DACA recipients, but it shouldn't be all DACA recipients. The idea of establishing right now that if you came here, you automatically are—I think the inference is you are going to become a citizen by saying that you can work in the Capitol when these jobs are highly in demand for many of our own citizens is a little ridiculous.

One of my amendments removes the provision that says that people who are still in this country illegally can wind up working for the legislature.

The second amendment concerns the Office of Diversity and Inclusion. I think the gentleman from Ohio kind of mischaracterized the amendment. We

are not cutting anything here. We are leaving things in the same place they were in the last budget.

We have spent money in the last 12, 14 months of this institution like never before. We went through trillions of dollars. That is one of the reasons why we have such high inflation, one of the reasons why young people are going to find it so difficult to buy a house compared to the older generation, one of the reasons why the cost of food is up.

We cannot, as we go line by line through this budget, create a situation in which we are doubling lines in the budget. That is what we are doing here.

The other things that are particularly irritating about this, if you go through the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, almost all the things they purport to do are done somewhere else in the legislative branch. They are really not adding a lot.

Obviously, it is one of these groups that I think is going to train people to view themselves not as individuals but more as a group, which I don't think is helpful for America as a whole. But, again, after going so overwhelmingly in debt, we have a Legislative Branch budget that is up 13 percent.

It would be interesting to ask how many Americans out there, how many of their individual salaries or compensation went up by 13 percent in the last year. But for Congress, no big deal.

Legislative Branch is up 13 percent, House Office of Diversity and Inclusion doubled. On its face, preposterous. I bet if you polled the American public, I wonder if there are any lines in this budget they want doubled, but particularly in an agency that, like I said, their function can be dealt with by other groups.

Madam Speaker, in any event, I encourage passage of this en bloc and the two amendments.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I encourage a ''no'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF OHIO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117–110, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 207, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 236]

YEAS—220

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—207

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Carter (GA)
Hagedorn
Higgins (LA)

□ 1748

Mr. CRAWFORD changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Ms. LOFGREN changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF OHIO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 3, printed in part B of House Report 117–110, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 180, nays 243, not voting 7 as follows:

[Roll No. 237]

YEAS—180

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—243

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NOT VOTING—7

Bishop (GA)
Carter (GA)
Franklin, C. Scott
Hagedorn
Higgins (LA)
Perry
Speier

□ 1810

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. BIGGS, LATURNER, and STEIL changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 237.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Womack of Arkansas moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4346 to the Committee on Appropriations.

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

Page 1, insert before line 1 the following:

DIVISION A—FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out section 4 of House Resolution 38, One Hundred Seventeenth Congress.

DIVISION B—FY 2021 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $231,000,000, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $28,900,000, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $218,500,000 to respond to the events at the

United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $42,500,000 to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries'', $37,495,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That of such amount, $3,600,000 may remain available until expended for retention bonuses: *Provided further*, That of such amount, up to $6,900,000 shall be made available for hazard pay for employees of the Capitol Police: *Provided further*, That of such amount, $1,361,300 shall be made available for the wellness program for the United States Capitol Police: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''General Expenses'', $33,169,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That of such amount, $2,628,000 shall remain available until expended for physical protection barriers and various civil disturbance unit equipment: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this heading in this chapter for physical protection barriers may be transferred to and merged with the Capitol Police Building and Grounds Account of the Architect of the Capitol: *Provided further*, That of such amount, not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies and not less than $4,800,000 shall be available for protective details for Members of Congress, including Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to the Congress: *Provided further*, That of such amount, up to $2,500,000 may be transferred to ''Department of Justice—United States Marshals Service—Salaries and Expenses'' for the purpose of reimbursements for providing peer-to-peer and group counseling services to the Capitol Police and training and technical and related assistance necessary to establish a peer-to-peer and group counseling program within the Capitol Police: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE MUTUAL AID REIMBURSEMENTS

For an additional amount for United States Capitol Police ''General Expenses'', $26,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, for reimbursements for mutual aid and related training, including mutual aid and training provided under the agreements described in section 7302 of Public Law 108–458: *Provided*, That obligation of the funds made available in the preceding proviso be subject to notification to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the Committee on House Administration of the amount and purpose of the expense within 15 days of obligation: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

CAPITOL POLICE SALARY CAP ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 201. For the purposes of administering pay during calendar year 2021, the limitation on the maximum rate of gross compensation for any member or civilian employee of the Capitol Police whose compensation includes overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) shall be limited to Executive Schedule II at $199,300. Excluded from this limitation for calendar year 2021 shall be retention bonuses and hazard bonuses related to the events of January 6th.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE CAPITOL POLICE

SEC. 202. (a) ASSISTANCE BY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—Section 911(a) of division B of the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002 (2 U.S.C. 1970(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or in accordance with paragraph (4)'' before ''and on a permanent'';

(2) in paragraph (4)(B)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''advance''; and

(B) in clause (ii)—

(i) in subclause (I), by striking ''or'' after the semicolon;

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon and inserting ''or''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(III) the Chief of the Capitol Police, if the Chief of the Capitol Police has determined that the provision of assistance is necessary to prevent the significant disruption of governmental function and public order within the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds, as described in section 9 of the Act entitled 'An Act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes', approved July 31, 1946 (2 U.S.C. 1961); and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) REVOCATION.—The Capitol Police Board may revoke a request for assistance provided under paragraph (4)(B)(ii)(III) upon consultation with appropriate Members of the Senate and House of Representatives in leadership positions.''.

(b) CAPITOL POLICE SPECIAL OFFICERS.—Section 1017 of division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1974) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''or as determined by the Chief of the Capitol Police in accordance with section 911(a)(4)(B)(ii)(III) of division B of the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002 (2 U.S.C. 1970(a)(4)(B)(ii)(III)),'' after ''Congress,''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''An appointment under this section due to an emergency determined by the Chief of the Capitol Police under paragraph (4)(B)(ii)(III) of section 911(a) of division B of the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002 (2 U.S.C. 1970(a)) shall be in effect for the period of the emergency, unless and until the Capitol Police Board revokes the request for assistance under paragraph (5) of such section.'';

(2) by striking subsections (c) and (e);

(3) by redesignating subsections (d), (f), and (g) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection, by striking ''President pro tempore'' and inserting ''Majority Leader''.

(c)(1) JOINT OVERSIGHT HEARINGS.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives (referred to in this section as the ''Committees'') are authorized to jointly conduct oversight hearings regarding the Capitol Police Board and may request the attendance of all members of the Capitol Police Board at any such hearing. Members of the Capitol Police Board shall attend a joint hearing under this section, as requested and under such rules or procedures as may be adopted by the Committees.

(2) TIMING.—The Committees may conduct oversight hearings under this section as determined appropriate by the Committees, but shall conduct not less than one oversight hearing under this section during each Congress.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2021.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Capital Construction and Operations'', $15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, by securing vulnerabilities of windows and doors in the United States Capitol Building: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS DIVISION

SEC. 301. Each amount appropriated or made available by this division is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this division shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 303. Unless otherwise provided for by this division, the additional amounts appropriated by this division to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 304. Each amount appropriated in this division may be made available to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein for such appropriation prior to the date of the enactment of this division.

SEC. 305. Each amount designated in this division by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 306. Any amount appropriated by this division, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this division shall retain such designation.

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 218, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 238]

YEAS—202

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—218

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Bass
Buck
Carter (GA)
Comer
Dunn
Hagedorn
Higgins (LA)
Kinzinger
LaHood
Rice (SC)

□ 1833

Mr. PENCE changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Veláquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

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

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 207, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 239]

YEAS—215

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey

Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—207

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Tlaib
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Bass
Blumenauer
Carter (GA)
Cole
Hagedorn
Higgins (LA)
Luria
Rodgers (WA)

□ 1854

So the bill 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)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4373) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Amendments En Bloc No. 2 Offered by Ms. LEE of California

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part D of House Report 117–110, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 217, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 240]

YEAS—202

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—217

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko

Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Carter (GA)
Craig
Hagedorn
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Kim (CA)
Miller (IL)
Newman
Norman
Torres (NY)

□ 1916

Messrs. CLINE, HOLLINGSWORTH, and STEWART changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, I was regrettably detained during the vote in question. Had I been present, I would have noted ''nay'' on rollcall No. 240.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 3, printed in part D of House Report 117–110, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 200, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 241]

YEAS—217

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—200

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—13

Bacon
Cammack
Carter (GA)
Dunn
Fortenberry
Gaetz
Hagedorn
Higgins (LA)
Hoyer
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Rutherford
Smith (NE)

□ 1938

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have noted ''nay'' on rollcall no. 241.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''nay'' on rollcall No. 241.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted ''nay'' on rollcall No. 241.

A MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Tony Gonzales of Texas moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4373 to the Committee on Appropriations.

The material previously referred to by Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. There is appropriated for an additional amount for ''Department of Defense—Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, which shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the acquisition, enhancement, maintenance, and sustainment of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to previously appropriated funds for the procurement of Iron Dome: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 217, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 242]

YEAS—207

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—217

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—6

Auchincloss
Barr
Blumenauer
Bowman
Hagedorn
Higgins (LA)

□ 2000

Ms. BUSH changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 242.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (GA) (Joyce (OH))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

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

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 212, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 243]

YEAS—217

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips

Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—212

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Tlaib
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—2

Hagedorn
Higgins (LA)

□ 2021

So the bill 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)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (GA) (Joyce (OH))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Joyce (OH))
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Rush (Underwood)
Sires (Pallone)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Axne)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENTS OF H.R. 4373, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND H.R. 4346, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, in the engrossments of H.R. 4373 and H.R. 4346, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOWMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 28, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: On July 28, 2021, pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United States Code, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider twelve resolutions included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs.

I have enclosed copies of the resolutions adopted.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair.

Enclosures.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER, SUITLAND, MD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the repair and alteration of 4600 Silver Hill North and 4600 Silver Hill South at the Suitland Federal Center in Suitland, MD at a design cost of $4,316,000, an estimated construction cost of $41,498,000, and a management and inspection cost of $3,544,000, for an estimated total project cost of $49,358,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER
4600 SILVER HILL NORTH AND 4600 SILVER HILL SOUTH
SUITLAND, MD

Prospectus Number: PMD-0778/1822-MD20

FY 2020 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for 4600 Silver Hill North and 4600 Silver Hill South at the Suitland Federal Center in Suitland, Maryland. The proposed project will upgrade building systems and renovate space to support the co-location of three agencies. This project will provide a more efficient layout that both improves agency utilization and allows for the recapture and backfill of approximately 367,000 rentable square feet (RSF) of underutilized federally owned space. The 4600 Silver Hill North and 4600 Silver Hill South buildings are currently occupied by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Approximately 367,000 RSF of the space occupied by these agencies will be reconfigured to allow for the co-location of the Department of Labor–Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), currently located in 710,330 RSF (508,000 usable square feet [USF]) of leased space at the Postal Square Building, 2 Massachusetts Ave. NE in Washington, DC. Additional work will be undertaken to refresh the space occupied by Census to improve overall efficiency and to accommodate the staff relocated to make space available for the BLS personnel. BLS's 48-percent decrease in RSF and relocation to 4600 Silver Hill North and South will provide a Federal annual least cost avoidance of approximately $19,400,000 and an agency rent savings of approximately $9,700,000.

FY 2020 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested[1]

(Design, Construction, Management & Inspection) $49,358,000

Major Work Items

Electrical, HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning), fire protection, and plumbing systems upgrades/replacements; interior construction; exterior construction; and demolition

[1] Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to extend the lease at Postal Square as described herein.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER
4600 SILVER HILL NORTH AND 4600 SILVER HILL SOUTH
SUITLAND, MD

Prospectus Number: PMD-0778/1822-MD20

Estimated Project Budget

Design	$4,316,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	41,498,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	3,544,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$49,358,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2020	FY 2022

Building

The Suitland Federal Center comprises approximately 226 acres of land and several buildings totaling 2.6 million RSF of space. 4600 Silver Hill North and 4600 Silver Hill South are two office buildings that intersect in the middle of the building site, creating a triangular atrium. Built in 2006, the North building contains 1,368,566 gross square feet (GSF), of which there is approximately 804,435 RSF or 643,322 USF of office space. The South building contains 1,183,139 GSF, of which there is approximately 663,840 RSF or 524,310 USF. The Government completed construction of the South building in 2007. Both buildings have eight above-ground floors and one basement level, and are located near the Suitland Metro Station.

Tenant Agencies

Department of Labor–BLS; Department of Commerce–BEA and the Census Bureau; GSA

Proposed Project

The proposed project will allow for a higher density open office environment and the relocation and consolidation of BLS from leased space.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER
4600 SILVER HILL NORTH AND 4600 SILVER HILL SOUTH
SUITLAND, MD

Prospectus Number: PMD-0778/1822-MD20

To accommodate this consolidation, GSA will perform building demolition, interior alterations, and electrical, HVAC, plumbing, and life safety upgrades.

GSA currently leases space in the Postal Square Building for BLS. This lease expires on May 14, 2022. In order to allow for the proposed alterations and relocation to the Suitland Federal Center, GSA may need to extend the existing lease for a limited amount of time. GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency and will ensure the term of the lease extension coincides with the schedule of occupancy. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Major Work Items

Electrical Upgrades/Replacement	$9,950,000
HVAC Upgrades/Replacement	9,931,000
Interior Construction	9,855,000
Demolition	3,550,000
Fire Protection Upgrades/Replacement	3,008,000
Exterior Construction	2,588,000
Plumbing Upgrades/Replacement	2,616,000
Total ECC	**$41,498,000**

Justification

BLS's current location in the Postal Square Building houses 1,801 personnel who are responsible for carrying out the Bureau's mission of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. The current lease expires on May 14, 2022, and BLS requires continued housing to carry out its mission.

The proposed investment in and space optimization of the North and South buildings at the Suitland Federal Center will facilitate the achievement of more efficient utilization rates for all three Federal organizations, and reduce rental payments made by BLS, Census, and BEA. BLS will improve its utilization by downsizing its real estate footprint by almost half, from the current 710,330 RSF to approximately 367,000 RSF, a decrease of over 340,000 RSF. A portion of the project budget will fund alterations at the Center to facilitate BLS's occupancy of this space. This project will allow GSA to reduce private-sector lease payments by an estimated $19 million.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER
4600 SILVER HILL NORTH AND 4600 SILVER HILL SOUTH
SUITLAND, MD

Prospectus Number: PMD-0778/1822-MD20

Summary of Energy Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service.* GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency above the minimum performance criteria.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present-value cost analysis)

Alternation.....$270,301,000
Lease.....$604,083,000

The 30-year, present-value cost of alteration is $333,782,000 less than the cost of leasing, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of $16,161,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER
4600 SILVER HILL NORTH AND 4600 SILVER HILL SOUTH
SUITLAND, MD

Prospectus Number: PMD-0778/1822-MD20

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 6, 2019

Recommended: _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—CONSOLIDATION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM, VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the reconfiguration and renovation of space within government-owned and leased buildings during Fiscal Year 2022 to improve space utilization, optimize inventory, and decrease reliance on leased space at a total cost of $25,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that an Expenditure Plan be submitted to the Committee prior to expenditure of any funds.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that consolidation projects result in reduced annual rent paid by the tenant agency.

Provided, that no consolidation project exceeds $20,000,000 in costs.

Provided further, that preference be given to consolidation projects that achieve an office utilization rate of 130 usable square feet or less per person.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any agency the authority granted by this resolution.

PROSPECTUS - ALTERATION
CONSOLIDATION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM
VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Prospectus Number: PCA-0001-MU22

FY 2022 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes the reconfiguration and renovation of space within Government-owned and leased buildings during fiscal year (FY) 2022 to support GSA's ongoing consolidation efforts to improve space utilization, optimize inventory, decrease reliance on leased space, and reduce the Government's environmental footprint.

Since the inception of the Consolidation Activities Program in FY 2014, GSA has received $327,334,000 in support of the program and, through FY 2021, has funded 87 projects. When complete, these 87 projects will result in more than a 1.8 million usable square foot space reduction, thereby reducing agency rental payments to GSA by $76 million annually and generating more than $163,000,000 in annual Government lease cost avoidance. These projects will more than recover the initial capital investment after just two years of project completion and will continue to accrue additional savings over the life of these assets.

FY 2022 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested $25,000,000

Program Summary

As part of its ongoing effort to improve space utilization, optimize inventory, decrease reliance on leased space, and reduce the Government's environmental footprint, GSA is identifying consolidation opportunities within its inventory of real property assets. These opportunities are presented through surveys and studies, partnering with customer agencies and agency initiatives. Projects will vary in size by location and agency mission and operations; however, no single project will exceed $20 million in GSA costs. Funds will support consolidation of customer agencies and will not be available for GSA internal consolidations. Preference will be given to projects that result in an office utilization rate of 130 USF per person or less and a total project payback period of 10 years or less.

Typical projects include the following:

- Reconfiguration and alteration of existing Federal space to accommodate incoming agency relocation/consolidation. (Note: may include reconfigurations of existing occupied Federal tenant space); and

- Incidental alterations and system upgrades, such as fire sprinklers or heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, needed as part of relocation and consolidation.

Projects will be evaluated using the following criteria:

- Preference will be given to projects that are identified as a reduction opportunity by both GSA and the subject agency, and that meet the other criteria.

PROSPECTUS - ALTERATION
CONSOLIDATION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM
VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Prospectus Number: PCA-0001-MU22

- Proposed consolidation projects will result in a reduction in annual rent paid by the impacted customer agency.
- Preference is given to consolidations within or into federally owned buildings over consolidations within or into leased space.
- Consolidation of expiring leases into federally owned buildings will be given preference over those business cases for lease cancellations that include a cancellation cost.
- Co-location with other agencies with shared resources and special space will be given preference.
- Links to other consolidation projects will be given preference.

Justification

GSA continually analyzes opportunities to improve space utilization and realize long-term cost savings for the Government. Funding for space consolidations is essential so that GSA can execute those opportunities.

Projects funded under this program will enable agencies to consolidate within Government-controlled leased space or relocate from either Government-controlled leased or federally owned space to federally owned space that more efficiently meets mission needs. These consolidations will result in improved space utilization, cost savings for the American taxpayers and a reduced environmental impact.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS - ALTERATION
CONSOLIDATION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM
VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Prospectus Number: PCA-0001-MU22

Certification of Need

Current administration and congressional initiatives call for improved space utilization, lower costs for the Government and a reduced environmental footprint. GSA has determined that the proposed consolidation program is the most practical solution to meeting those goals.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY PROGRAM, VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repair and alterations to upgrade, replace, and improve fire protection systems and life safety features in government-owned buildings during Fiscal Year 2022 at a total cost of $50,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

PROSPECTUS - ALTERATION
FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE-SAFETY PROGRAM
VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Prospectus Number: PFP-0001-MU22

FY 2022 Project Summary

This prospectus proposes alterations to upgrade, replace and improve fire protection systems and life-safety features in Government-owned buildings during fiscal year (FY) 2022.

Since FY 2010, the General Services Administration (GSA) has received $161,566,000 in support of this program. These funds supported 114 projects in 98 Government-owned buildings.

FY 2022 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested $50,000,000

Program Summary

As part of its fire protection and life-safety efforts, GSA is currently identifying projects in Federal buildings throughout the country through surveys and studies. These projects will vary in size, location and delivery method. The approval and appropriation requested in this prospectus is for a set of retrofit projects with engineering solutions to reduce fire and life-safety hazards. Typical projects include:

- Replacing antiquated fire alarm and detection systems that are in need of repair or for which parts are no longer available.
- Installing emergency voice communication systems to facilitate occupant notification and evacuation in Federal buildings during an emergency.
- Installing or expanding, as necessary, fire sprinkler systems to provide a reasonable degree of protection for life and property from fire in Federal buildings.
- Constructing additional exit stairs or enclosing existing exit stairs to facilitate the safe and timely evacuation of building occupants in the event of an emergency.

Justification

GSA periodically assesses all facilities to identify hazards and initiate correction or risk-reduction protection strategies so that its buildings do not present an unreasonable risk to Government personnel or the general public. Completion of these proposed projects will improve the overall level of safety from fire and similar risks in federally owned buildings in GSA's portfolio nationwide.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS - ALTERATION
FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE-SAFETY PROGRAM
VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Prospectus Number: PFP-0001-MU22

Certification of Need

The proposed program is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—CHILDCARE SYSTEMS AND SECURITY, VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repair and alterations to identify building wide security vulnerabilities at each childcare center located in a General Services Administration controlled building and to expedite action to upgrade these buildings to the minimum security standards during Fiscal Year 2022 at a total cost of $45,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS - ALTERATION
CHILDCARE SYSTEMS AND SECURITY
VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Prospectus Number: PCS-0001-MU22

FY 2022 Project Summary

This prospectus proposes to identify security vulnerabilities at each childcare center located in a GSA-controlled building and to expedite action to upgrade these buildings to the minimum security standards during fiscal year (FY) 2022.

FY 2022 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested $45,000,000

Program Summary

As part of its childcare systems and security efforts, GSA currently is identifying projects in Federal buildings through physical inspection of security countermeasures and studies. These projects will vary in size and location. Typical projects include:

- Coordinate with security agencies to verify that security cameras are operating as required.
- Install, repair or replace, as necessary, outdoor playground security countermeasures that currently do not meet security standards.
- Perform progressive collapse assessments at buildings and implement countermeasures to prevent vulnerabilities identified.
- Undertake heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems repairs or replacements, as necessary, to conform to standards for ventilation and indoor air quality.

Justification

This program provides funding to address security vulnerabilities identified at various childcare centers in GSA's inventory. The projects in this program are based on studies conducted by GSA. Completion of these proposed projects will improve the security vulnerabilities at the childcare centers.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS - ALTERATION
CHILDCARE SYSTEMS AND SECURITY
VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Prospectus Number: PCS-0001-MU22

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

CONSTRUCTION—U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY, CALEXICO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, additional appropriations are authorized for construction of Phase IIB of a two-phase project to reconfigure and expand the existing land port of entry in downtown Calexico, CA, at an additional design cost of $83,000, additional estimated construction cost of $3,335,000, and additional management and inspection cost of $251,000, for a total additional cost of $3,669,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the authorization of the Committee on September 30, 2020, of Prospectus No. PCA–BSC–CA19.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
CALEXICO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-CA22
Congressional District: 51

FY 2022 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) requests additional approval and funding for construction of Phase IIB of a two-phase project to reconfigure and expand the existing land port of entry (LPOE) in downtown Calexico, CA. The project includes new pedestrian processing and privately owned vehicle (POV) inspection facilities, a new head house to provide supervision and services to the non-commercial vehicle inspection area, new administration offices, and a parking structure. The expanded facilities will occupy both the existing inspection compound and the site of the former commercial inspection facility, decommissioned in 1996 when commercial traffic was redirected to the newly completed LPOE six miles east of downtown Calexico.

FY 2022 Committee Approval Requested

(Additional Design, Construction, Management & Inspection) ..... $3,669,000[1]

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. PCA-BSC-CA21. GSA is requesting approval of additional design cost of $83,000, additional estimated construction of $3,335,000, and additional management and inspection cost of $251,000, for a total additional cost of $3,669,000 to account for cost escalations and design/constructability review.

FY 2022 Appropriation Requested

(Additional Design, Construction, Management & Inspection) ..... $103,376,000[2]

Overview of Project

The existing LPOE is a pedestrian and vehicle inspection facility constructed in 1974. It comprises a main building and a decommissioned commercial inspection building. The project includes the creation of new pedestrian and POV inspection facilities, and expansion of the port onto the site of the former commercial inspection facility. The

[1] Prospectus No. PCA-BSC-CA21 was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on September 30, 2020, and July 1, 2020, respectively, for additional design cost of $3,279,000, additional construction cost of $6,978,000, and additional management and inspection cost of $4,550,000, for a total additional cost of $14,807,000. Full funding was not enacted in FY 2021.

[2] GSA works closely with Department of Homeland Security program offices responsible for developing and implementing security technology at LPOEs. This prospectus contains funding for infrastructure requirements known at the time of prospectus development. Additional funding by a reimbursable work authorization may be required to provide for as yet unidentified security technology elements to be implemented at this port.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
CALEXICO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-CA22
Congressional District: 51

commercial inspection operation was moved to Calexico East in 1996. POV inspection facilities will include expanded northbound inspection lanes, new southbound inspection lanes, and a parking structure. There will be new administration space, a new head house and design guide-mandated secondary inspection stations serving both northbound and southbound traffic. The project will be constructed in two phases.

The first phase included a head house, 10 of the project's northbound POV inspection lanes, all southbound POV inspection lanes with temporary asphalt paving, and a bridge across the New River for southbound POV traffic.

Due to inadequate funding of the second phase in FY 2019, Phase II has been broken further into two sub-phases: Phase IIA, funded in 2019, includes the remaining northbound POV lanes, expansion of the secondary inspection canopy, southbound POV inspection islands, booths, canopies and concrete paving, an administration building, an employee parking structure, and a vehicle seizure lot.

Phase IIB includes a pedestrian processing building with expanded northbound pedestrian inspection stations, demolition of legacy facilities, and significant earthwork.

Site Information

Government-Owned ..... 13.5 acres
Acquired as part of Phase I ..... 4.3 acres

Building Area

Building (including canopies and indoor parking)[3] ..... 349,827 GSF
Building (excluding canopies and indoor parking) ..... 162,015 GSF
Outside parking spaces 79
Structured parking spaces 264

[3] Gross Square Footage (GSF) has changed since Prospectus No. PCA-BSC-CA19 to include recovery of the historic Custom House into the GSA inventory. The Custom House is being used for temporary pedestrian processing and will be used for housing other Federal agencies in the future.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
CALEXICO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-CA22
Congressional District: 51

Project Budget

Site Acquisition

Site Acquisition (FY 2007)	$2,000,000
Additional Site Acquisition (FY 2010)	3,000,000
Total Site Acquisition	**$5,000,000**

Design

Design (FY 2007)	$12,350,000
Additional Design (FY 2010)	6,437,000
Additional Design Phase IIA (FY 2019)	2,000,000
Additional Design Phase IIB (FY 2022)	2,332,000
Total Design	**$23,119,000**

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)

Phase I (FY 2015)	$90,838,000
Phase IIA (FY 2019)	172,000,000
Phase IIB (FY 2022)	93,973,000
Total ECC[4]	**$356,811,000**
Site Development Costs	$145,330,000
Building Costs (includes inspection canopies) ($583/GSF)	$211,481,000

Management & Inspection (M&I)

Phase I (FY 2015)	$7,224,000
Phase IIA (FY 2019)	17,000,000
Phase IIB (FY 2022)	7,071,000
Total M&I	**$31,295,000**

Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$416,225,000**

* Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Location

The site is located at 200 East 1st Street, Calexico, CA.

[4] ECC is broken into two parts – Site Development Costs and Building Costs.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
CALEXICO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-CA22
Congressional District: 51

Schedule	Start	End
Design		
Phase I	FY 2007	FY 2012
Design/Constructability Review		
Phase IIA	FY 2019	FY 2020
Phase IIB	FY 2021	FY 2022
Construction		
Phase I	FY 2015	FY 2018
Phase IIA	FY 2019	FY 2023
Phase IIB	FY 2022	FY 2027

Tenant Agencies

Department of Homeland Security – Customs and Border Protection, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement; GSA

Justification

On an average day, 13,800 POVs and approximately 9,500 pedestrians enter the U.S. through this LPOE. The existing facilities are undersized relative to existing traffic loads and obsolete in terms of inspection officer safety and border security. The space required to accommodate modern inspection technologies is not available in the existing facility. When completed, the project will provide the port operation with adequate operational space, reduced traffic congestion, and a safe environment for port employees and visitors.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil free measures), adherence to sustainable design principles, and minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
CALEXICO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-CA22
Congressional District: 51

Prior Appropriations

Prior Appropriations			
Public Law	**Fiscal Year**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
110-5	2007	$14,350,000	Site acquisition & design
111-117	2010	$9,437,000	Additional site acquisition & design
113-235	2015	$98,062,000	Phase I Construction
116-6	2019	$191,000,000	Phase IIA Design, Construction, & M&I
Appropriations to Date		**$312,849,000**	

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	**Date**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
House T&I	4/5/2006	$14,350,000	Design = $12,350,000; Site acquisition = $2,000,000
Senate EPW	5/23/2006	$14,350,000	Site Acquisition & Design
House T&I	11/5/2009	$9,437,000	Additional design = $6,437,000; additional site acquisition = $3,000,000
Senate EPW	2/4/2010	$9,437,000	Additional site acquisition & design
House T&I	12/2/2010	$274,463,000	Construction = $246,344,000; M&I = $28,119,000
Senate EPW	11/30/2010	$274,463,000	Construction = $246,344,000; M&I = $28,119,000
House T&I	7/16/2014	$85,307,000	Additional Construction of $85,307,000
Senate EPW	4/28/2015	$85,307,000	Additional Construction of $85,307,000
House T&I	9/27/2018	$14,192,000	Additional Design = $970,000; Additional Construction = $14,847,000 M&I reduction = ($1,625,000).
Senate EPW	2/5/2019	$14,192,000	Additional Design = $970,000; Additional Construction = $14,847,000 M&I reduction = ($1,625,000).
House T&I	9/30/2020	$14,807,000	Additional Design = $3,279,000; Additional Construction = $6,978,000 Additional M&I = $4,550,000.
Senate EPW	7/1/2020	$14,807,000	Additional Design = $3,279,000; Additional Construction = $6,978,000 Additional M&I = $4,550,000.
Approvals to Date		**$412,556,000**	

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – CONSTRUCTION
U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY
CALEXICO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-BSC-CA22
Congressional District: 51

Alternatives Considered

GSA has jurisdiction, custody, and control over and maintains the existing facilities at this LPOE. No alternative other than Federal construction was considered.

Recommendation

CONSTRUCTION

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—TACOMA UNION STATION, TACOMA, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for the Tacoma Union Station located at 1717 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, WA, to address seismic deficiencies and undertake targeted building system modernizations, at a design cost of $3,395,000, an estimated construction cost of $43,289,000, and a management and inspection cost of $1,931,000 for an estimated total project cost of $48,615,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
TACOMA UNION STATION
TACOMA, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0704-TA22
Congressional District: 6

FY 2022 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project at the historic Tacoma Union Station (TUS) located at 1717 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, WA, to address seismic deficiencies and undertake targeted building system modernizations. GSA exercised the purchase option committing the Government to the $1 purchase when the existing lease agreement expires on September 20, 2022. GSA's *Seismic Rating System Report*, released on March 31, 2016, lists TUS as having one of the highest seismic risk ratings in the GSA portfolio. In addition to the critical structural repairs and upgrades, the proposed project will modernize the building's outdated systems, address life-safety upgrades, alter interior space, and undertake exterior repairs. The facility is currently owned by the City of Tacoma. When the facility comes into the Federal inventory, the Government will realize an annual lease cost avoidance of approximately $6,400,000.

FY 2022 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection) ..... $48,615,000[1]

Major Work Items

Seismic mitigation and progressive collapse protection upgrades; electrical, fire and life-safety, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and plumbing upgrades; exterior repairs

Project Budget

Design	$3,395,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	43,289,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	1,931,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$48,615,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2022	FY 2026

[1] This project was submitted as part of GSA's FY 2021 Capital Investment and Leasing Program; however, no committee approvals or appropriations were received.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
TACOMA UNION STATION
TACOMA, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0704-TA22
Congressional District: 6

Building

Construction of Union Station began in 1909 and was completed in May 1911 in the Beaux-Arts style of architecture. The historic building was completely renovated and restored, and a three-story addition was constructed. The United States District Court for the Western District of Washington began occupancy in 1992 under a 35-year renovation lease purchase transaction authorized by Congress in 1987.

TUS is made up of 3 buildings: the historic building, the courts' addition building, and the link building. The focal point of TUS is the 90-foot high central dome, which rests on a central pavilion with large arched openings on each side. Flat-roofed symmetrical wings flank the pavilion to the north and south. Ten courtrooms are provided for the federal courts in the 219,000 gross square foot facility, two within the north and south wings of the 1911 building and eight in the addition. Union Station is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Tenant Agencies

Judiciary–Bankruptcy, District Court, Magistrate, Probation, Pre-Trial Services; Department of Justice–United States Marshals Service, Office of U.S. Attorneys; Department of Homeland Security–National Protection & Programs Directorate Federal Protective Services; GSA

Proposed Project

The proposed project includes seismic mitigation and progressive collapse protection upgrades; electrical, fire and life-safety, HVAC, and plumbing upgrades; and exterior repairs.

Structural seismic mitigation and progressive collapse protection is limited to the east elevation of the historic building and includes installation of shear walls and a concrete tie beam to support the perimeter masonry walls. Non-structural seismic mitigation includes the installation of bracing for the ceiling systems, piping and fire sprinkler, and seismic anchoring of mechanical and electrical equipment in the historic, courts' addition and link buildings. Interior alterations include modification of interior offices in the historic building. Floor, wall, and ceiling finishes will address damage caused by water infiltration. The art in the building will be removed, cleaned, stored off site, and reinstalled upon project completion.

Electrical upgrades include installation of multiple panelboards, modifications to communication systems, installation of surge protection devices, and other exterior and interior LED lighting upgrades.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
TACOMA UNION STATION
TACOMA, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0704-TA22
Congressional District: 6

Fire and life-safety upgrades include the replacement of the existing fire alarm system. New sprinkler piping coverage and seismic bracing will be installed, and a new fire command center will be located in the rotunda.

Building exterior upgrades will address exterior windows, central mail room, dedicated loading dock screening area, and parking area. The project also includes work on the existing parking lot to upgrade the existing security and install bollards and alarms. Tunnel structural repair work will address water infiltration. Roofing upgrades include parapet repair work on both the historic building and courts' addition building roofs. The roof membrane on the upper roofs of the historic building will be replaced. Roof pavers on the link building will be cleaned and reinstalled.

The HVAC system upgrade work includes the simultaneous replacement of cooling towers with a new 340-ton cooling tower, and the replacement of the primary heating water pumps and pressurization, exhaust and return fans, as well as modifications of existing pipework. Plumbing upgrades include energy efficient fixtures and electric water heaters. New family accessible restrooms will also be installed.

Major Work Items

Seismic and Progressive Collapse Upgrades	$27,674,000
Electrical Upgrades	4,751,000
Fire & Life-Safety Replacements	3,751,000
Building Exterior Upgrades	3,680,000
HVAC and Plumbing Upgrades	3,433,000
Total ECC	**$43,289,000**

Justification

Investment in TUS is needed to keep this historic building in the Federal inventory, comply with Executive Order 13717 ("Establishing a Federal Earthquake Risk Management Standard"), and protect building occupants and visitors by meeting current safety codes. GSA's *Seismic Rating System Report,* released on March 31, 2016, lists TUS as having one of the highest seismic risk ratings in the GSA portfolio.

The building systems have reached or exceeded their useful lives, are experiencing failures and are more costly to repair. Most building systems will be over 30 years old at the time of the building purchase in September 2022. The project will also address life-safety issues,

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
TACOMA UNION STATION
TACOMA, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0704-TA22
Congressional District: 6

water intrusion, security requirements, seismic code and compliance, and other identified deficiencies.

Occupants of the historic building will be housed in temporary swing space outside of the building while construction occurs. The project in the historic building will be completed while the building is empty to reduce risk, lessen the estimated construction timeline, and decrease estimated construction costs. Project work in the courts' addition building will be completed while occupied.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil free measures), adherence to sustainable design principles, and minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Alteration $104,713,000
New $121,583,000
Lease $200,551,000

The 30-year, present value cost of alteration is $95,838,000 less than the cost of leasing, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of $4,105,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
TACOMA UNION STATION
TACOMA, WA

Prospectus Number: PWA-0704-TA22
Congressional District: 6

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—PRINCE JONAH KUHIO KALANIANAOLE (PJKK) FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE, HONOLULU, HI

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for the Federal Building portion of the Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole (PJKK) Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse complex located at 300 Ala Moana Boulevard in Honolulu, HI, for mechanical and electrical upgrades, restroom upgrades, and fire and life-safety systems replacement, at a design cost of $4,115,000, an estimated construction cost of $37,429,000, and a management and inspection cost of $2,820,000, for an estimated total project cost of $44,364,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PRINCE J. KUHIO KALANIANAOLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
HONOLULU, HI

Prospectus Number: PHI-0011-HO22
Congressional District: 01

FY 2022 Project Summary

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Federal Building portion of the Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole (PJKK) Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse complex located at 300 Ala Moana Boulevard in Honolulu, HI. The proposed limited scope project in the Federal Building will address elevators, mechanical and electrical upgrades, restroom upgrades, and fire and life-safety systems that are in need of replacement.

FY 2022 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection)..... $44,364,000[1]

Major Work Items

Elevator upgrade/modernization; fire and life-safety improvements; mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and equipment replacement (cafeteria); restroom upgrades

Project Budget

Design	$4,115,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	37,429,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	2,820,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$44,364,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2022	FY 2025

[1]This project was submitted as part of GSA's FY 2018 and FY 2020 Capital Investment and Leasing Programs; however, no committee approvals or appropriations were received.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PRINCE J. KUHIO KALANIANAOLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
HONOLULU, HI

Prospectus Number: PHI-0011-HO22
Congressional District: 01

Building

The PJKK Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse is located at 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu, within the Hawaii Capital district and on the outskirts of the central business district. The two-building complex, totaling 864,988 gross square feet, was constructed in 1977 on a portion of old Fort Armstrong. These reinforced concrete buildings, with cast-in-place concrete masonry and glass curtain walls, consist of a nine-story Federal building and a five-story courthouse.

Tenant Agencies

Congressional offices; U.S. District Court; Department of Agriculture; Department of the Interior; Department of Justice; Department of Labor; Department of the Treasury; U.S. Army; Social Security Administration; Department of Veterans Affairs; National Labor Relations Board; Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Transportation; Department of Homeland Security; Small Business Administration; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Defense; and GSA

Proposed Project

The proposed project includes limited replacement or upgrade of some of the outdated and deteriorating building systems that have exceeded their useful lives and are in imminent need of replacement, including elevator repair/modernization; fire and life-safety device and sprinkler-head replacement; the downsizing of the cafeteria and replacement of its mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and equipment; and restroom flood drain installation and renovations needed to comply with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards.

Major Work Items

Elevator Upgrade/Modernization	$11,396,000
Fire and Life-Safety Upgrades	9,657,000
Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing & Equipment Replacement in Cafeteria	8,523,000
Restroom Drains and Accessible Partitions	7,853,000
Total ECC	**$37,429,000**

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PRINCE J. KUHIO KALANIANAOLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
HONOLULU, HI

Prospectus Number: PHI-0011-HO22
Congressional District: 01

Justification

The PJKK Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse complex houses about 60 agencies and serves as a main Federal location that covers Hawaii and Southern Pacific areas. Prior to 2008, many of the PJKK Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse's existing building equipment and systems were original to the buildings and were near the end of their useful service. Through funding provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, a full modernization and renovation design was completed for both buildings in the complex, but a major renovation of only the courthouse was completed. The Federal Building has not undergone a major renovation since its construction in 1977.

Elevator work will replace equipment that has met its useful life and will now meet current safety standards. The fire sprinkler system does not have rapid response heads that are now required, and the fire and life-safety devices do not meet current safety codes. The mechanical, electrical, and plumbing work will be addressed as part of the downsizing of the cafeteria, saving energy costs, and equipment will be replaced. Restroom floor flood drains will be installed (a toilet fixture failure caused extensive water damage due to a lack of floor drains in the original restrooms), and partition work will be completed on all floors, except on the recently renovated second floor, to meet current accessibility standards.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil free measures), adherence to sustainable design principles, and minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PRINCE J. KUHIO KALANIANAOLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
HONOLULU, HI

Prospectus Number: PHI-0011-HO22
Congressional District: 01

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING, BOSTON, MA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to replace the roof systems at the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building located at 10 Causeway Street in Boston, MA, at a design cost of $1,241,000, an estimated construction cost of $12,761,000, and a management and inspection cost of $1,105,000, for an estimated total project cost of $15,107,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0153-BO22
Congressional District: 8

FY 2022 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to replace the roof systems at the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building (O'Neill FB) located at 10 Causeway Street in Boston, MA. The proposed project will address existing roof deficiencies, improve performance, and comply with applicable life-safety code requirements.

FY 2022 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection) ..... $15,107,000[1]

Major Work Items

Roof replacement/upgrades; interior construction

Project Budget

Design	$1,241,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	12,761,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	1,105,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$15,107,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2022	FY 2025

Building

The O'Neill FB, constructed in 1986, is an 824,246 gross square foot steel and concrete office building located in downtown Boston directly adjacent to North Station, one of Boston's main commuter rail stations, and the TD Garden Arena. The building is defined by a 5-story atrium/lobby with an expansive skylight system, a 5-story office low-rise, and an 11-story office high-rise. Granite panels and a ribbon window system characterize the exterior facade.

[1]This project was submitted as part of GSA's FY 2018 and FY 2020 Capital Investment and Leasing Programs; however, no committee approvals or appropriations were received.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0153-BO22
Congressional District: 8

Tenant Agencies

Department of Homeland Security; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Social Security Administration; Department of Justice; Department of State; Department of Agriculture; Internal Revenue Service; National Labor Relations Board; and GSA

Proposed Project

The proposed project replaces the failed roof system, flashing, and sealants with a new membrane roofing system coupled with high-efficiency insulation. The existing solar hot water/photovoltaic system will be temporarily removed and reinstalled after the new roof installation. The new roof system will meet high-performance building envelope design criteria and will also include the full refurbishment of all original seals, gaskets, and glass panels to the existing public central lobby atrium skylight system. A roof anchor/fall arrest system will be installed throughout, including a skylight-specific system to provide increased personnel safeguards for all future exterior roof and skylight access. Interior leak repairs, removal of obsolete fire protection equipment, and an LED retrofit of atrium lighting are also included in the project.

Major Work Items

Roof Replacement	$12,640,000
Interior Repairs	121,000
Total ECC	**$12,761,000**

Justification

The building's roofing system has not only reached the end of its useful life, but it has also experienced multiple catastrophic failures, including a significant billowing event requiring emergency repair action to refasten back to the substrate. Changing wind dynamics resulting from two newly constructed adjacent 40+-story high-rise buildings could pose novel wind loading events that could exacerbate future failures. The building has limited fall protection anchors, risking personnel safety, especially related to the building's expansive atrium skylight, which currently has no dedicated fall protection system.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0153-BO22
Congressional District: 8

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil free measures), adherence to sustainable design principles, and minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
PMA-0153-BO15	Fire alarm systems, BAS, and elevators	2015	$16,146,000

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0153-BO22
Congressional District: 8

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—HOWARD M. METZENBAUM U.S. COURTHOUSE, CLEVELAND, OH

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to replace the plaza at the Howard M. Metzenbaum U.S. Courthouse located at 201 Superior Avenue in Cleveland, OH, to complete critical structural repairs and upgrades to the building's plaza system to address life-safety concerns at a design cost of $2,111,000, an estimated construction cost of $17,572,000, and a management and inspection cost of $1,784,000 for an estimated total project cost of $21,467,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0033-CL22
Congressional District: 11

FY 2022 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to replace the plaza at the Howard M. Metzenbaum U.S. Courthouse (Metzenbaum Courthouse), located at 201 Superior Avenue in Cleveland, OH. The proposed project will complete critical structural repairs and upgrades to the building's plaza system to address life-safety concerns.

FY 2022 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....$21,467,000

Major Work Items

Plaza upgrades/replacement; basement wall repairs; and exterior conveying system upgrades/replacement.

Project Budget

Design	$2,111,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	17,572,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	1,784,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$21,467,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2022	FY 2026

Building

The Metzenbaum Courthouse, built between 1903 and 1910, is a five-story structure designed in the neo-classical style. It is one of the most significant structures in Cleveland's downtown cityscape and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The courthouse is approximately 227,000 gross square feet with 13 inside parking spaces. The facade is clad with granite and remains essentially the same as when it was originally constructed. Between 2002 and 2005, the courthouse was modernized for the primary use of the Bankruptcy Courts after the District Courts relocated to the newly constructed Stokes Courthouse.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0033-CL22
Congressional District: 11

Tenant Agencies

Judiciary–Bankruptcy Court, District Court; Department of Justice–U.S. Trustees, U.S. Marshals Service; GSA; Department of Commerce–International Trade Administration; Department of Homeland Security–U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Proposed Project

The proposed project will replace the plaza's concrete slabs, restore the plaza's structural steel support system, replace the plaza and perimeter foundation wall's waterproofing systems, repair basement walls damaged from years of water infiltration, recondition the basement lift that serves the mail screening room, and replace the structural support system for the Daniel Chester French statues at the main entrance.

Major Work Items

Plaza Replacement	$14,944,000
Basement Wall Repairs	2,059,000
Conveying Systems	569,000
Total ECC	**$17,572,000**

Justification

The plaza's concrete, waterproofing membrane, and most of its supporting steel framing was last replaced in 1972, and the top slab was replaced in 1987. Shoring was installed over a decade ago to support the sidewalk vault structurally and to prevent the public sidewalk from collapsing. Maintenance and repairs are no longer sufficient for preventing water leaks through the plaza.

The plaza's concrete structural slab is failing. Widespread deterioration under the plaza's structural slab ranges from small spalls to large areas of complete delamination. The damage has gone beyond concrete and reinforcing deterioration to significant loss of structural steel sections. The steel can be restored in some areas but will have to be replaced in others. The elevator lift that serves the mail screening room in the basement must remain operational during the project and will be used by the construction contractor for vertical conveyance. Refurbishment of the lift will be required after the plaza work is completed.

The foundation wall's lack of waterproofing allows moisture and water to infiltrate through several cracks. Waterproofing that was applied in previous slab replacement projects only go down a few feet below grade and has worn away. The remainder of the foundation wall has no waterproofing. The wall moisture has corroded the full height of the vertical steel channels at the inside face of the wall that are likely a key part of the wall's strength.

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0033-CL22
Congressional District: 11

There are two significant Daniel Chester French statues on the south elevation of the building. The statues are supported by both the building exterior wall and the sidewalk slab. Movement and deterioration of the sidewalk slab create a risk of cracking in the statues. The original clay tile floor slab supporting the base of the statues has fallen away, leaving only unreinforced cement topping between the steel beams and the statue base. A new support system needs to be installed to isolate the statues from the sidewalk slab.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil free measures), adherence to sustainable design principles, and minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0033-CL22
Congressional District: 11

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—PATRICK V. MCNAMARA FEDERAL BUILDING GARAGE, DETROIT, MI

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to complete critical structural and related system upgrades at the Patrick V. McNamara Federal Building Garage located at 477 Michigan Avenue in Detroit, MI, at an additional design cost of $150,000, an additional estimated construction cost of $9,575,000, and an additional management and inspection cost of $289,000, for a total additional cost of $10,014,000, and a total estimated project cost of $20,734,000, to account for additional structural repair needs, cost escalations, and inclusion of temporary, offsite leased parking costs for the duration of the project, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends prospectus number PMI–0133–DE17 which was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 25, 2016.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PATRICK V. MCNAMARA FEDERAL BUILDING GARAGE
DETROIT, MI

Prospectus Number: PMI-0133-DE22
Congressional District: 14

FY 2022 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Patrick V. McNamara Federal Building Garage located at 477 Michigan Avenue in Detroit, MI. The proposed project will complete critical structural and related system upgrades to the parking garage, correcting serious life-safety deficiencies and operability issues of the rapidly deteriorating garage.

FY 2022 House Committee Approval Requested

(Additional Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection)..... $10,014,000[1]

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. PMI-0133-DE17 and Prospectus No. PMI-0133-DE20, and requests approval of an additional $10,014,000, which includes an increase of $150,000 for design, $9,575,000 for construction, and $289,000 for management and inspections to account for additional structural repair needs, cost escalations, and inclusion of temporary, off-site leased parking costs for the duration of the project.

FY 2022 Senate Committee Approval Requested

(Additional Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection)..... $3,063,000[2]

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. PMI-0133-DE17 and Prospectus No. PMI-0133-DE20, and requests approval of an additional $3,063,000, which includes an increase of $110,000 for design, $2,879,000 for construction, and $74,000 for management and inspections to account for cost escalations and inclusion of temporary, off-site leased parking costs for the duration of the project.

FY 2022 Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection)..... $20,734,000[3]

[1] Prospectus No. PMI-0133-DE17 was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on May 25, 2016, and May 18, 2016, respectively, for a design cost of $1,058,000, an estimated construction cost of $8,822,000, and a management and inspection cost of $840,000, for an estimated total project cost of $10,720,000.

[2] Prospectus No. PMI-0133-DE20 was approved by the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on February 11, 2020, for a design cost of $1,098,000, an estimated construction cost of $15,518,000, and a management and inspection cost of $1,055,000, for an estimated total project cost of $17,671,000.

[3] GSA was unable to fund this project within the enacted levels of the FY 2017 and FY 2020 appropriations.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PATRICK V. MCNAMARA FEDERAL BUILDING GARAGE
DETROIT, MI

Prospectus Number: PMI-0133-DE22
Congressional District: 14

Major Work Items

Superstructure demolition and repair/replacement; fire protection upgrade; electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) replacement/upgrades

Project Budget

Design	$1,208,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	18,397,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	1,129,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)	**$20,734,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2022	FY 2025

Building

The McNamara Federal Building, built in 1972, is 27 stories above grade with 2 basement levels, a mezzanine, and a rooftop mechanical penthouse. The garage, which abuts the Federal Building, was also constructed in 1972 and provides mission-critical parking for Federal agencies housed in the McNamara Federal Building. The 5-story steel-reinforced concrete garage structure is approximately 119,000 gross square feet with 216 parking spaces. Three of the five levels are below grade, one level is at grade, and one level is above grade. There is an entrance from the second level of the garage to the basement of the Federal Building.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PATRICK V. MCNAMARA FEDERAL BUILDING GARAGE
DETROIT, MI

Prospectus Number: PMI-0133-DE22
Congressional District: 14

Tenant Agencies

Department of Justice: Federal Bureau of Investigation; Executive Office of Immigration Review; Department of Veterans Affairs – Veterans Benefits Administration; Department of Homeland Security: Office of the Secretary, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection Field Operations Facilities, National Protection and Programs Directorate – Federal Protective Service; United States Secret Service; Department of Defense – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Department of Housing and Urban Development – Office of the Secretary; Social Security Administration; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; National Labor Relations Board; Small Business Administration; Congress – U.S. Senate; Department of the Treasury – Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; Railroad Retirement Board; Federal Executive Board; Corporation for National and Community Service; and GSA.

Proposed Project

The project includes repair/replacement of portions of the concrete slab, as well as removal of the asphalt driving surfaces and replacement with concrete surfaces. A waterproof membrane will be installed to protect the structural concrete from water infiltration, and the exterior concrete stairs will also be repaired. The project also includes improvements to the storm drain, mechanical infrastructure, including the exhaust ventilation system, electrical and lighting and fire and life-safety systems, and replacement of signage. Due to the extensive and disruptive nature of the proposed repairs, the garage will be closed for the duration of the project, and all of the official Government vehicles will be relocated to temporary, leased, off-site parking. Shuttle service will be provided to and from the McNamara Federal Building for those tenant agencies whose parking will be displaced during the repairs.

Major Work Items

Superstructure Demolition and Repair/Replacement	$15,895,000
Fire Protection Upgrades	970,000
Electrical Replacement/Upgrades	821,000
Plumbing Replacement/Upgrades	474,000
HVAC Replacement/Upgrades	237,000
Total ECC	**$18,397,000**

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PATRICK V. MCNAMARA FEDERAL BUILDING GARAGE
DETROIT, MI

Prospectus Number: PMI-0133-DE22
Congressional District: 14

Justification

The garage provides mission-critical parking for Federal agencies housed in the adjacent McNamara Federal Building, including secure parking for Federal law enforcement agencies. Original to the construction of the garage, the existing concrete slab structure is rapidly deteriorating with spalling concrete and rusted reinforced steel visible where sections of concrete have fallen from slabs. The asphalt-topped concrete decks are in very poor condition, with large potholes that have the potential to damage vehicles and injure pedestrians. Portions of the garage have been temporarily closed due to spalling concrete and water-related degradation. Plastic sheeting is in place in areas throughout the garage to protect Government vehicles, which have been damaged by leaking, corroded pipes. Interim repairs put in place over the years are also susceptible to spalling due to the continued water penetration and de-icing salts.

In addition to the needed structural repairs, the storm drain, fire and life-safety, electrical and mechanical, and emergency lighting systems are all failing and are noncompliant with current codes. The majority of storm drains are cracked and inoperable, which forces water to seep through cracks in the concrete, causing further degradation of the structure. Sprinkler pipes and drain lines are corroded throughout the garage, and the incidence of failure is increasing over time. Water cannot drain properly causing water damage in occupied space of the Federal Building's basement.

Shutting down the parking structure for the duration of the project allows for the completion of the repairs in one phase, thereby accelerating the schedule, reducing coordination efforts, and reducing overall project costs.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will design to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil free measures), adherence to sustainable design principles, and minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PATRICK V. MCNAMARA FEDERAL BUILDING GARAGE
DETROIT, MI

Prospectus Number: PMI-0133-DE22
Congressional District: 14

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

Committee	Date	Amount	Purpose
Senate EPW	May 18, 2016	$10,720,000	Design: $1,058,000 ECC: $8,822,000 M&I: $840,000
House T&I	May 25, 2016	$10,720,000	Design: $1,058,000 ECC: $8,822,000 M&I: $840,000
Senate EPW	February 11, 2020	$17,671,000	Design: $1,098,000 ECC: $15,518,000 M&I: $1,055,000

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is significantly less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
PATRICK V. MCNAMARA FEDERAL BUILDING GARAGE
DETROIT, MI

Prospectus Number: PMI-0133-DE22
Congressional District: 14

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—MINTON-CAPEHART FEDERAL BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to undertake structural and related system upgrades of the parking garage at the Minton-Capehart Federal Building located at 575 North Pennsylvania Street in Indianapolis, IN, at an additional design cost of $653,000, an additional estimated construction cost of $4,321,000, and an additional management and inspection cost of $458,000, for a total additional cost of $5,432,000, and a total estimated project cost of $19,373,000, to account for cost escalation due to time and market conditions, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends prospectus number PIN–0133–IN17 and prospectus number PIN–0133–IN19 which were approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 25, 2016, and September 27, 2018, respectively.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MINTON-CAPEHART FEDERAL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-0133-IN22
Congressional District: 7

FY 2022 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to undertake structural and related system upgrades of the parking garage at the Minton-Capehart Federal Building located at 575 North Pennsylvania Street in Indianapolis, IN. The proposed project will address safety and operability issues of the rapidly deteriorating garage.

FY 2022 Committee Approval Requested

(Design, Construction, Management & Inspection) ..... $5,432,000[1]

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. PIN-0133-IN17 and Prospectus No. PIN-0133-IN19. GSA is requesting approval of an additional estimated design cost of $653,000, additional estimated construction cost of $4,321,000, and additional estimated management and inspection cost of $458,000, for a total additional cost of $5,432,000 to account for cost escalation due to time and market conditions.

FY 2022 Committee Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, Management & Inspection) ..... $19,373,000[2]

Major Work Items

Demolition; superstructure repairs; exterior construction; plumbing, electrical and fire protection replacement/upgrades

Project Budget

Design	$1,557,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	16,486,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	1,330,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	**$19,373,000**

[1] Prospectus Nos. PIN-0133-IN17 and PIN-0133-IN19 were approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 25, 2016, and September 27, 2018, respectively, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on May 18, 2016, and June 19, 2019, respectively, for an estimated design cost of $904,000, estimated construction costs of $12,165,000, and estimated management and inspection costs of $872,000, for a total estimated project cost of $13,941,000.

[2] GSA was unable to fund the approved repair and alteration project within the enacted levels of the FY 2017 and FY 2019 appropriations.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MINTON-CAPEHART FEDERAL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-0133-IN22
Congressional District: 7

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2022	FY 2025

Building

The Minton-Capehart Federal Building, built in 1974, is six stories above grade and includes a mezzanine and basement. The attached parking garage, which is original to the building, is two stories, with the first story partially below grade and partially exposed to the elements. The garage provides 464 parking spaces, which accommodates Government-owned, including law enforcement, vehicles, and 75 vehicles associated with the nearby Birch Bayh Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse tenants. The upper deck serves as a partial cover for the lower deck. The garage is elevated and entirely open to the atmosphere and elements. The garage's upper deck is joined to the Federal building's first floor entry and plaza. The lower level has a dock area that is attached to the Federal building.

Tenant Agencies

Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of Justice; Department of the Treasury; Department of Veterans Affairs; Department of Homeland Security; GSA; Department of Transportation; National Labor Relations Board; Social Security Administration; Department of Labor (parking only); and Judiciary (parking only)

Proposed Project

The proposed project scope includes concrete repairs and upgrades to lateral load resistance, which will extend the life of the parking structure for several decades. The upper level slab will be replaced, and a new membrane for vehicle bearing surfaces will be installed over the top of the new slab. Existing beams will be repaired or replaced at locations where concrete has spalled. New concrete shear walls will be constructed. The project also includes improvements to the supporting columns, shear walls and exterior stairwells, as well as improvements to the lighting and fire protection and installation of bollards at the garage entrance and exits.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MINTON-CAPEHART FEDERAL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-0133-IN22
Congressional District: 7

Major Work Items

Superstructure Repairs	$9,707,000
Demolition	2,370,000
Exterior Construction	2,048,000
Electrical Replacement/Upgrades	1,054,000
Fire Protection Replacement/Upgrades	701,000
Plumbing Replacement/Upgrades	606,000
Total ECC	**$16,486,000**

Justification

The garage is over 40 years old and is in urgent need of a major renovation. The garage is suffering from multiple concrete-related failures, including delamination on the floor slabs and beams and slab reinforcement with extensive section loss; concrete spalling and delamination at some column facades; water leakage on the underside of the supported level; and deteriorated expansion joints. The current electrical infrastructure will be upgraded/replaced to meet current codes. The installation of bollards on both the entrance and exit ramps of the garage will enhance security.

Interim short-term repairs have been undertaken with Minor Repair and Alteration program funds over the past decade in an attempt to address immediate safety measures. The corrosion, spalling, and delamination of the structure are threatening tenant and property safety. Sections of the garage have been closed due to the risk. Currently, 18 spaces are closed in the lower level of the garage due to falling concrete and water leaks from the upper level that have damaged several vehicles. Additionally, four spaces are closed on the upper level due to deteriorated concrete and exposed rebar that pose a significant safety hazard. Until a major repair is completed, tenant safety will continue to be threatened, continued and expanded closures of sections of the garage will be required, and continued degradation of the garage deck will continue.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MINTON-CAPEHART FEDERAL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-0133-IN22
Congressional District: 7

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will design to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil free measures), adherence to sustainable design principles, and minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	**Date**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
House T&I	5/25/2016	$10,784,000	Design = $1,099,000 ECC = $8,807,000 M&I = $878,000
Senate EPW	5/18/2016	$10,784,000	Design = $1,099,000 ECC = $8,807,000 M&I = $878,000
House T&I	9/27/2018	$13,941,000	Design Reduction = ($195,000) Additional ECC = $3,157,000 M&I Reduction= ($6,000)
Senate EPW	6/19/2019	$13,941,000	Design Reduction = ($195,000) Additional ECC = $3,157,000 M&I Reduction= ($6,000)

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

N/A

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MINTON-CAPEHART FEDERAL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Prospectus Number: PIN-0133-IN22
Congressional District: 7

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____

Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____

Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE AND U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for the William J. Holloway, Jr. United States Courthouse (Holloway CT) at 200 Northwest Fourth Street, Oklahoma City, OK, and the United Post Office and Courthouse (PO–CT) at 215 Dean A. McGee Avenue for alterations to the Holloway CT and PO–CT, to include interior alterations such as modernization of outdated mechanical, fire alarm, electrical, and plumbing systems; and exterior improvements, such as stone repair and roof and window system replacements, at an additional design cost of $1,355,000, an addigtional estimated construction cost of $3,922,000, and a reduction in the management and inspection cost of $605,000, for a total additional cost of $4,672,000, and a total estimated project cost of $149,118,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends prospectus number POK–0046–0072–OK20 which was approvedc by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on September 30, 2020.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, further that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS– ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

Prospectus Number: POK- 0046/0072-OK22
Congressional District: 5

FY 2022 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes the construction of the first of a two-phase repair and alteration project for the William J. Holloway, Jr. United States Courthouse (Holloway CT) at 200 Northwest Fourth Street, Oklahoma City, OK, and the United States Post Office and Courthouse (PO-CT) at 215 Dean A. McGee Avenue. These two buildings are part of a three-building Federal complex that also includes the Federal parking garage. Alterations to the Holloway CT and PO-CT include interior alterations; exterior improvements, such as stone repair and roof and window system replacements; modernization of outdated mechanical, electrical, fire alarm, and plumbing systems; and sitework.

FY 2022 Committee Approval Requested

(Additional Design and Construction) ..... $4,672,000[1]

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. PTX-0046/0072-OK20. GSA is requesting approval of additional design cost of $1,355,000 and additional estimated construction cost of $3,922,000 for cost escalation due to time and market conditions. A reduction of $605,000 for management and inspection cost is a result of project phasing changes.

FY 2022 Appropriation Requested

(Additional Design, Phase I Construction and

Phase I Management & Inspection) $86,325,000

[1] Prospectus PTX-0046/0072-OK20 was approved by the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on December 17, 2019, and September 30, 2020, respectively, for design cost of $12,129,000, an estimated construction cost of $125,257,000, and a management and inspection cost of $7,060,000, for a total cost of $144,446,000. While GSA was unable to fund the entire FY 2020 alteration project within the enacted level of the FY 2020 budget, GSA's FY 2020 Major R&A Spending Plan did provide $12,129,000 for Design of both phases.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS– ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

Prospectus Number: POK- 0046/0072-OK22
Congressional District: 5

Major Work Items

Interior construction; building envelope upgrades, including window replacement; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC)/mechanical replacement; electrical system replacement; fire/life-safety replacement and upgrades; plumbing upgrades; and site work upgrades.

Project Budget

Design (FY 2020)

Holloway U.S. Courthouse	$7,301,000
PO-CT	4,828,000
Total Design	**$12,129,000**

Additional Design (FY 2022)

Holloway U.S. Courthouse	$762,000
PO-CT	593,000
Total Additional Design	**$1,355,000**

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)

Holloway U.S. Courthouse and PO-CT exterior (Phase I) (FY 2022)	$81,385,000
PO-CT (Phase II) (future FY request)	47,794,000
Total ECC	**$129,179,000**

Management & Inspection (M&I)

Holloway U.S. Courthouse and PO-CT exterior (Phase I) (FY 2022)	$3,585,000
PO-CT (Phase II) (future FY request)	2,870,000
Total M&I	**$6,455,000**

Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)* **$149,118,000**

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS– ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

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Congressional District: 5

Schedule	Start	End
Design (Phases I and II)	FY 2020	FY 2022
Construction (Phase I)	FY 2022	FY 2024
Construction (Phase II)	TBD	TBD

Buildings

The Holloway CT is located at 200 Northwest Fourth Street in downtown Oklahoma City. The site is located immediately to the south of the former Alfred P. Murrah Federal Office Building that was destroyed in the 1995 bombing.

Constructed in 1960, the 5-story building contains 316,360 gross square feet and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The exterior walls are composed of cast concrete panels with limited ornamental detailing and marble veneer at the upper portion of the front facade. A full basement includes a small parking garage. A steel-framed skywalk connects this building to the PO-CT at the third-floor level.

The PO-CT, located at 215 Dean A. McGee Avenue, opened in 1912. It was the first monumental building in Oklahoma City and was designed in the Beaux-Arts style. The building was expanded in 1919 and again in 1932. In 1988, GSA restored the public areas, including the former postal lobby, second floor courtroom (1912), and sixth floor courtroom (1932).

The 220,438 gross square foot building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 and is an early symbol of the Federal presence in the State of Oklahoma. It is a massive, nine-story (plus basement) structure.

Tenant Agencies (both buildings)

Judiciary, Department of Justice–U.S. Marshals Service, Department of the Interior, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, GSA, and other smaller agencies.

Proposed Project

Design funding was received in FY 2020. The first construction phase is the full repair and alteration of the Holloway CT and exterior repairs to the PO-CT. The Holloway CT requires modernization of outdated building systems, including a complete HVAC replacement. Proposed interior construction in this building includes the replacement of

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finishes and fixtures in restrooms and common areas, reconfiguration of underground parking areas, and upgrades to comply with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). Electrical system components and the building's lighting system will be replaced. Building envelope upgrades to both the Holloway CT and the PO-CT include exterior stone restoration and window systems improvements. Fire and life-safety upgrades include replacement of the entire fire alarm system, installation of additional stairwells for egress, and seismic upgrades. Plumbing fixtures and associated piping will be replaced. Site improvements include replacement of caulking and correction of cracks in the plaza slab, landscape and lighting replacement, and accessibility upgrades.

The second phase includes the remaining repair and alteration of the PO-CT. Proposed interior construction includes replacement of finishes and fixtures in restrooms and common areas, as well as repair of water damage to interior woodwork and stone. The HVAC system also will be upgraded. Electrical work includes additional lighting and replacement of electrical panels. The mechanical penthouse roof will be replaced and the walls repaired. Fire and life-safety upgrades include seismic modifications and enhancements to the fire sprinkler system. Plumbing fixtures will be replaced in all restrooms and a basement drainage system installed. Site improvements include walkway repair, landscaping upgrades, and the installation of an accessible entry landing and ramp at the main building entry.

Major Work Items

Interior Construction	$ 41,029,000
Building Envelope Upgrades	29,785,000
HVAC Replacement	28,251,000
Electrical Replacement	20,314,000
Fire/Life-Safety Replacement/Upgrades	5,477,000
Plumbing Replacement/Upgrades	3,497,000
Site Upgrade	826,000
Total	**$129,179,000**

Justification

Water infiltration has caused damage to building interiors. Interior stairwells are required to bring emergency egress into compliance with fire safety codes. Reconfiguration of underground parking areas will maximize efficiency. The potential failure of the stone exterior in both buildings is a serious life-safety concern and needs to be addressed in the

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first phase. The HVAC systems have exceeded their useful lives and need to be replaced for tenant comfort and efficient operation. Outdated HVAC control systems and related electronic components need frequent repairs, and parts are no longer available. In addition, new controls will support separate control of air on different floors, which will improve tenant comfort and satisfaction. The supply, return, ventilation, and exhaust fans are all original to the buildings and nearing the end of their useful lives. In both buildings, public restrooms, elevator lobbies, and common areas need upgrades for ABAAS compliance.

A replacement of lighting systems and electrical system components is needed to increase efficiency and comply with current code. Together, the buildings obtain only marginal energy performance. Inefficient and leaking windows are original to both buildings. Correction of window system deficiencies, along with repair to plaster, woodwork, and stone damaged by window leaks, is essential to the project. The fire alarm system is outdated and needs to be replaced. Seismic upgrades are included to address increased seismic activity in the area.

Plumbing components have exceeded their useful lives, and replacement parts are difficult to locate. Site work is needed to eliminate tripping hazards and comply with ABAAS.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil free measures), adherence to sustainable design principles, and minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

GSA PBS

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

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Congressional District: 5

Prior Appropriations

Appropriations			
Public Law	**Fiscal Year**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
116-93	2020	$12,129,000	Design (Phases I and II) = $12,129,000

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	**Date**	**Amount**	**Purpose**
Senate EPW	12/17/19	$144,446,000	Design (Phases I and II) = $12,129,000 Phase I Construction = $125,257,000 Phase I M&I = $7,060,000
House T&I	9/30/20	$144,446,000	Design (Phases I and II) = $12,129,000 Phase I Construction = $125,257,000 Phase I M&I = $7,060,000

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Alternative: $203,420,000
New Construction: $262,543,000
Lease: $605,302,000

The 30-year, present value cost of alteration is $59,123,000 less than the cost of new construction, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of $2,787,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS– ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
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U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

Prospectus Number: POK- 0046/0072-OK22
Congressional District: 5

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 6/15/2021

Recommended: _____
Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

There was no objection.

AMERICANS NEED TO GET VACCINATED

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to speak on the ongoing threat posed by COVID–19, particularly the delta variant, which is highly contagious and is rapidly spreading throughout our country.

After 18 months of this pandemic we are all yearning for a return to normalcy, but we must get vaccinated to prevent further spread of this virus.

Recent data show that 99 percent of deaths due to COVID–19 are among those who are unvaccinated.

In Ohio, fewer that 50 percent of residents have received their first dose of the vaccine.

We have the tools to emerge from this crisis, but we must use them. These vaccines are safe. They are effective. And we must all do our part to get our loved ones, our friends, and ourselves vaccinated as quickly as possible.

Finally, I want to thank our healthcare sheroes and heroes in Cuyahoga, Erie, Lorain, Lucas, and Ottowa Counties. They are doing courageous work saving lives every day.

Get vaccinated.

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the alarming and growing crisis on our southern border.

Despite the rhetoric surrounding this issue, the reality is families and unaccompanied children are arriving at our southern border in greater numbers than in the past decades.

June of this year alone saw a 450 percent increase in border encounters compared to a year ago, and this fiscal year has seen more than 1.1 million illegal crossings.

Additionally, Customs and Border Protection have seized more fentanyl so far this year than in all of 2020, and high positivity rates of COVID–19 among illegal migrants threaten to undue much of the hard work our country has done in combating the pandemic.

The Biden border crisis is turning deadlier by the day.

This crisis is a direct result of the policies coming from the Biden-Harris administration.

When Vice President HARRIS finally visited the border last month, she claimed the administration has made progress, but the numbers don't lie, and with roughly 3,000 migrants crossing each day, little progress has been made.

I believe securing our borders is the first step in a broader discussion of much-needed comprehensive immigration reform.

Ensuring the safety of American citizens will allow us to address that and is the best chance for a prosperous future.

□ 2030

INVESTING IN JOBS, OPPORTUNITY, WORKING FAMILIES

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

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, this past year exposed deep inequities in our society, but it did not create them.

In San Diego County, 60 percent of families couldn't access the childcare they needed before the pandemic. We know it has only gotten worse.

It isn't enough to just get back to normal. For too many families, ''normal'' wasn't working.

That is why I am so proud that, this week, we will pass appropriations legislation that increases funding for education, healthcare, childcare, and more. I am proud that the package includes $3 million in local project funding for my district, including funding to boost early learning and multimedia education in Linda Vista and City Heights and to make Balboa Park more accessible.

I am also grateful that the package includes my request for $1 million for San Diego County's Child Care Expansion Fund to help providers increase available spots for care.

There is so much work to be done to build the future we deserve, and I am grateful to be here doing it on behalf of the community that I love.

WATER FOR OUR FARMLANDS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, recent aggressive moves by California water and environmental regulators now threaten very long-held water rights, pre-1914, the gold standard in my home State. Why? The mismanagement of water during a short rainfall year has led to hundreds of thousands of acres of farmland being cut off from water due to Federal and State regulators that prioritize fish over people's needs.

A California State agency is now ready to cut off water to crops in just 6 days, midsummer, mid-crop year. Imagine, over halfway through the year, and they just cut it off. This is in favor of failed environmental policy that allows the water to flow out to the sea and doing so ostensibly to help a fish population that it really is not helping.

Our infrastructure that we are contemplating needs to include water storage projects. For the American consumer, don't count on these fruit and vegetable products coming from somewhere else in the world, except at a much higher price. They will not get to your table with the same high quality you expect.

We need water storage. We need to be included in any infrastructure bill. Otherwise, we all suffer as Americans. This is everybody's problem.

RISING COVID CASES

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, COVID cases in America are rising. They are rising in almost 25 States. Texas happens to be one of the States with the largest number of COVID cases.

The United States has over 31 million cases and, of course, over 600,000 who have died.

Hospitals today in certain areas are full, and the plague or the impact, tragically, on those who are unvaccinated. But the story goes on.

As we begin to enter school, children under 12 cannot be vaccinated, even though research is going on.

Here is my plea: To those in the 18th Congressional District, in Houston, Texas, in Harris County, in Texas, and in the Nation, the unvaccinated should get vaccinated. The surge is creating a rise in the pandemic again.

If we are to get back to normal, find someone that you agree with that comforts you—your faith leader, your best friend—and talk about the importance of getting vaccinated.

People are dying. Children will become infected and/or carriers when they go back to school. Everyone in school should be vaccinated. Yes, in the schools today, going back, you must be masked. You should wear a mask, and wear a mask inside, even if you are vaccinated. We are trying to save lives.

Get vaccinated. It will save lives.

ECONOMIC POLICIES CRUSHING TO WORKING POOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, yes, it is one of those last names. I have family members that have trouble pronouncing it.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, may I make a quick parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, my question is, just because the Democrat leadership here changed the rules sometime last night, do I have to wear this thing while standing here alone during my 1-hour Special Order? May I take it off when I am at the mike?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy, the gentleman may remove his mask while under recognition.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the clarification. I know we are all trying to get our heads around it because things keep changing around here.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma had a couple of things she wanted to share tonight. This is the first time she and I have had a chance to talk. She is really smart and incredibly charming.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the ongoing crisis happening at our southern border. Since President Biden took office, he has stopped building the wall, brought back catch and release, and ended the remain in Mexico policy.

As a result, this administration has created the worst humanitarian, national security, and public health crisis ever seen at our Nation's southern border.

In the past 3 months, each month, we have seen more than 170,000 border encounters, a new 21-year high, totaling over half a million illegal border crossings. These numbers are resulting in overcrowded shelters, human trafficking, drug smuggling, and violence.

In addition, the surge of unaccompanied children coming across the border shows no signs of slowing down.

In June, the number of children arriving daily rose to 530. A journey like this is not only unsafe; it could lead to sexual exploitation or forced labor.

Despite the continuing increase of border encounters each month, House Democrats want to defund Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement by nearly $1 billion. Our CBP, ICE, and DHS officers have been putting their lives at risk protecting Americans. Calling to defund them during the worst immigration crisis in U.S. modern history is deeply troubling.

Mr. Speaker, the open border rhetoric from the Biden administration has encouraged hundreds of thousands of people to make the dangerous trek to the U.S. We must secure the border. We must protect our border cities. We must support the men and women who honorably protect our border. We must end this heartbreaking crisis.

In addition to the immigration crisis that we are seeing on the southern border, we are now dealing with a COVID crisis that is not being addressed. The number of individuals crossing into this country with COVID has increased exponentially.

These individuals are not being tested. They are not being offered vaccinations. They are being put on buses and shipped across this country.

With the number of cases on the increase, it is imperative that this administration addresses the border crisis issue immediately.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank my colleague from Arizona.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma, I only got this in an alert just about 2 hours ago, and I will send her a copy of it.

Apparently, we now have a whistleblower, a formal whistleblower complaint. They were there to help take care of these children, and they were instructed not to disclose how many of these people in the housing unit had COVID.

If that is true, once again, we are back to the duplicity of what has been going on at the border.

As we talk about just what this is doing, the impact to the country—and I am going to talk a little bit about what it does to the working poor—that might be a really interesting thing, because you touched on it, this whistleblower complaint that may expose that they are being told not to disclose the level of COVID that is in this population crossing the border illegally.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. I had not heard that, so that is incredibly interesting information.

I think that with the mandates that are being put in place by the administration, asking for vaccinations of Federal employees, vaccinations of our military, how about we test and vaccinate people who are illegally coming into this country if we are going to ship them all over the U.S.?

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. It is a great irony, isn't it?

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. It is an incredible irony.

I will say I appreciate this whistleblower coming forward and providing that information to us because you are right, we are not being given accurate or timely information about what is happening on the border currently.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. What do you think the likelihood is that the Democrat majority here, in their constitutional oversight responsibility, will take that whistleblower complaint seriously and look into the fact that, if it is true, we have been lied to?

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. I guess it remains to be seen.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman and wish her a great evening.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to do a couple of things this evening, and I am going to try to tie it together. Hopefully, some of this makes sense. I am going to start off with just a one-off.

Last week, I had a gentleman knock on my front door of my home. For all of us who are elected in this sort of time where things are a little anxious, you always stand up a bit when someone you don't know is at your front door.

Turns out, it is a really smart gentleman. He has a Ph.D. in amphibians and lives down the street from me. He had something he wanted to share, and this was something I didn't expect. It was a complete one-off.

He told me the story of what had happened just a couple of weeks earlier. He had this beloved dog. I am going to screw up the breed. I think it was some type of malamute, just this big, beautiful, fuzzy white dog. Apparently, the canine had gotten his wife's purse and chewed up some gum.

I know this seems like a weird thing to do on the floor of the House, but it killed the dog. I think the more technical term is a sugar alcohol that is used. It is pronounced xylitol, which we see in certain gum products and candy products. It is an artificial sweetener. Apparently, it kills our canines.

We have drafted a letter to the FDA and the appropriate agencies, asking if there is knowledge of this. If there is also knowledge of this, should there at least be some warning put on these packages? Because I had never heard of this.

Then, when I went to the internet and looked, there was story after story after story after story of just heartbreak about people with their puppies getting some gum, getting one of these artificially sweetened candies, and dying. I guess it shuts down the liver incredibly aggressively.

As almost a public service announcement, but also I am hoping that my colleagues on the left and right—if the FDA, if the bureaucracy doesn't really respond to us—would be willing to do a piece of legislation creating a directive that there needs to be some sort of warning on these products that if your puppy gets loose with this, it may lose its life.

That is a little different than talking about economics, but the gentleman was just heartbroken because this dog was truly one of his best friends, a really important family member. To go from being out there playing to, several hours later, having him pass away, I think all of us would understand the impact of that.

I had not heard about this. I think if we have gum with that sweetener sitting around our house—and I have a puppy coonhound that will munch on anything. We quickly got that in the shelves, away from the dog.

For all of us, it is something that we are thinking. Hopefully, the FDA and others will do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, let's talk about what is going on in our Nation. We are going to touch a little bit—and it is going to be a little sarcastic and a little cranky. I am sorry about that, but I don't know another way to try to tell the story of just the absurdity of what is going on in some of our tax policy and economic policy.

Mr. Speaker, the theme I really want to try to weave through today is not

being understood, I don't think, by either Republicans or Democrats, liberals or conservatives.

So much of the public policy that is being pushed right now is just crushing to the working poor. We are going to do some really crappy things to the working poor, and it is not necessary.

There is rational economic policy. You don't cater to certain of your activist constituencies as much, but it is much more effective to helping those we say we care about here in our society.

□ 2045

I do this slide as often as I can. What is the greatest threat in this country right now to my 5-year-old daughter, to your retirement?

The fact of the matter is our demographics. This slide is before all the crazy spending proposals that have been produced so far this year. This is where we are structurally.

And the fact of the matter is, as a society, we are getting old really fast. So think of this in 30 years in today's dollars. So I will adjust for inflation. In today's dollars, we will be $101 trillion in publicly borrowed money. Only about $3 trillion of that is what you would think of as general spending. All the rest of it is purely Social Security and Medicare.

Medicare is about $71 trillion of borrowed money. The spend is much, much, much, much larger than that, but that is how much we are going to have to borrow to finance the shortfall.

Because, once again, for those who don't pay attention to this, Medicare is a promise. We have made that promise to American workers and American retirees. But only part A, which is the hospital portion, is actually the trust fund. And the trust fund is gone in 3 to 5 years, we wiped out that money.

The rest of Medicare spending, when you see the doctor, when you get a pharmaceutical, those things come right out of the general fund. There is no trust fund for that spend.

If we don't get serious about sort of the holistic theory of how you save this country, and it turns out really aggressive economic growth, you have got to embrace technologies and new methods to crash the price of healthcare, these sorts of things. If we don't have that type of vision, these numbers become what drives all policy.

If you care about the environment, if you care about education, if you care about this, there will be no money because we will spend every dime we have just financing the retirement promise that we have made as a government, as a society to each other. But yet this isn't particularly sexy. It is really scary. It is really hard. It requires a calculator. And God knows, we all work in a place that doesn't own calculators.

So let's walk through a little bit of the reality that part of the solution to what we are doing to the working poor, part of the solution to what we are doing to these massive, massive unfunded promises is economic growth.

And one of my intense frustrations is the amount this place is willing to, what do you call it, oh, yeah, lie, about basic revenues. We call them receipts in Ways and Means, tax revenues, and these things. Remember, post tax reform a number of my brothers and sisters on the left got up behind these microphones and told stories: We are going to go into massive recession, the revenues are going to collapse, this is going to happen.

Well, what ended up happening?

Remember 2018—because remember we passed tax reform at the end of 2017—2018 and 2019 were the second and third highest, adjusted for inflation, so we are talking real math, receipts, tax collections in U.S. history. But what was more phenomenal about it is it created such an economic lift. So many of our brothers and sisters were working, particularly from the working poor. We saw things—and we are going to look at a couple of those boards—where the working poor became dramatically less poor. And because they are working, the trust funds we were just touching on, what we showed for Social Security and Medicare, their longevity revenues, because people were working, their lives got longer. This was actually, I thought, the Holy Grail for both those on the left and the right, we were going to try to find a way to mathematically make the numbers work so we can keep our promises.

Well, it turns out, post tax reform, the receipts were incredibly robust, and they were the second and third highest in U.S. history. And the only reason they weren't number one, by a sliver, was in 2015 we had some really unusual, what they call, timing effects, when certain things happened just before the end of the fiscal year that were posted in a certain fiscal year. So I won't geek out too much on that.

But often you will hear Members of the majority party here get behind the microphone, and say, well, the tax scam. It is really actually a pretty dark thing to say, because those couple of years before the pandemic were some of the most robust—actually, the most robust years in modern economic times for the poor in this country. The working poor became dramatically less poor.

But there are those that will stand behind the microphone and call it a tax scam. And the willingness to keep lying—and I am sorry, I know that is a crappy word to use, but I am so frustrated because they can't seem to stop. A couple of Members, just this last week, once again, got behind these microphones, and said: Well, 83 percent goes to the top 1 percent. That is a lie.

As a matter of fact, even the Washington Post—which is not really particularly friendly to those of us on the free market economic side—has gotten so frustrated with Democrats getting behind microphones and lying. They are even now saying, the zombie claim that 2017 tax cuts gave 83 percent to the top 1 percent. Even the leftist newspapers are just bewildered with the left not telling the truth. I don't mind having policy arguments, but don't make crap up, over and over and over.

We see now even the left-wing media is having to correct the Democrats, saying, no, it turns out post tax reform that 2018 and 2019 were sort of miracle years; incredible wage growth, incredible productivity growth, savings growth, and particularly for the populations that we claim we care about.

Remember, they were the first 2 years in modern economic history where income inequality really shrank, and I thought that was the Holy Grail, that the wealthy got wealthier, but the poor got much less poor much faster, actually closing the income differential gaps and the wealth gaps. I always thought that that was the Holy Grail around here.

And when it happened—but it didn't happen with social engineering, it didn't happen with big spending programs that you get to basically extort votes with. It happened by opening up the economy and creating investment in productivity that made it so you could pay people more. It gets vilified with misinformation. It is just real hard to make honest government public policy when one side won't actually own a calculator.

So to beat this a little bit more, you take a look at what happened to, particularly, working, unmarried women. The wage growth was remarkable. Just remarkable. I think it was in 2019, we had African-American females, I think, who were having like a 7–8 percent growth in wages in a single year in a time with almost no inflation. Some of these numbers were remarkable.

And if the goal here is to make the poor less poor, I actually believe those who were on the free market side have demonstrated there is a path where it works, and it is sustainable. And we are going to come back to that theme, because this year we will probably see income and equality shrink, but it is going to shrink in a way—because we have pumped so much cash out the door—it is not sustainable. As soon as that money goes away, we go back to the bad old days and the really crappy policies of the previous decade.

So let's actually walk through something that we started to touch on when we opened this up. The violence—and I am going to use the term, economic violence—that we are committing to the working poor in this country seems to get no press. I mean, if you read some of the really geeky economic journals, they are shaking their heads trying to get their heads around why the left is doing what they are doing.

But if I came to you tomorrow and said, tell me the number one policy sin that is going on right now that crushes the working poor. The classic definition of the working poor is they may not have finished high school. That is

their labor is their value, it is what they sell.

It turns out, when you open up the borders—we have some amazingly detailed studies, and these are studies from years ago, back when Democrats actually believed in locking down the borders to protect working men and women. Remember these days, it was only like a decade and a half ago, where Republicans were accused of being owned by the Chamber of Commerce and wanting cheap labor, and Democrats were going to protect working men and women? Until all of a sudden it seems to reverse.

And I just desperately wish this place actually used basic economic theory to create policies instead of sort of having a meeting and saying, okay, this year you guys take that side, we will take this side. It is just absurd what is going on.

We have a number of studies that talk about when you flood the market with folks with similar skill sets. So you basically—if you are part of the working poor, what do you sell? You sell your labor. And this is the right board, sorry.

When you open up the border, we are actually looking at a reduction in wages by 6.2 percent. But why this is so harsh is some of the papers say it is going to last for a decade. What is going on at the U.S. border right now is, you are kicking the heads in of the working poor in this country for the next decade.

I know that doesn't fit the talking heads' language that you see on cable television or the rhetoric around here, but you can't sort of give speeches and say you care and then engage in policies that crush the value of their labor because you make them compete against potentially millions of those with similar skill sets.

And you start to take a look at what we did this last year, where there was peak unemployment for those skill sets. Now, if you happen to be a computer programmer this last crappy year, actually you did just fine. If you are someone who your skill set was you could work from home, you survived.

If you happened to be part of the population that you had not finished high school, you were in the 21-plus-percent unemployment area. It turns out the very populations that were most crushed by the pandemic are the very ones we are turning around and kicking their heads in again by opening up the border.

Is it compassionate? Is it truly loving?

When I hear speeches from my friends on the left saying, well, we are opening up the borders to be compassionate. How about the millions and millions and millions of our brothers and sisters here who may not have had the opportunities that those in this body have had? And we are going to make them compete with similar skill sets and millions of new arrivals.

And it turns out, if you actually look at the math, it is African Americans, particularly in urban areas, that you have just—that this body has just—by this President's policies, have crushed their future earning power, have made the value of their labor much less and it is not short term.

If you read the studies, we have a whole decade now of loss from where we were in 2018 and 2019, we have just wiped out that progress and the previous several years of progress. You would think this place would actually care about things like that.

No. Because what is going to happen is the left's economic policies aren't, hey, we need revenues for this spending, and being extra creative with where those revenues come from.

Remember, I have come to this floor multiple times and said, if we need a trillion dollars for infrastructure, I can show you where you can cut a trillion dollars in spending, stop subsidizing the rich.

□ 2100

Stop subsidizing the very top 1 percent. Stop subsidizing their flood insurance on their third home on the beach. Stop buying them subsidies for their Teslas, for their electric car, and for their solar panels.

If you take a look, Mr. Speaker, this is one of the great perversities we have here in policy, is the left wants to raise taxes on the rich and then on the other hand, hand it back to them in subsidies for other things they buy. I assume this is purely political.

This is, hey, I am giving you something, vote for me. Then you are able to tell your base, hey, look here, I went out and taxed the rich.

But from an economic standpoint, this is an absurd thing to do. This is economically distorting, and this is almost a type of political exploitation.

Why don't you just go straight, Mr. Speaker?

Don't do the economic extortions. Stop subsidizing, and stop sending the money out the door.

What is fascinating is I have done that speech now three times on the floor. I have sat down with a couple of my Ways and Means Democrat friends, walked them through the binder on all the things we do to subsidize the wealthy, and they just look at me, shrug, and say, Well, I don't know how we would sell that.

It is crazy. But it shows you, Mr. Speaker, the perversity of policy here.

So this becomes the policy being offered by the left: Let's raise corporate taxes.

Okay. Well, besides the international tax that we seem to be signing onto that is going to make the United States one of the most uncompetitive nations in the world, we are also about to do something where raising the corporate tax in the first 24 months we lose 1 million jobs.

So, Mr. Speaker, do you remember how we were talking about we need that robust economy and we need the robust labor market, but Democrats get their tax policies, just the corporate tax will unemploy in the first 24 months 1 million Americans.

So we start to take a look at—and this is a little complex to try to show on a board, we are going to have to spend more time on it to try to explain. But this is a whole bunch of the revenue side that the Democrats are proposing, and this is the spending.

The problem is much of the revenue here is a fraud. It is not real. So, Mr. Speaker, you start looking at the tax compliance. We can give you some proposals, and we have been trying for years, saying use data. You can cover much that of that tax gap by using data, not hiring 80,000—think of that, 80,000, that is twice as many as the entire Coast Guard—80,000 new unionized IRS employees to go out and chase people for the taxes when it turns out we have these supercomputers in your pocket, and there is data out there that would let you match instantly saying: Is this person telling us the truth?

It would be dramatically less intrusive, because for this to work, the Democrats actually have a proposal where you are going to turn every bank account into an IRS employee. Mr. Speaker, you do understand, if you look at the Democrats' revenue proposal, my transactions, my bank balances, my ins and outs, go to the IRS.

This march towards totalitarianism is on every one of these aspects. So it is not enough to just make up fake numbers of what the revenues are going to be. It is inherently intrusive, and it won't work. You will get lots of data, Mr. Speaker, that you can functionally use against the American people, but it is not the data that is actually going to get you the revenues, because for these who are really rich, tomorrow they will just move their money or their currency, they will do a crypto, they will do that type of token type of transaction, and it will be the rest of the American public that just gets crushed by this intrusion.

So let's actually sort of dig a little bit more into this so it is understood. Lots and lots of the experts out there, many are just the columnists. If you take a look, Mr. Speaker, some of them who are actually on the left are making it very clear that the Democrats' revenue proposals are a fraud. They are making things up.

These are just some snippets of many of the articles that are out there, and they are calling it bipartisan. But there was a promise.

Do you remember? The big promise from the President and Speaker PELOSI is: We are going to pay for these things.

No, they are not. Let me show you, Mr. Speaker, how devious this stuff is. So President Trump a couple years ago—and many of us weren't thrilled with the model—proposed a rebate back to the consumers.

So you buy a pharmaceutical, the purchasing managers in the background who buy it from the manufacturer and get it to your pharmacy get a rebate. They take that rebate and use part of it to buy down the price of the drug. Then it is sold at the retail counter, and you get a lower price.

President Trump's proposal was to take that and not buy down the price of the drug; therefore, it would actually raise the drug cost a little bit to Government, but the consumer would get that rebate at the retail counter. This is the simplest way to describe it. It is a little complex.

This is the way it works over here. The Democrats said: Oh, no. We hate this.

I have a whole list of quotes from Speaker PELOSI and the Biden team saying that this will never become policy and this will never become law.

Well, if it was never going to become law, how can the Democrats turn around and tell us that they are going to use the money from that program as one of their pay-fors?

It was like $180 billion. This is not law, and it is not policy. It was a proposal. But somehow if you look at the list of the pay-fors from the left, Mr. Speaker, they put $180 billion and say: Hey, we will just take this fake, magical money and use that to buy our friends.

Is this the new and improved way?

Mr. Speaker, you wonder why the American people when they start to understand the scam that are so many of these spending tax proposals why they are becoming so cynical.

I put up this board, because I want to call it the cliff that it is. Here is one of the other great scams that is in the Democrats spending proposals, how they get the scores to work.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask for my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona has 29 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. I am sorry if I sound a little cranky, but I have had a lot of coffee. As you know, Mr. Speaker, at a certain point when you start to stack this stuff up it just breaks your heart, because we are better than the games we are playing right now. Please trust me, if Republicans were doing this, I would be, and I have been, when we have tried doing these sorts of things I have been every bit as aggressive.

So here is the scam so the public understands this: There are things like PAYGO where, hey, if a program goes more than 5 years, it has to be paid for.

So, Mr. Speaker, what if you create a multi-multi-multibillion dollar program, and then on the fifth year you just pretend it comes to an end?

Hey, we are just going to drop it. It doesn't really exist. Wink, wink, nod, nod.

We know a future Congress will have to extend it, because it have will have a constituency, but that way when it is scored, it scores within—and we don't have to pretend that we just created another program that has no funding and, therefore, continues to explode that debt.

This is actually what the Democrats are doing, and much of the spending is the creating games.

So earlier this year we created things like the childcare tax credit extension. Republicans really want to work on this, because particularly if we can target it to help the working poor there is a much more uncomfortable conversation, but we need to have it because, as you know, Mr. Speaker, the United States has a collapsing fertility rate. We actually now functionally don't have enough children to cover our debts. Oddly enough, that has a huge impact on future economic robustness.

How do we make it so you can afford to have a family?

So the left has actually created a thing here where it costs functionally $100 billion this year. In the proposal, it would cost $1.3 trillion to do this the way the Democrats are spending money over the 10 years.

So how do they make that score work?

How do they not have to say: Well, just the childcare credit is $1.3 trillion of spending over 10 years. They just pretend it stops. They get a few years out, and then they just drop it.

You are really going to take the populace of the United States, start sending them a check every month, and then pretend it is going to stop?

That is the example. There are bunches of these examples. As a matter of fact, they did it with SCHIP years ago where on the sixth year the program was just supposed to disappear, and that is how they were so giddy they could get it to work with PAYGO.

□ 2110

You wonder why the public realizes this place is almost operating like scam artists. If we allowed someone outside this building to do things like that, we would put them in jail.

Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of other things here. There are ways to find revenues to cover the infrastructure spending. I believe those of us on the more conservative side, we can show you places to cut spending and, therefore, not create the distortions.

You all saw the report, though I am sure my brothers and sisters on the left will avoid ever saying it out loud, that the actual capital gains tax hike on its own loses $33 billion in the 10 years, that it is not until you start to play games with something called bases.

Well, Mr. Speaker, have you ever thought about what a capital gains tax actually is? Okay. We are going to tax you for the gain you have in your value, the profit you made. What happens when the house you have, the piece of real estate, the other things you own—it is not appreciation. It is called inflation.

You do realize that is one of the great scams going on at this moment. As your house goes up in value, as other things go up in value, and we are going to get this much larger capital gains tax, then we are going to remove a bunch of what they call the bases. We are going to cap what you can subject to the lower tax rate.

You do realize that we are going to tax Americans on the higher price from inflation, not the actual purchasing power of it getting more valuable.

Let's do an example of your home. Now, you are a single person. You own a home, and it goes up by half a million dollars. You have just done incredibly well. That first $250,000 of gain—it is called once in a lifetime though you get to use it, I think, every 5 years—is exempt. But that other $250,000, you will have to pay capital gains tax on.

How much of that gain is appreciation? You bought a house in the right neighborhood. You exploded in value. But the next house you are going to buy, didn't it also go up similar in value, similar in cost? Was it inflation?

You will pay tax and now extraordinarily high tax rates, if the Democrats get their proposal, on that gain. It is a certain level of cruelty.

The last thing I want to touch on is, if our body here really wants to have an honest discussion about infrastructure and its true needs in our society—I have not seen the details of the so-called bipartisan agreement in the Senate, but the devil is always in the details.

I have a couple of examples here. If we are really going to do this, we need to sort of figure out if the Democrats really want infrastructure, particularly even green infrastructure. Do we really want it, or do we just want to put up a whole lot of cash that, ultimately, basically goes to environmental groups and that, ultimately, just goes to lawyers?

Let me give you an example. For us out in the Southwest, there is this area of New Mexico—I guess the way it is phrased is that they have this tremendous wind asset. It is one of the greatest wind production areas in all of North America.

Fifteen years ago, California said, hey, we really want some of that clean energy from that wind area in New Mexico. We will help invest in it. We will buy a forward on it. We will contract to buy this. We are at 15 years now, and the power line still isn't permitted because of all the environmental reviews, all the different jurisdictions.

If you are really trying to decarbonize the power grid, are the Democrats willing to stop funding the lawyers and the environmental groups that make their living off the litigation and NEPA study after NEPA study? Those are environmental studies.

We have a case here. It is referred to as SunZia power line. You can go online and look it up. It started in 2006, and some of the documents out there say they will finally get their permits in 2023 or 2025.

This isn't unique. There are lots of occasions like this where an area where you want to build wind, solar, even some geothermal, you can't get it permitted.

Don't you see the absurdity? We are going to put up all this money for infrastructure, particularly even from the Democrats, the green infrastructure, but we are not going to change the laws because the left is the beneficiaries of so much money from the environmental left and the trial lawyers and the lawyers that sue on this stuff.

We need to put a clock on this. Look, I know this hits a little close to home for some of our East Coast folks. But when it becomes an upheaval over doing ocean-based windmills off part of the East Coast here—and a lot of the very, very wealthy leftists are the very ones who cry and complain, saying you can't put this in part of our view, which really isn't part the view if you actually looked at the data.

We have to decide. Things like this Vineyard Wind project, which, I guess, is—actually, I am embarrassed to say that I have the map on my wall. I guess it is off the coast of Rhode Island. They have been fussing over that for a decade now.

Do the Democrats truly want this clean energy? For us in the desert Southwest, in the afternoons, because of our photovoltaic inventory, we produce too much power. We are now having to have really creative discussions of, in the afternoon, when power rates crash to almost nothing, should we convert it into hydrogen and make that storage?

You all saw the incredible article last week in The Wall Street Journal about the new iron to rust batteries. They are very, very heavy, so they don't work in vehicles but could be incredibly inexpensive, efficient storage. This is wonderful. But that is for those of us who live in the desert, where we have lots of sunshine and photovoltaic is pretty efficient.

But if you want to transmit that power someplace, are the Democrats going to step up and help someone like myself, who is just trying to do a piece of legislation that would put this permitting on a clock for it to get capital, for you to raise money, for investors to participate, for you to plan the power grid?

You can't have it where the power line for that wind farm you wanted takes 15 to 20 years to get the power.

I guess my little passion here is I am incredibly skeptical on the pay-fors. Even if it passes, unless we are willing to change the bureaucratic bottlenecks that have been created, you are not seeing much of this change in the power grid for a couple of decades.

Do we continue to tell the public the fantasy? Or do you step up and say: Hey, I am going to do the hard things. I am going to change these timelines. I am going to have to say no to some of my trial lawyer contributors. I am going to have to put this on a clock so everyone gets a chance to share their concerns for it to be properly environmentally reviewed.

It doesn't take 20 years to do a line siting. If the left is willing to do that, then they will get some credibility that they really are serious. If they are not willing to do that, then you understand much of the talk about the green revolution and the energy base is a fraud. It is theater. It is pandering because we will say: Hey, look at all this money, but you can't move the generation.

It is real, and we have example after example after example.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate you tolerating a bit of my tirade tonight. As we often joke to whoever is in the chair, I used to get put in that chair when I made John Boehner mad, so I got to be in the chair a lot at night.

But the things I shared tonight, they don't need to necessarily be partisan. They are math. They are process. They are the bottlenecks that keep many of the things we actually can agree upon from happening.

But this place is so weaponized right now that if I say it is black, the other side has to say it is white. It has just become a dysfunctional body.

If our goal is to make the working poor less poor, if it is to make our society much more prosperous, if it is to provide optionality in our energy, we know it has to be done, but we have to be willing, not to necessarily engage in the theater side but maybe actually engage in the proof we have of what has worked and what hasn't.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 29, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second quarter of 2021, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVID SCOTT, July 14, 2021.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, Jr., July 20, 2021.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN, July 25, 2021.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: if there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JERROLD NADLER, July 1, 2021.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, July 22, 2021.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. KATHY CASTOR, July 1, 2021.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC–1737. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Thomas J. Sharpy, Unites States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1738. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Medical Malpractice Claims by Members of the Uniformed Services [Docket ID: DOD-2021-OS-0047] (RIN: 0790-AL22) received July 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1739. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Use of Bureau-Operated Schools by Third Parties Under Lease Agreements and Fundraising Activity by Bureau-Operated School Personnel [212A2100DD; AAKC001030; A0A501010.999900] (RIN: 1076-AF55) received July 22, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC–1740. A letter from the Acting Director, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Occupational Exposure to COVID-19; Emergency Temporary Standard [Docket No.: OSHA-2020-0004] (RIN: 1218-AD36) received July 6, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC–1741. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 11 of the Commission's Rules Regarding the Emergency Alert System [PS Docket No.: 15-94]; Wireless Emergency Alerts [PS Docket No.: 15-91] received July 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1742. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — 2014 Quadrennial Regulatory Review — Review of the Commission's Broadcast Ownership Rules and Other Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [MB Docket No.: 14-50], et al, received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1743. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Bristol, Virginia) [MB Docket No.: 21-128] [RM-11895] received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1744. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Schenectady, New York) [MB Docket No.: 21-127] [RM-11894] received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1745. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i),

Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Freeport, Illinois) [MB Docket No.: 21-152] [RM-11899] received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1746. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Peoria and Oswego, Illinois) [MB Docket No.: 21-54] [RM-11879] received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1747. A letter from the Secretary, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2020 Generic Drug User Fee Amendments Financial Report; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1748. A letter from the Secretary, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2020 Compounding Quality Annual Report; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1749. A letter from the Secretary, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Administration's FY 2020 Animal Drug User Fee Act Financial Report; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1750. A letter from the Secretary, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2020 Medical Device User Fee Amendments Financial Report; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1751. A letter from the Secretary, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2020 Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act Financial Report; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1752. A letter from the Secretary, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2020 Biosimilar User Fee Act Financial Report; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1753. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Designation of Certain Services as Emergency Services Under the Antideficiency Act; Opportunities to Enroll and Change Enrollment in the FEHB Program During a Lapse in Appropriations; Continuation of Certain Insurance Benefits During a Lapse in Appropriations (RIN: 3206-AN99) received July 6, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–1754. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustments; Annual Adjustments [212A2100DD/AAKC001030/ A0A501010.999900253G] (RIN: 1076-AF52) received June 22, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–1755. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Columbia River In Lieu Fishing Sites [201A2100DD/AAKC001030/ A0A501010.999900253G] (RIN: 1076-AF61) received June 22, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–1756. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention; Minimum Standards of Character [201A2100DD/ AAKC001030/A0A501010.999900 253G] (RIN: 1076-AF53) received July 22, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–1757. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Address; Office of Indian Gaming for Submission of Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compacts [201A2100DD/AAKC001030/ A0A501010.999900523G] (RIN: 1076-AF54) received July 22, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–1758. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Increase in Sector Carryover of 2019 Annual Catch Entitlements and Carryover of Unused Leased-In Days-at-Sea by Common Pool Vessels [Docket No.: 201222-0352] (RIN: 0648-BK16) received July 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–1759. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, Sustainable Fisheries Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Amendment 29; 2021-22 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures [Docket No.: 201204-0325] (RIN: 0648-BJ74) received July 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–1760. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Pot Catcher/Processors in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 200227-0066; RTID 0648-XA770] received July 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–1761. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 200221-0062] (RTID: 0648-XA516) received July 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–1762. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Coast Guard Sector Ohio Valley Annual and Recurring Safety Zones Update [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0014] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1763. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Clear Lake, Clear Creek, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0420] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1764. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0256; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00480-R; Amendment 39-21596; AD 2021-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1765. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1178; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01325-T; Amendment 39-21545; AD 2021-10-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1766. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Limited) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0267; Project Identifier 2017-SW-110-AD; Amendment 39-21620; AD 2021-13-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1767. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0093; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01213-T; Amendment 39-21535; AD 2021-10-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1768. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Saab AB, Support and Services (Formerly Known as Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0023; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01407-T; Amendment 39-21525; AD 2021-09-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1769. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0026; Project Identifier AD-2020-01164-T; Amendment 39-21544; AD 2021-10-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1770. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0017; Project Identifier AD-2020-01186-T; Amendment 39-21600; AD 2021-12-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1771. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0680; Project Identifier 2020-NM-079-AD; Amendment 39-21598; AD 2021-12-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1772. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1028; Project Identifier AD-2020-00978-T; Amendment 39-21599; AD 2021-12-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1773. A letter from the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, transmitting the annual compilation of financial disclosure statements filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by members of the board of the Office of Congressional Ethics (H. Doc. No. 117—51); to the Committee on Ethics and ordered to be printed.

EC–1774. A letter from the Regulations Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program (RIN: 2900-AP54) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–1775. A letter from the Director, Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes to Administrative Procedures Governing Guidance Documents (RIN: 2900-AR21) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–1776. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Premium Assistance for COBRA Benefits [Notice 2021-31] received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 567. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4373) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4505) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–110). 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 Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 4734. A bill to prohibit the Director of the National Science Foundation from awarding grants and other forms of assistance to Chinese communist military companies and their affiliates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. AXNE (for herself and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 4735. A bill to extend the deadline for eligible health care providers to use certain funds received from the COVID-19 Provider Relief Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. DEAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mrs. BUSTOS):

H.R. 4736. A bill to provide assistance to Afghan nationals who have suffered persecution based on their occupation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 4737. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a foreign official from demanding a bribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LETLOW:

H.R. 4738. A bill to direct the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to establish a history project to collect video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials, written materials, and photographs of those who were affected by COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 4739. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to require the submission of certain reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 4740. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to reform agency process requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 4741. A bill to provide for the regulation of digital assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BOURDEAUX (for herself and Mr. CLOUD):

H.R. 4742. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to review certain legislation in order to identify potential risks of duplication of and overlap with existing Federal programs, offices, and initiatives; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Ms. BASS):

H.R. 4743. A bill to provide definitions of terms and services related to community-based gang intervention to ensure that funding for such intervention is utilized in a cost-effective manner and that community-based agencies are held accountable for providing holistic, integrated intervention services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Ms. BASS):

H.R. 4744. A bill to establish a grant to provide mental health services and behavioral health services to at-risk youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 4745. A bill to establish a program to make grants to institutions of higher education to provide courses relating to critical legacy computer languages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself and Mr. MALINOWSKI):

H.R. 4746. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act with respect to the rehearing process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 4747. A bill to establish the Open Translation and Analysis Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAWTHORN (for himself and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 4748. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to revise HIPAA regulations to ensure patient access to telehealth services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CAWTHORN (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 4749. A bill to prohibit Federal funds from being made available for certain solicitation of COVID-19 vaccines; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CHU (for herself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 4750. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the adjusted gross income limitation for above-the-line deduction of expenses of performing artist employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 4751. A bill to amend the Department of Education Organization Act and the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require publication of information relating to religious exemptions to the requirements of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CROW (for himself and Mr. BURCHETT):

H.R. 4752. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish an Innovation Voucher Grant Program; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 4753. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to permit individuals to self-certify as an accredited investor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BUDD, Mr. STEIL, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. LOUDERMILK):

H.R. 4754. A bill to establish a 30-day deadline for the Joint Committee on the Library to approve or disapprove requests and other actions relating to the procedures for the replacement of statues donated by States for display in National Statuary Hall; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 4755. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove cost-sharing responsibilities for chronic care management services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 4756. A bill to promote the provision of exercise or fitness equipment, and exercise or fitness classes and instruction, that are accessible to individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 4757. A bill to authorize the use of certain drugs, vaccines, and medical technologies to expand military and civilian access to such products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4758. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the section 45 credit for refined coal from steel industry fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 4759. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an investment credit for the conversion of office buildings into other uses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BUDD, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. ADERHOLT):

H.R. 4760. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that any alien who has been convicted of a felony or two misdemeanors, is deportable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 4761. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to ensure workplace choice and opportunity for young adults with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 4762. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to clarify the definition of competitive integrated employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 4763. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a program to award grants to eligible entities to carry out projects that further agricultural resiliency and modernization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 4764. A bill to prohibit the teaching of critical race theory in schools operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 4765. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to designate a flag as the Purple Heart Flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 4766. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 4767. A bill to amend the Flood Control Act of 1946 with respect to emergency streambank and shoreline protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 4768. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to initiate at least 5 projects to reduce the loss and degradation of Great Lakes coastal wetlands, 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. KATKO (for himself, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. BAIRD, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 4769. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to supplement the transition assistance program of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. PORTER):

H.R. 4770. A bill to study the effects of changes to telehealth under the Medicare and Medicaid programs during the COVID-19 emergency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. DUNN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CRIST, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MAST, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 4771. A bill to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 4772. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the application and review process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for clothing allowance claims submitted by veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BARR, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. HILL, Mr. EMMER, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. ROSE, Mr. STEIL, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. TAYLOR):

H.R. 4773. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to make the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection an independent Consumer Financial Protection Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Mr. CASTEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 4774. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act with respect to the rehearing process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCAUL:

H.R. 4775. A bill to counter malign influence, require transparency, and promote accountability within the United Nations system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 4776. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to require certification examinations for accredited investors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 4777. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to prohibit nonconsensual release of a nondebtor entity's liability to an entity other than the debtor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4778. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide for the automatic appointment of judges to the District of Columbia courts without the advice and consent of the Senate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 4779. A bill to require the Office of Management and Budget to revise the Standard Occupational Classification system to establish a separate code for direct support professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 4780. A bill to authorize the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to seek compensation for injuries to trust resources and to use funds received as that compensation to restore, replace, or acquire equivalent resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 4781. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to reauthorize a program to address orphaned, abandoned, or idled wells on Federal land, to establish a program to provide grants to States and Tribes to address orphaned wells, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 4782. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require the financial disclosures regarding all children of the President and the Vice President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 4783. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain tribal benefits and Alaska Permanent Fund dividends as earned income for purposes of the kiddie tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 4784. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules for tribal economic development bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H. Res. 568. A resolution expressing that the United States is obligated to permanently end the unhoused crisis by 2025 and uphold, protect, and enforce the civil and human rights of unhoused individuals, including the human rights to housing, universal healthcare, livable wages, education, employment opportunities, access to public facilities, free movement in public spaces, privacy, confidentiality, internet access, vote, freedom from harassment by law enforcement, private businesses, property owners, and housed residents, and equal rights to health care, legal representation, and social services without discrimination based on housing status; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and Labor, the Judiciary, Agriculture, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. CRIST):

H. Res. 569. A resolution expressing continued solidarity with the Lebanese people after the devastating explosions at the Port of Beirut on August 4, 2020, and the continued efforts to form a secure, independent, and democratic Lebanon; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CURTIS, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H. Res. 570. A resolution commemorating the past success of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams and supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2020 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 4734.

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

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

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 4735.

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

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

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 4736.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 4737.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. LETLOW:

H.R. 4738.

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

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

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 4739.

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

Congress's authority to enact laws regulating the environment, in this case the National Environmental Policy Act, derives primarily from findings related to the Commerce Clause, found in Article I § 8 of the U.S. Constitution. The Commerce Clause reserves to the federal government the right to regulate interstate commerce—or commerce between states.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 4740.

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

Congress's authority to enact laws regulating the environment, in this case the National Environmental Policy Act, derives primarily from findings related to the Commerce Clause, found in Article I § 8 of the U.S. Constitution. The Commerce Clause reserves to the federal government the right to regulate interstate commerce—or commerce between states.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 4741.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. BOURDEAUX:

H.R. 4742.

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

Article 1, Section 5, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 4743.

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

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representative.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 4744.

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

Article 1, Section l.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representative.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 4745.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 4746.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 4747.

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

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

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 4748.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 4749.

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

Atricle 1, Section 8

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 4750.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4751.

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

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

By Mr. Crow

H.R. 4752.

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

to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 4753.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution
By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:
H.R. 4754.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.
By Ms. DELBENE:
H.R. 4755.
Article 1, Section 8
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
By Mr. DESAULNIER:
H.R. 4756.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 4757.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 4758.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. GOMEZ:
H.R. 4759.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. GOSAR:
H.R. 4760.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I. Section 8, clause 4, (the Naturalization Clause) gives Congress sovereign control over immigration. In Chirac v. Lessee of Chirac (1817), the Supreme Court affirmed that the Constitution grants Congress Plenary power on immigration policy. Further, in Galvan v. Press (1954) the court found ''that the formulation of policies [pertaining to the entry of aliens and the right to remain here is entrusted to Congress has become about as firmly imbedded in the legislative and judicial tissues of our body politic as any aspect of our government.''
Finally, in Sessions v. Dimaya (2018), when discussing the aggravated felony definition in section 101(a)(43)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), Justice Neil Gorsuch issued an opinion stating, ''Congress remains free at any time to add more crimes to its list. It remains free, as well, to write a new residual clause that affords the fair notice lacking here. Congress might, for example, say that a conviction for any felony carrying a prison sentence of a specified length opens an alien to removal. Congress has done almost exaclty this in other laws . . .''
By Mr. GROTHMAN:
H.R. 4761.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. GROTHMAN:
H.R. 4762.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. HARDER of California:
H.R. 4763.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution article I, Sec 8
By Mrs. HARTZLER:
H.R. 4764.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of article I of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. HIGGINS of New York:
H.R. 4765.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:
H.R. 4766.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:
H.R. 4767.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution
By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:
H.R. 4768.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution
By Mr. KATKO:
H.R. 4769.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:
H.R. 4770.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution
By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:
H.R. 4771.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Sectlon 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof
By Mr. LEVIN of California:
H.R. 4772.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:
H.R. 4773.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. MALINOWSKI:
H.R. 4774.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. McCAUL:
H.R. 4775.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States
By Mr. McHENRY:
H.R. 4776.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3:
To regulate commerce with states, other nations, and Native American tribes.
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:
Authority to create laws that are necessary and proper to carry out the laws of the land (Necessary and Proper Clause)
By Mr. NADLER:
H.R. 4777.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 4778.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
By Miss RICE of New York:
H.R. 4779.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 4780.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 provides Congress with the power to ''dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States.''
Art. I Sec 8 Cl. 1
''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;''
Art. I Sec 8 cl. 18
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 4781.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause ''to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any Department or Office thereof.''
By Mr. WALTZ:
H.R. 4782.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. YOUNG:
H.R. 4783.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. YOUNG:
H.R. 4784.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 82: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 90: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 255: Mr. DOGGETT and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 287: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 303: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 384: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 425: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 471: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 623: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.
H.R. 652: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 748: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 783: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 890: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 911: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 917: Mrs. FLETCHER and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 962: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1011: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 1088: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 1111: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 1115: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
H.R. 1177: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1179: Mr. PETERS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. COLE, and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 1199: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 1201: Mr. CASTEN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1224: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1277: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 1297: Mr. PETERS and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 1304: Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 1321: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1348: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1484: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 1514: Mr. CASTEN and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1596: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 1624: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 1729: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1739: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 1783: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 1842: Mr. TURNER and Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 1959: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2021: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2041: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 2103: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 2184: Mr. LIEU and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2190: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2214: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2244: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2249: Mr. STEIL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. MFUME, Mr. JONES, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 2328: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BASS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 2358: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 2377: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. TRONE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 2525: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2558: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 2611: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 2674: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2748: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 2773: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2789: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 2820: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 2848: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2872: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2885: Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 2886: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 2946: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2954: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2968: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3070: Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CUELLAR, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3088: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 3135: Mr. CORREA, Mr. KAHELE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3164: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 3172: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 3180: Mr. SIRES and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 3183: Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3215: Mr. REED, Mrs. FLETCHER, and Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 3265: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 3271: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 3299: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 3425: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 3443: Mr. MAST, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 3451: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 3460: Mr. MOONEY.
H.R. 3474: Mr. NORCROSS and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3482: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 3517: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 3519: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 3538: Ms. CHENEY, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 3548: Ms. ROSS and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 3549: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3555: Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 3577: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 3602: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 3650: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3728: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 3761: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 3796: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 3807: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 3868: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 3876: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 3888: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 3940: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 4005: Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 4046: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 4077: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4079: Ms. DEAN and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 4097: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4101: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4104: Ms. SEWELL, Mr. KATKO, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 4110: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 4131: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 4136: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 4150: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 4166: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 4215: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 4272: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 4282: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 4310: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 4341: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 4375: Ms. NEWMAN and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4379: Ms. BROWNLEY and Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 4380: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 4403: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. WATERS, and Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 4413: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 4449: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 4481: Mr. DONALDS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GARBARINO, Ms. VAN DUYNE, and Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 4495: Mr. NADLER, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COHEN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. SOTO, Ms. CHU, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MENG, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BUSH, and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 4496: Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COHEN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. SOTO, Ms. CHU, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MENG, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. NADLER, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. BROWN.
H.R. 4497: Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COHEN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. SOTO, Ms. CHU, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MENG, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. NADLER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BUSH, Mr. BROWN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. ESHOO, and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 4498: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MEIJER, and Mr. WESTERMAN.
H.R. 4513: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 4515: Mr. PHILLIPS and Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 4526: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 4561: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 4568: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. LONG, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 4576: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 4591: Ms. UNDERWOOD and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 4593: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 4599: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 4612: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 4615: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 4632: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 4633: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4642: Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. KATKO, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 4693: Mr. KEATING and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 4720: Mr. BURGESS.
H.J. Res. 11: Mr. LUCAS.
H. Con. Res. 32: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. MEUSER.
H. Con. Res. 41: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
H. Res. 162: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H. Res. 366: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. PAYNE.
H. Res. 376: Mr. PALLONE.
H. Res. 471: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H. Res. 507: Ms. MENG, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. AGUILAR, and Miss RICE of New York.
H. Res. 515: Mr. GAETZ.
H. Res. 517: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Ms. ESHOO.
H. Res. 549: Ms. MENG and Ms. PLASKETT.
H. Res. 562: Mr. DONALDS.
H. Res. 565: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we find rest in the shadow of Your protection. Shield our lawmakers in their work with Your love so that they may grow in wisdom.

Lord, show them how to use today's fleeting minutes for Your glory, becoming Your instruments to permit Your Kingdom to thrive on Earth. Sanctify their thoughts as they remember that, because of You, they live and move and have their being.

We praise You this day, O God, for You are the alpha and omega, the beginning and the end.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 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 BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LUJÁN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

CAPITOL SECURITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, yesterday, our colleagues Chairman LEAHY and Ranking Member SHELBY announced a bipartisan agreement on emergency funding for several pressing security matters.

The Appropriations Committee set out to address three key priorities:

First, reimbursing the costs incurred by the Capitol Police, the National Guard, and other law enforcement for their assistance during and after the January 6 attack on the Capitol; and providing for necessary repairs and security updates to the Capitol Complex.

Second, addressing a shortfall from the efforts to keep Congress a safe and functional workplace during the pandemic this past year and a half. This is everything from PPE to overtime pay for staff.

And, third, some urgent support for our Afghan partners who have assisted in the fight against terrorism and now seek to flee the deteriorating situation brought about by the administration's literally disastrous decision to abandon that country.

We owe a real debt to the men and women of the Capitol Police, DC Metro Police, National Guard, and other agencies who helped secure and protect our workplace. We are grateful to support staff, from the Architect of the Capitol's team to the Attending Physician's office, to the Sergeant at Arms, who have worked day and night keeping us functioning safely throughout the pandemic.

And we intend to keep our Nation's promises to brave Afghans who have taken great risks to help Americans and our partners fight the terrorists.

So I applaud the bipartisan work of our colleagues. I am sure neither side finds the compromise perfect, but I believe that both sides should and will agree it is absolutely necessary.

VOTING RIGHTS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on a different matter, the massive, massive taxing-and-spending spree that Democrats want to ram through this summer has problems that go even beyond inflation, rising costs, and massive tax hikes.

The problem is not just Democrats' jaw-dropping $3.5 trillion pricetag. It is also the long list of bad liberal policies that this reckless taxing-and-spending spree is supposed to purchase.

I spoke yesterday about just a few of those bad ideas. They are talking about amnesty for illegal immigrants, socialist price-fixing that would leave us with fewer new prescription drugs, fewer new treatments, and fewer new cures.

They want to permanently change the child tax credit into welfare with no—no—work requirements; smuggle in big chunks of the Green New Deal.

And in case all of this were not enough, some Senate Democrats want to use this taxing-and-spending spree to grab control over all 50 States' election laws. I thought we just had that debate a couple of weeks ago.

Remember, for several years now, our Democratic friends have claimed that every successive election proved they needed to grab partisan control over our democracy. In 2016, 2018, and 2020, win or lose—win or lose—when foreign

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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interference occurred and when it did not occur, every possible result has been claimed as proof that Washington Democrats should rip up our democracy's rule book and write a new one that benefits them.

The latest phony justification has been the false notion that a few States' mainstream voting laws equal some kind of assault on democracy as we know it. Of course, that is absolutely utter nonsense. Americans want it to be easy to vote and hard to cheat. Voter ID protections are hugely popular. Basic voter roll maintenance is common sense.

The new law in Georgia, for example, provides for more flexible early voting and absentee voting than many blue States, including New York. But the facts weren't about to stop the Democrats' big lie. The absurd comparison to Jim Crow segregation and all kinds of other horrors have continued apace.

To provide a little more context about this fake hysteria, we can also look internationally. As one columnist recently observed in the Washington Post, the balance struck by the State of Georgia amounts to ''one of the most expansive voting access laws in the world. Most other countries do not allow no-excuse absentee voting, and dropboxes are also virtually unknown elsewhere,'' other democracies around the world. ''If Georgia's elections are undemocratic, then almost all of our democratic allies are also undemocratic.''

If liberal activists and woke corporations believed their own rhetoric, they wouldn't stop at boycotting and threatening the State of Georgia. They couldn't possibly. They would be busy trying to divest from most of our NATO allies and essentially the rest of the entire developed world.

Some European countries allow mail-in voting, but most do not. We constantly hear from our socialist friends how we should be emulating Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. Well, none of them allow in-country postal voting—not a one. Bring on the boycotts, I guess.

And you don't even want to hear about early voting. Goodness gracious. But France, Spain, Germany, Italy, the UK, Ireland—not a day of in-person early voting in any of those countries, none of them. That is according to an international NGO that studies democracy.

So, remember, the Texas and Georgia laws codify a whole lot of early voting, mail-in voting, and lots of election-day voting.

And this is supposed to be the death of democracy? Some outrage on a global and historic scale?

Give me a break. What nonsense.

Even going by Texas's new proposals, there will be voting by mail in Paris, TX, but not in Paris, France. There would be almost 2 weeks of in-person early voting in New Berlin, TX, but zero days in Berlin, Germany. I am sure Democrats will be yelling at the Fortune 500 to boycott Europe any day now—any day now.

Of course, the reality is that these moving goalposts are absolutely fake. The frantic outrage is phony. It is all meant to justify a political power grab that Democrats have had written and waiting since years before any of these new State laws, which are supposedly prompting it—yet another awful plank that my colleagues across the aisle want to hide in the reckless taxing-and-spending spree they hope to ram through Congress.

TERRORISM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on one final matter, last week, some of our colleagues expressed disapproval of U.S. strikes against al-Shabaab terrorists in Somalia. I find their views difficult to understand.

Al-Shabaab poses a significant threat to U.S. interests. But you don't have to take my word for it. Late in 2019, the leader of al-Shabaab, an al-Qaida-affiliated terrorist group based in Somalia, said:

> Our biggest target today is the Americans . . . The only reason we have exerted all this effort and undertaken all this preparation today is to attack the American troops.

In the assessment of the commander of U.S. Africa Command, U.S. General Stephen Townsend, that is coming from ''the largest, wealthiest, and most violent Al Qaeda-associated group in the world'' and ''the primary African violent extremist organization threat to American interests.''

This is not a new threat. Al-Shabaab was designated a foreign terrorist organization back in 2008. Its leaders declared allegiance to al-Qaida in 2012, a year before their attack on the Westgate Mall in Kenya that killed 67 people. The Obama administration designated the group as an al-Qaida-associated force in 2016. That made it subject to the 2001 AUMF.

At the time, it was a difficult but telling acknowledgement that the al-Qaida terrorist threat was growing. The raid that killed Bin Laden had clearly not ended the threat his terrorists posed to our country.

As a result of its declared and demonstrated allegiance to al-Qaida, al-Shabaab is clearly subject to the 2001 authorization for the use of military force, no question. President Obama knew it. General Townsend knows it. Al-Shabaab themselves tell us they want Americans dead. What more, what more do the skeptics need?

If our colleagues do not want the U.S. military to conduct strikes against the al-Qaida terrorists responsible for killing Americans and threatening our interests, I would be interested to hear how they propose we defend against these threats.

So, by the way, with the administration's rushed withdrawal from Afghanistan, there are well-founded concerns that al-Qaida may be roaring back in that country.

So which al-Qaida affiliate should we stop pressuring—al-Shabaab, AQAP, ISIS? Should we stop hunting for al-Zawahiri, the leader of al-Qaida?

Administrations of both parties have identified and supported local partners who share an interest in combating terrorists. By and large, this approach has succeeded in keeping pressure on the terrorists while keeping more Americans out of harm's way.

But despite the best efforts of local partners to keep the terrorists at bay and the best efforts of U.S. diplomats to broker peace, some terrorists do require direct action by the U.S. military to be stopped. These hard-core extremists pose a serious threat to American national security. They seek to attack our interests all around the world, including our homeland, if we let them.

The threat they pose will not recede if we lose focus. In fact, the exact opposite is the case. So I hope the Commander in Chief will exercise the authorities the Congress has provided him and the tools Congress has funded to keep America safe against the terrorists who continue to target our homeland and our interests abroad.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, with respect to infrastructure, Senators continue to make good progress on both tracks of legislation. Members should be prepared to vote again on cloture on the motion to proceed to the bipartisan infrastructure bill as early as tonight.

CAPITOL SECURITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on another matter, yesterday, the Senate Appropriations Chairman, Senator LEAHY, announced a bipartisan agreement to provide $2.1 billion in emergency supplemental funding to support the Capitol Police, reimburse our National Guard, and make sure all the critical functions of the Capitol Complex are properly funded.

The toll of January 6 and the impact of COVID had meant that funding for the Capitol Police, the Capitol Complex, and even for our National Guard was running low.

Capitol Police have been forced to cancel critical training and health services and have had to hold off on buying new, potentially lifesaving gear, like helmets and body armor and respirators.

Thankfully, the bipartisan agreement between the chair and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee will replenish these critical funds and support the hard-working men and women who keep this building, Senators, staff, media, and Capitol employees safe.

I was pleased to hear the Republican leader support this supplemental appropriations bill this morning, and I look forward to working with our Republican colleagues to swiftly passing this legislation through the Senate.

And I must give accolades to the Rules Committee, led by Senators KLOBUCHAR and BLUNT. Their hearings and focus on this issue—the safety of the Capitol—has helped pave the way for the agreement, and we thank them for their continued diligence.

NOMINATIONS OF GWYNNE A. WILCOX AND DAVID M. PROUTY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now, one final matter, by the end of today, the Senate will confirm two nominees on the NLRB, the National Labor Relations Board: Gwynne Wilcox and David Prouty. Both are champions for working Americans.

Ms. Wilcox, who hails from my home State of New York—I am proud to say—has spent her career representing workers and unions seeking to exercise their rights to organize. She is one of the Nation's leading experts on labor law, and if confirmed, she would make history as the first African-American woman to ever serve on the NLRB.

Like Ms. Wilcox, David Prouty has also spent a lifetime defending the rights of organized labor across the country, recently serving as the general counsel of the SEIU, one the Nation's largest unions.

Over the course of American history, the labor movement has been the single most powerful force in lifting Americans out of poverty and into the middle class. It was by coming to this country and joining a union that my grandfather entered the middle class and passed on even more opportunity to his children and then to me and my brother and sister.

So it is no mistake that as labor union participation has declined over the past few decades, wages have stalled as well, and folks are finding it harder and harder to stay in the middle class.

If we are going to strengthen the backbone of the middle class, we need to reinvigorate the labor movement and protect the rights of workers everywhere to organize and bargain collectively for their wages. Appointing these two labor champions to the NLRB is a great way to start.

And, to the American people, the confirmation today of these two NLRB labor champions is a direct result of having a Democratic majority in the Senate versus having a Republican majority.

Under Leader MCCONNELL and Republicans, the NLRB, which is typically divided between two parties, had only Republican appointees for the first time in its 85-year history. None of them had any experience in labor policy. They are almost atavistically against working people and helped management—the big bosses—to prevent people from organizing and making it harder to stay organized if you were. It was awful, and it is one of the reasons that middle-class incomes have not accelerated in the last 2 decades.

In fact, the Republicans were so intent on not having the NLRB defend the rights of working people that under Leader MCCONNELL a Democratic seat on the NLRB was held vacant for nearly 3 years. If the American people want to know which side each party is on, just look at the NLRB: Democrats appointing pro-labor people who fight for higher salaries, higher pensions, higher health benefits; Republicans making sure the NLRB doesn't function and allowing the big bosses to take a dominant role in negotiations with their workers.

Even during the years when President Trump was in the White House and Republicans had a majority on the NLRB, Leader MCCONNELL blocked Democrats from appointing a minority member to the Board. They didn't want a minority member on the Board even though they would have the majority, the Republicans. It is not a stretch to say if Democrats had not taken the majority in January, these important posts to the NLRB might never have been filled.

So, look, Senate Democrats are working with the Biden Administration to make sure the National Labor Relations Board does what it is intended to do: stand up for working Americans; make sure they have a much better chance of getting better wages, better benefits, better pensions. I look forward to confirming these two outstanding nominees later today.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I wanted to just literally pop into the discussion here this morning. There is a great deal going on here in the Capitol.

The discussions on the bipartisan infrastructure bill are continuing in a good, productive way, and we are hopeful we will be able to move to that great deal of work that has gone on by folks on both sides working in extraordinary good faith.

And to be able to proceed on this matter, I think, will be an important policy initiative but also good for our process in this body.

CONGRATULATING LYDIA JACOBY

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I don't come here this morning to speak to that at this moment but to just give a strong Alaska ''attagirl'' shout-out to Lydia Jacoby.

A few days ago, most people outside of the State of Alaska had probably never heard of Lydia, 17 years old, from Seward, AK. Seward is a pretty small community in the south central part of the State. It is a coastal community. It is a fishing community. It is a hard-working community.

Lydia is a typical high school student at Seward High School, except she is a swimmer, and is she an extraordinary swimmer. To see the news the other night of her gold, of her unexpected and spectacular win, was a moment of pride for all Alaskans, a moment of pride for Americans that just makes your heart swell. So I wanted to come to the floor and share that.

I actually was able to start my morning off early, but in a good way, by being able to call Lydia—she is over in Japan, obviously—and to speak with her directly and offer my congratulations. Mr. President, you can tell when people are grinning ear to ear, even though you are separated by thousands of miles and you are talking over a telephone. This morning, Lydia Jacoby was grinning ear to ear as I was sharing my words of congratulations and she, just her exuberance and delight for being able to represent the United States at these Olympics in this way.

We are extraordinarily proud. Lydia has put Seward and certainly Seward High School on the map. Folks are coming up to me saying: Gosh, I didn't realize you didn't have Olympic-meter swimming pools in most of your communities. Well, that is true. Lydia did some training that I think most would say: It is going to be a long, hard slog to get to any Olympics.

I think the dedication of this young woman has certainly played out. The support that she has received from her parents over the years, the support she has received from her community, is an example of just good, strong Alaska roots: everybody working hard and just doing your best on a daily basis.

Lydia Jacoby has absolutely done her best. She set the gold standard, and we are just extraordinarily proud of this young Alaskan woman.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gwynne A. Wilcox, of New York, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2023.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, not content with their $1.9 trillion so-called COVID relief bill—paid for entirely with money borrowed from younger generations of Americans and our children and grandchildren—Democrats are readying another partisan spending spree.

Democrats are preparing to consider a $3.5 trillion tax-and-spending package, this one at least partially paid for by massive tax hikes—tax hikes on small businesses, tax hikes on large businesses, tax hikes on investment, tax hikes on well-off Americans, and tax hikes on the middle class. That is right, tax hikes on the middle class.

Now, President Biden is fond of repeating that he won't raise taxes on anyone making under $400,000 a year, but the new death tax he is proposing will definitely hit some middle-class Americans. Let's talk about that new tax.

President Biden and congressional Democrats are proposing to eliminate a part of the Tax Code known as ''step-up in basis'' or referred to often as ''stepped-up basis.'' Under our current Tax Code, when you inherit something from an estate, whether that is stocks or a house, the value of that item is stepped up from its original value to its current market value when you receive it. This prevents you from having to pay capital gains taxes on the amount that your parents' house increased in value when it was owned by your parents.

Let's say you inherit a house that your parents bought for $100,000, but it is now worth $500,000. Under current law, when you inherit that house, you are not liable for taxes on the increase in value from the time your parents bought it. The house is transferred to you at its current market value of $500,000. So if you sell the house right when you inherit it, you will receive the full value of the house instead of having to pay taxes on the amount that the house increased in value while your parents owned it. If you sell that house 2 years later for $650,000, you are only required to pay taxes on the $150,000 in value it gained while it was in your possession.

Under the Democrats' proposal, however, capital gains taxes would automatically be triggered upon death if the increase in value of an individual's estate has exceeded a certain amount. So, if your parents' house or the family farm or other assets have increased in value more than Democrats deem desirable, you would now owe capital gains taxes on the amount of that increase immediately after your parents' death minus the amount Democrats choose to exempt.

There are plenty of middle-class Americans around this country who would be paying this tax. You wouldn't be protected just because you make under $400,000 a year.

Now, the President has tried to get around this by arguing that Democrats would be taxing dead individuals, not living ones. So if your parents die and pass on their estate, the argument suggests the tax that you have to send to the Federal Government isn't a tax on you but on your parents. Well, who does he think he is fooling? Who is going to experience the loss of that money—you or your parents? Who is going to be writing the check to the Federal Government? You will.

Let's imagine that a woman's parents die and leave her their estate, and 2 weeks later, a thief comes in and steals part of that inheritance. Who are people going to think was robbed—the daughter or her deceased parents? I think all of us would recognize that it was the daughter who was robbed. The same thing applies to Democrats' proposed new death tax. It is not dead Americans who would be writing checks to the Federal Government. Sure, the tax is owed by the decedent or transferor, but for all practical purposes, the costs would be borne by their descendants.

The truth is, even if we accept the argument that Democrats' new death tax is a tax on deceased Americans and not their descendants, this tax would still hit some middle-class Americans. After all, it is perfectly possible to work hard your whole life and invest wisely and see your estate appreciate in value by more than $1.25 million—the proposed individual exemption level—over the course of your life without ever exiting the middle class. We are not talking about confining this taxation to individuals with a yearly income of $1.25 million; we are talking about the increase in value on an estate over a person's lifetime. There is no question that this tax would fall on the estates of some thoroughly middle-class Americans.

The problems with this new death tax aren't limited to the fact that it breaks President Biden's pledge not to raise taxes on individuals making under $400,000 a year. There are a lot of additional problems, starting with the administration and compliance costs of this tax.

Congress actually passed a similar proposal in the 1970s but repealed it before it went into effect because it was so complicated and unworkable. That is right. Congress repealed the proposal before it was even implemented because it was clear that collecting this tax was going to be too complicated.

Forty-odd years later, collecting this tax would still be an enormously complicated matter. It would put incredible new recordkeeping requirements on a lot of American families, and it would strain the capabilities of the IRS, although those 87,000 new IRS employees President Biden wants to add to the Agency would certainly increase the available manpower to levy new tax hikes.

Plus, I can only imagine the litigation that would arise over the valuation of assets. What happens if the IRS disagrees with the estimate of the value of your family farm or business? Do you have to take the IRS to court? Will the IRS take you to court?

In addition, there is a very real danger that Americans would be paying taxes on nonexistent gains, in part due to inflation and the natural expansion of the economy. Recent economic reports are raising concerns that, with the administration's robust new entitlement spending, Americans could be shouldering the burdens of significant inflation now and long into the future. But Democrats' new death tax would not account for inflation on an asset, like a family-owned farm or business, which means Americans could be paying a lot of money in taxes on nonexistent gains.

Finally, I want to talk about the threat this tax poses to family farms and businesses.

Now, Democrats claim that they will defer this tax for family farms and businesses as long as a member of the family inherits and then runs the farm or business, but it is completely unclear what this will look like in practice. Will ''family members'' refer only to sons and daughters? What if a stepson wants to take over the farm, or a niece? Will the inheritors still be subject to the tax then, which could result in their having to sell that farm the niece wants to run? What happens if two or more of the children want to run the farm? There are a lot of unanswered questions.

Of course, it is important to remember that Democrats will only be deferring the tax. So if the time ever comes when the family wants to sell the farm—maybe it is getting hard to run and a neighboring family is willing to buy it—the family would have to pay those taxes that were deferred when their mom or dad died. If that family farm has been handed down through a few generations already, it is completely possible that paying those taxes would consume a big part of that legacy.

There is a reason 13 House Democrats sent a letter to House Democratic leaders expressing their concern about the proposed step-up in basis repeal. It is because this tax would pose a real threat to the continued existence of family farms and businesses. It is the same reason that those in agriculture and small business communities oppose this new death tax.

I was proud to lead all 50 Senate Republicans in a letter last week, urging President Biden to drop this misguided proposal, and I will continue to do everything I can to protect family farms and businesses from this new tax.

There should be a limit on how many times the Federal Government can tax you. Americans' bank accounts should not be regarded as a bottomless barrel of money to pay for Democrats' preferred government programs, because that is exactly what is happening here. Democrats want to massively and permanently expand government, and they are looking to Americans and American businesses to pay for their social experiments. They apparently haven't spent much time considering how our economy or American families would suffer as a result of their tax-and-spending spree.

Middle-class Americans should not have to see their inheritances shrink to pay for Democrats' spending, and family farms and businesses that already face challenges from our current death tax should not have to be worrying that a new death tax will spell the end of their hard-earned legacies.

I hope the Democrats will think twice before moving forward with this new tax increase on Americans.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks before the vote starts.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATIONS OF GWYNNE A. WILCOX AND DAVID M. PROUTY

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, over the past 4 years, the National Labor Relations Board, which was founded to protect workers' rights, has again and again tipped the scales in favor of very large corporations.

While Democratic nominees to the NLRB were blocked and anti-worker nominees were jammed through, we saw decades of worker protections reversed. This has had a devastating impact on workers in our country, who are not only struggling through this pandemic but who have also seen their rights to strike and organize and bargain collectively undermined and constrained in ruling after ruling.

But, today, the Senate has the opportunity to begin healing this damage by confirming two exceptionally qualified individuals. That is why I am urging all of our colleagues to join me in supporting David Prouty and Gwynne Wilcox to serve on the NLRB.

Mr. Prouty's career is defined by his commitment to workers, with a long record representing textile workers, hotel workers, restaurant workers, baseball players, and now as a lawyer for the SEIU Local 32BJ, property service workers.

Ms. Wilcox's experience as a field attorney for the NLRB, as a lawyer representing workers before the Board, and defending healthcare workers and protecting their rights makes clear that she has the right qualifications and values for this job.

Ms. Wilcox is not only a high-qualified nominee, she will be a historic one. She will be the first Black woman to serve on the Board, and her confirmation will bring us a step closer to ensuring our worker protections Agencies represent the diverse workforce they serve.

It is clear to me we need David Prouty and Gwynne Wilcox on the NLRB to reverse the damage done by years of anti-worker attacks and get us back on the right track of building back an economy that works for everyone, not just huge corporations and those at the top.

Now more than ever, we need to join with workers and defend their rights. Today, that means voting to confirm Gwynne Wilcox and David Prouty.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 257, Gwynne A. Wilcox, of New York, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2023.

Charles E. Schumer, Tammy Baldwin, Tim Kaine, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Jacky Rosen, Christopher Murphy, Cory A. Booker, Mark R. Warner, Brian Schatz, Sherrod Brown, Sheldon Whitehouse, Raphael Warnock, Michael F. Bennet, Jeanne Shaheen, Patrick J. Leahy, Richard J. Durbin.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Gwynne A. Wilcox, of New York, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2023, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 281 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Hassan	Padilla	
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The yeas are 52, the nays are 47.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from 1:10 p.m. until 1:55 p.m. today. I further ask that all postcloture time on the Wilcox nomination expire at 2:45 p.m. today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

JANUARY 6 SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, yesterday, Congressman BENNIE THOMPSON called to order the first hearing of the special committee that most of our Republican colleagues have tried to block, the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the U.S. Capitol.

It continues to amaze me that an independent, bipartisan committee to investigate the worst assault on our democracy since the War of 1812, an assault that left one police officer dead and more than 140 injured, was filibustered and stopped in its tracks by the Republican leader of the Senate, MITCH MCCONNELL.

That is exactly what he did. He tried to conceal the truth about what happened on January 6. He tried to hide it from the American people and to do this without police officers in this building noticing, many of whom risked their lives on that day. Well, we saw yesterday that he failed. Senator MCCONNELL failed to stop the investigation. We are going to learn what

happened on January 6, despite his effort to stop it.

During the first hearing of the select committee yesterday, we heard testimony from four police officers who battled the mob for hours on January 6. Many of us witnessed it. Two members of the Capitol Police Force and two from the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, DC, testified. These officers were brutalized in hand-to-hand combat. Some thought they were going to die. And they are still grappling with the physical and emotional trauma they suffered.

Officer Harry Dunn recounted yesterday how the mob of the former President's supporters chanted the N-word in his face.

Metropolitan Police Officer Michael Fanone testified that members of the mob attempted to steal his service weapon and kill him with it. He was dragged into the mob, tasered repeatedly, and beaten unconscious. He suffered a heart attack and a traumatic brain injury. This is what Officer Fanone said yesterday: ''My fellow citizens, including so many of the people I put my life at risk to defend, are downplaying or outright denying what happened. I feel like I went to hell'' he said, ''and [came] back to protect them and the people in this room. But too many are now telling me that hell doesn't exist or that hell wasn't exactly that bad.''

Is that how we are going to treat police officers in the Capitol? I ask that of the Senators and the House Members.

They risk their lives every day to defend us, to defend this building, to defend what it stands for. Instead of thanking them, are some of my colleagues going to deny the brutality that they faced? That cannot be. These brave officers deserve better. At the very least, they deserve that the truth be told.

One of the most searing images from January 6 was that of a police officer screaming in agony as he was pinned against the metal door and beaten by this insurrectionist mob.

Yesterday, that man, Metropolitan Police Officer Daniel Hodges, told the select committee: ''There can be no moving on without accountability. There can be no healing without making sure this will never happen again.''

To all of the police officers who held the line on January 6, let me say clearly: You defended the American democracy. You didn't just defend this building and the Members of Congress. And if not for your heroism and sacrifice, the terrible toll of that day would have been far worse. Take solace in the fact that you did your duty.

But there are Members of the Senate and the House who are failing to do theirs. Right now, this Senate has a chance to finally do right by our police officers.

Yesterday, Chairman LEAHY and Vice Chairman SHELBY announced a bipartisan $2.1 billion security supplemental funding package that will not only pay the salaries of our Capitol Police officers, it will increase security at the Capitol. It will reimburse the National Guardsmen who were deployed to defend this building after January 6—a great sacrifice.

That package would also provide relief to another group of heroes who risked their lives for America and who did so on foreign soil: our civilian partners in Afghanistan. This package would provide an additional 8,000 special immigrant visas to Afghan interpreters who supported our diplomats and troops on the frontlines of America's longest war.

As we begin to finally bring our troops home from Afghanistan, let's not forget the heroes who supported them and risked their lives to help them. Many of these individuals and their families are no longer safe if the Taliban takes control. We need to give them a new home in America. I am glad this bill provides the means to do so.

I thank Senator LEAHY for leading the negotiations. I hope every Senator will support it.

Yesterday, Officer Harry Dunn told the Select Committee about the anxiety he and other officers felt when the remaining security fence around the Capitol was taken down, but little else has been done to protect this building from another mob insurrection.

Officer Dunn said: ''When that fence came down—when we lost that last layer of protection—that was hard. . . . The fence came down and still nothing has changed. Everything is different, but still nothing has changed.''

This is the time to show the officers who protected us and the world that when you defend America in our time of need, we will stand by you. I urge all my colleagues to support the security supplemental bill. It is the least that we can do.

Mr. President, there is one other thing I would like to say. It is just too close to call. I thought about it long and hard, and it is just too close to call.

In an effort to plumb the depths of political meanness and irresponsibility, it is just hard to choose between Tucker Carlson and Laura Ingraham. First, they became our Nation's leading anti-vax quacks, making their specious arguments against life-saving COVID–19 vaccines and sowing doubt among their viewers, who were literally putting their lives at risk because of the lies that these two individuals are spouting. And now—and now—they are creating a braying chorus focused on defaming the police who defended this building on January 6.

Their mockery of the bravery of the Capitol and DC police, who risked and some lost their lives on the January 6 attack on the Capitol Building, is cowardly and shameful.

It took courage for the police to face the Trump mob. It takes no courage for these FOX talking-heads to belittle these officers. It takes no courage to practice their well-worn smirks reacting to the bravery of these policemen.

It is hard to imagine reading a press account of what they said yesterday and last night about the hearing that took place, the things that they did. Ingraham gave the ''best performance in an action role'' to Washington Metropolitan Police Officer Michael Fanone, who, during the testimony, recalled fearing he would be shot with his own gun.

Ingraham said: ''Well, there was certainly a lot of violence that day, but it was not a terrorist attack. It wasn't 9/11. It wasn't the worst thing that ever happened to America. It wasn't an insurrection.''

And then Tucker Carlson responded with a smirk to the footage of Fanone telling the hearing he had experienced post-traumatic stress disorder.

Throughout the monologue, Carlson piled onto his previous claims about the violence just being a ''political protest that got out of hand.''

First the vaccines and now defaming the police—this is irresponsible from start to finish. I would ask those at FOX network, not exactly my friends and allies in politics, to show common decency and common sense—common sense when it comes to these vaccines, which we know if more people were vaccinated we wouldn't be facing this resurgent need for masks and fear of this new variant. And common decency when it comes to the men and women in uniform when it comes to risking their lives for this Capitol, this democracy, and this government. Certainly, there is freedom of speech, but let's hope that good sense will dominate this discussion over at the FOX network as to whether these two ought to be allowed to continue their rant.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that prior to my remarks on the floor, we were going to recognize the Senator from Minnesota for 10 minutes or so. So if that is still desired by the Senator from Minnesota, I would be glad to yield.

And since the Senator from Minnesota is not present, I will go ahead and make my remarks.

I do ask unanimous consent that I be recognized as if in morning business for such time as I shall consume.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIGADO

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, first of all, I am here today to share some news about a key subject we have been talking about for quite some time, and that is Ligado. It is a complicated thing. It is something where one company was able to get rushed over a weekend in April of 2020 and get recognized and get an agreement from the FCC to have an operation that deals with the individuals that are wanting to be involved in this group.

The 15 government Departments and Agencies signed a petition for reconsideration of a flawed decision. Keep in mind that this is a decision by the FCC with the NTIA, the National Telecommunications and Infrastructure Administration, because they manage Federal spectrum.

Now, when the new administration was sworn in this January, the petitions were still pending. The NTIA, which I just now used the initials of, is very well-known. This is the one that has the responsibility to take care of the Department of Commerce, some of their instructions, some of their activities. So I spoke with Secretary Gina Raimondo, who is the Secretary of Commerce for the new administration, about the importance of continuing the petition for reconsideration. I also followed up with a letter.

What is a petition of reconsideration? What we are talking about here is that a decision was made by the FCC, and they have been petitioned by almost every bureaucracy and many, many individuals—over 100—to have a reconsideration. And this has not happened yet.

And so we changed administrations, and, of course, the new administration came in and Secretary Gina Raimondo did a great job with the importance of continuing the petition for reconsideration.

I wanted to make sure that even with the change in administration, the government Departments and Agencies still wanted to see the harmful order repealed. And here is the breaking news. I just got a letter from Secretary Raimondo, confirming now that ''there has been no change to the Department of Commerce's or [the] NTIA's opposition to the FCC's Ligado Order.''

And that says it all. It says this administration is in full agreement with the previous administration, and they will be acting accordingly.

She also pledges that the NTIA will continue to pursue the petition for reconsideration—the petition that represents the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Interior, Justice, Homeland Security, Energy, Transportation, NASA, FAA, and more—virtually, the entire government.

Now, this is huge. This shows, once again, that there is bipartisan concern about the Ligado order and that it is continuing into the Biden administration.

It is not an exaggeration when I say that the Ligado order would be devastating to public safety, our national defense, and even our way of life. And everybody knows that.

The reliability of GPS and satellite communications is necessary for the safety of life operations, national security, and economic activity.

Here are some of the day-to-day things people might not think of as being a part of the users of GPS and how it affects our daily lives. A big one is using your credit card or debit card when you are making a purchase or anything in terms of making transactions.

Another one is making a phone call—even making a phone call. Cell phone networks rely on GPS to synchronize the cell towers so calls can be passed seamlessly. Otherwise, they could get bogged up, and if they experience interference, your call could be dropped when moving from tower to tower.

Here is one that most people don't expect, and that is energy. Why would energy be dependent upon an accurate and reliable GPS system? Well, whether that is filling up your tank at the pump or managing electrical grids to light our homes, we rely on GPS timing to safely operate underground pipelines and our electricity grid.

Farmers and ranchers depend on GPS and satellite communications when planting crops, applying fertilizer, and during our harvest operations, to move large critical machinery from place to place.

I was back in my State of Oklahoma last week and met with a bunch of farmers, and I learned myself how farmers are using GPS now. This is a thing that wasn't true just a few years ago, but it is true now.

Working out. A lot of healthy people are out there doing what they ought to be doing with their bodies, and that is working out. A study last year found that one-fifth—that is 20 percent—of all Americans use a fitness tracker or smart watch, the majority of which use the GPS to count steps and track distances.

Taking a flight. Commercial and civilian aviation relies on GPS navigation and satellite communications to operate safely.

Driving around. Each day, countless Americans rely on Google Maps, Waze, Apple Maps, and other forms of navigation systems to get them from point A to point B. And they rely on GPS to do that.

And while no one hopes that they ever need a firetruck, an ambulance, or other emergency services, 9–1-1 operators and EMS use GPS and satellite communications to locate a caller and navigate as quickly as possible.

We had a hearing just a few weeks ago, and we had the Helicopter Operators Association talk about their emergency runs and what would happen to them if they lost the reliability of GPS.

And there is more: weather forecasting, the movement of goods on our highways, surveying maritime harbors and channels, operation with construction and mining equipment. The list goes on and on.

I had a personal experience about 20 years ago with one of the uses; that is, I had occasion with three individuals and participants to fly an airplane around the world.

I am from Oklahoma. Of course, we are all familiar with Will Rogers. Some people are not quite as familiar with Wiley Post. Wiley Post flew around with Will Rogers. They flew around the world. So what I was doing was replicating that flight in my plane around the world. I was using a Trimble—that is the manufacturer—a Trimble TNL 2000. That was the first time, I think—I haven't checked since then—that it has been used for private use for flying around the world. Nonetheless, that is a GPS system.

Because the FCC order allows Ligado to repurpose spectrum to operate a terrestrial-based network, Ligado signals on Earth's surface will be much more powerful than GPS, causing substantial and harmful interference.

How do we know Ligado will cause interference?

The FCC told us when they approved the Ligado order. They said—you should listen to the FCC statement:

> Ligado shall expeditiously repair or replace as needed any U.S. Government GPS devices that experience or are likely to experience harmful interference from Ligado's operations.

That is a quote. Remember that quote. I will tell you about a bill we will introduce to correct this problem that is serious to so many people.

Last year, we also held a hearing on the Armed Services Committee to hear how the Ligado order would impact the military and warfighter. All of the witnesses—Dana Deasy, Michael Griffin, General Raymond—they are all united.

Dana Deasy, the former Chief Information Officer at the DOD, said it best when asked if he thought the Ligado order would have an impact on DOD or the Federal spectrum. He said:

> Yes, the fact that we're sitting here today, and you have General Raymond here representing our military, would clearly suggest that . . .

We wouldn't be sitting here today if it didn't have a heavy impact on our military operations.

There has been multiple testimony about that. The NTIA petition filed in April of 2020—and, again, signed by the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Interior, Justice, Homeland Security, Energy and Transportation, as well as agencies like NASA and the FAA—is also clear and united. There is no division of opinion on this.

That alone should be enough to overturn the order. If not, we need to make sure Federal agencies, State governments, and all others negatively impacted by the actions of Ligado are not left holding the bag when it comes to costs and, worse, aren't put in the position where they have to push the costs onto the American consumers.

Everyone is on our side with this. The whole of government and over 100 private-sector groups all agree, and they all agree no one else is on the side of Ligado except paid lobbyists.

Ligado said this order is about winning the race to 5G and beating China. Those who claim Ligado's proposal is necessary to beat China's 5G push are deliberately mixing up two different and important spectrum issues in order to sell their product: the sharing of mid-band 5G spectrum by DOD with industry and harmful interference of Ligado's signal with the low-band GPS

signals used in nearly every aspect of daily life.

Ligado's spectrum they are repurposing is not in prime mid-band spectrum being considered for 5G, and Ligado's low-band spectrum was not a part of the FCC's own plan to accelerate 5G development released in September 2018, called the 5G FAST Plan.

Reliable GPS and satellite communications are important to everyone in America and drives much of our Nation's economy. We should not sacrifice GPS reliability. In the event the petitions for reconsideration are not successful—I can't imagine they would not be because almost every bureaucracy in most of the private sector are behind these. This is happening all over the country. But in the event that the petitions for reconsideration are not successful, I have introduced legislation, and I won't give you the name of that because it is one of these things where there are too many words involved. We refer to it as the RETAIN Act to protect the users of GPS when, by approving the Ligado order, the FCC did not.

Just last week, companion legislation was passed by the House of Representatives, by JIM COOPER, MIKE TURNER, FRANK LUCAS, GT Thompson, KEN CALVERT, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, ABIGAIL SPANBERGER, and DON BEYER. They introduced companion legislation to that legislation that we are currently introducing.

As of last week, we had more than 100 organizations who have signed a letter supporting the RETAIN GPS Act to hold Ligado accountable for the interference that they cause.

Clearly, the momentum is with us and the letter from Secretary Raimondo I announced earlier is a great example of that. Clearly, today's announcement is a big step for the good guys.

Let me make sure people understand what we are talking about. We are talking about those who are responsible—that is Ligado—for the use of that spectrum, if and when, as most people are predicting, it does something that damages the GPS system. We are talking about the system that every user in America uses—that if they do that, then they have to pay for it. That is all. They have to pay for it rather than have the public pay for it.

Now, that is really the end of what I am trying to get across to people how serious this is.

I want to put down in the RECORD all the agencies that are strongly supporting this. We have the Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force, Department of the Navy, Department of Commerce, NASA, Department of Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Energy, National Science Foundation, Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, and the Federal Aviation Administration.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of my remarks, these organizations be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. I would add to that group the NTIA, which represents a lot of government in addition to what I just read. I would like to add the names—I have a list here of well over 100—talking about Aerospace Association, Agricultural interests, the American Farm Bureau, all of these—virtually every recognizable organization in America is among the 105 organizations that are supporting this.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this letter also be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The undersigned IRAC agencies endorse and support the position stated by the Department of the Air Force and the Department of Defense:

Ms. Sarah Bauer, Department of the Army; Mr. Rene (RJ) Balanga, NASA; Mr. John Cornicelli, Department of Homeland Security; Mr. James Arnold, Department of Transportation; Mr. Kenneth Willis, Department of the Navy; Mr. Ramon L. Gladden, Department of the Interior; Mr. George Dudley, Department of Energy; Mr. Jerry Ulcek, U.S. Coast Guard; Mr. Ivan Navarro, Department of Commerce; Mr. Quan Vu, Department of Justice; Mr. Jonathan Williams, National Science Foundation; Mr. Michael Richmond, Federal Aviation Administration; and NTIA.

JUNE 29, 2021.

Hon. JAMES M. INHOFE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.
Hon. JACK REED,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.
Hon. TAMMY DUCKWORTH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.
Hon. MIKE ROUNDS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS: The undersigned companies and organizations strongly endorse the Recognizing and Ensuring Taxpayer Access to Infrastructure Necessary for GPS and Satellite Communications Act or the ''RETAIN GPS and Satellite Communications Act'' introduced today. This legislation would ensure that the costs incurred by the public sector, businesses and consumers as a result of the FCC's decision to permit Ligado Networks LLC to use spectrum in a way that would cause interference to GPS and satellite communications would be covered by Ligado—the licensee benefiting from the decision.

The FCC's Ligado Order already recognizes the potential for interference to GPS receivers and requires that, ''Ligado shall expeditiously repair or replace as needed any U.S. Government GPS devices that experience or are likely to experience harmful interference from Ligado's operations.'' But the Order failed to go far enough in three key ways. First, it did not provide an adequate description of the potential costs to federal agencies and thus the American taxpayer. Federal agencies are responsible for ensuring reliable GPS and satellite communications necessary for all manner of safety of life operations. Second, while recognizing the potential costs associated with interference to Federal agency owned devices, the FCC order inexplicably fails to require that Ligado also bear the costs of interference to other government and private owners of devices and applications that may be disrupted by Ligado's proposed operations. Third, the Order improperly applies interference limits that are fundamentally insufficient to protect critical satellite communications and navigation signals from unknown millions of Ligado devices operating over wide geographic areas.

Ninety-nine percent of GPS receivers are used in critical applications by non-Federal government users, businesses and consumers. In addition, the Order similarly threatens the satellite communications networks that can enable technologies used to complement and support GPS. The reliability of GPS and satellite communications is necessary for safety of life operations, national security and economic activity; critical communications capabilities; commercial and civil aviation; first responders, 9–1–1 and other public safety operators; military readiness and communications; weather forecasting; the movement of goods on our highways; the marking maritime harbors and channels; farmers planting and harvesting crops; operation of construction and mining equipment—and the list goes on and on.

The Retain GPS and Satellite Communications Act acknowledges the harm to GPS and satellite communications end users caused by the Ligado order and ensures the burden of cost sits squarely where it belongs—on Ligado, rather than our first responders, farmers, pilots, boat owners, surveyors or construction companies. We commend you for recognizing the expense and burden the Ligado order places on federal agencies, American taxpayers, businesses and consumers, and for providing clear and immediate relief to critical stakeholders with this legislation. Thank you for your leadership on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Aerospace Industries Association (AIA); Agriculture Retailers Association; Air Line Pilots Association, Int'l (ALPA); Airborne Public Safety Association (APSA); Aircraft Electronics Association; Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA); Aireon, LLC; Airlines for America (A4A); Airo Drone, LLC; Alaska Airlines; Allegiant Air; Allied Pilots Association; American Airlines; American Association for Geodetic Surveying (AAGS); American Association of Airport Executives; American Bus Association; American Concrete Pavement Association; American Concrete Pipe Association; American Council of Engineering Companies.

American Farm Bureau Federation; American Rental Association; American Road & Transportation Builders Association (ARTBA); American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS); American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE); American Soybean Association; American Sportsfishing Association; American Trucking Associations; Associated Equipment Distributors; Associated General Contractors of America (AGC); Association of American Geographers (AAG); Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM); Association of Marina Industries; Atlas Air Worldwide; Aviation Spectrum Resources Inc. (ASRI); Blue Origin; Boat Owners Association of The United States, BoatU.S.; Cargo Airline Association (CAA); Cartography and Geographic Information Society (CAGIS).

Center for Sportfishing Policy; CNH Industrial; Coalition of Airline Pilots Associations (CAPA); Coalition of Geospatial Organizations (COGO); Coastal Conservation Association; CoBank; CompTIA Space Enterprise Council; Crown Consulting Inc.; Cubic Corporation; Delta Air Lines; Eastern Region Helicopter Council (ERHC); Equipment Dealers Association; Esri; FedEx Corporation;

Frontier Airlines; General Aviation Manufacturers Association (GAMA); GIS Certification Institute (GISCI); Hawaii Helicopter Association; Helicopter Association International (HAI); Hellen Systems.

Intelligent Transportation Society of America; International Air Transport Association (IATA); International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO); Iowa-Nebraska Equipment Dealers Association; Iridium; L3Harris; Lockheed Martin; Management Association for Private Photogrammetric Surveyors (MAPPS); Marine Retailers Association of the Americas; Maxar; MidAmerica GIS Consortium (MAGIC); National Agricultural Aviation Association; National Air Carrier Association; National Air Transportation Association (NATA); National Asphalt Pavement Association; National Business Aviation Association (NBAA); National Cotton Council; National Defense Industrial Association; National Marine Manufacturers Association; National Ready Mixed Concrete Association (NRMCA).

National Society of Professional Surveyors (NSPS); National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC); National Stone, Sand and Gravel Association; National Utility Contractors Association; NetJets Association of Shared Aircraft Pilots (NJASAP); NEXA Capital Partners LLC; Oklahoma Defense Industry Association; Oklahoma Society of Land Surveyors; Polar Cargo; Portland Cement Association; Regional Airline Association (RAA); Resilient Navigation and Timing Foundation (RNTFnd); Skytrac; Southwest Airlines; Southwest Airlines Pilots Association; Spirit Airlines; Subsurface Utility Engineering Association; Sun Country Airlines; The Vertical Flight Society; Trimble; U.S. Contract Tower Association; U.S. Geospatial Executives Organization; United Airlines; United States Geospatial Intelligence Foundation (USGIF); University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS); Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA); USA Rice.

Mr. INHOFE. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

JANUARY 6 SELECT COMMITTEE

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to speak about how we must pass emergency security supplemental appropriations legislation to deliver needed funding to the Capitol Police and the National Guard.

Anyone who watched yesterday the moving testimony of the officers who protected this Capitol, I think, understands that we cannot wait.

I appreciate the efforts by my colleagues both over in the House as well as here in the Senate, Appropriations Chairman LEAHY and Ranking Member SHELBY, as well as Senator BLUNT who works with me on the Rules Committee, to reach a bipartisan proposal on this critical funding issue, and we should pass this agreement without delay.

But after passing this important legislation, we must also continue to work to ensure that all the funding needs in the aftermath of January 6 are met, including with respect to funding for the Justice Department to bring those who participated in the insurrection to justice and to ensure there is sufficient funding for security improvement for the Capitol.

When an angry, violent mob staged an insurrection on January 6 and desecrated this Chamber, the temple of our democracy—what they did over in the House, what they did in the hallways, spray-painted on the columns, the Parliamentarian office in shreds—it was an attack on our Republic itself.

As chair of the Rules Committee, I knew that we had to respond immediately in two ways: One was immediately finishing our job that day and getting the ballots counted; and then, 2 weeks later, making sure that inauguration took place on that platform, which they had also desecrated only 2 weeks before.

But the second piece was to get to the bottom of what happened. I am glad that the House, with their bipartisan Select Committee, is continuing this work. Our focus in the Senate was more limited, but Senator BLUNT and Senator PETERS and Senator PORTMAN and I combined our committees to look, to get some immediate answers so we could achieve this funding, as well as do some other things that couldn't wait for a year, that we had to get done right away.

That is why we convened immediate hearings with both officials who are responsible for security at the Capitol, including people who are no longer in their positions and with representatives from key Federal agencies.

We held the first hearing of the event of that horrific day. Our bipartisan report focused on security, planning, and response failures related to the violent and unprecedented insurrection that includes key findings and recommendations that should be put in place without delay.

We learned about one Capitol Police officer who could be heard on the radio that day asking a tragically simple question: Does anyone have a plan?

Sadly, there was no plan.

We found out there was no departmentwide operational plan in place before January 6. We are pleased we have a new police chief who has started this last week, who I know will be committed to getting that plan and working with our Sergeant at Arms, with our new employees here who are committed to work on this, as well as all of those police officers who stood with us that day and protected us from harm.

We found out in that report that, although Capitol Police activated seven Civil Disturbance Unit platoons, only four were trained in advanced civil tactics and had access to full riot gear. Officers in one platoon couldn't access equipment that was locked on a bus. Less than 10 percent of officers—160 of 1,840 sworn officers—were trained in advanced civil disturbance tactics.

With respect to intelligence, neither the FBI nor the Department of Homeland Security issued a threat assessment or intelligence bulletin warning of the potential for violence on the Capitol on January 6. They admitted at the hearing they didn't adequately look at social media or take it seriously.

At the same time, Capitol Police intelligence reports in advance of the attack conflicted with each other. One warned of the Capitol being a target for home violence on January 6, and another rated the likelihood of civil disturbance as ''remote'' to ''improbable.'' It appeared nothing was actually resolved.

We also found out that, while the National Guard should have been called sooner, they began arriving at the Capitol at 5:20 p.m., more than 4 hours after the barriers were first breached and nearly 3 hours after the Defense Department got a request for support from the Capitol Police.

In light of these findings, our report made many recommendations pertaining to both Capitol Police and Federal agencies. These are measures that could be acted on without delay while important oversight continues.

With respect to security here at the Capitol, progress has already been made, as I mentioned, with the appointment of the new police chief. We said that should be done immediately.

I have also introduced legislation with Senator BLUNT to put in place another one of our recommendations, which is to empower the Capitol Police Chief to directly request assistance from the DC National Guard in emergency situations.

One of the many absurd and tragically sad situations was that day when, of course, there had been messups in not requesting the Guard earlier, which could have changed things dramatically.

But on that day, the Chief had to try to call the Sergeant at Arms of both Chambers, both of whom were leading the fight against the insurrectionists with the police. He had to make those phone calls because he felt that he needed that permission to be able to call in the National Guard.

What our bill simply does is it gives the Capitol Police Chief, in those dire emergency situations, the power to do that.

The agreement announced yesterday would also go a long way toward implementing another of our recommendations, which is one of the most crucial: to ensure that the Capitol Police has sufficient personnel with appropriate training and equipment to fulfill its mission.

Crucially, yesterday's agreement includes essential funding for the Capitol Police and National Guard, including funding for exactly what is called for in our report. This comes at a critical time when the Capitol Police is expected to run out of funding for salaries in August, and the National Guard is considering having to cut upcoming training without having additional support.

The agreement also includes Capitol Police funding for improved equipment and training to ensure officers have the resources they need to fulfill their mission of protecting the Capitol. Importantly, the Capitol Police funding also includes money for mental health support, something I specifically called for.

It also fully reimburses the National Guard for their costs in deploying to the Capitol, which was essential to securing the Capitol following the attack.

By the way, we all know we need to recruit more officers, and I believe the stability of having a police Chief in place, particularly one from this region, and also having the funding and the benefits and the things we need will be helpful in our major effort that must be done to recruit more Capitol Police. People have been working too many shifts; they have been working too late; and they have been away from their families for too long.

While this proposal will deliver needed funding for these urgent priorities, there are other priorities that we must not forget.

First, it remains imperative that the criminal insurrectionists who overtook the Capitol on January 6 are held accountable to the fullest extent of the law. The Justice Department has done incredible work to see that justice is done following the horrific events of that day, with more than 500 people now facing criminal charges. That is, by the way, very important that we fund that. That is something we may have to take up in the future as some of these cases may be very complex.

Secondly, at the same time, the insurrection also made clear—and we all know this—the need to improve the security of the Capitol Complex itself. This includes funds requested to upgrade the windows and doors that were destroyed by the violent mob that day and for new security measures. As we move forward, while I appreciate the funding in this bill, there may be need for additional funding.

We heard again yesterday about the horrific events of January 6 during that hearing. We heard that harrowing testimony, once again, from brave officers who performed heroically under unimaginable circumstances. We all know the stories of staff hiding in closets. We all have seen the videos of how close it was for so many Members. We owe it to those who are with us today, for those we have lost, and for those whom we want to hire in the future to keep us safe. We owe it to them to pass this legislation to fund the Capitol Police and National Guard, but we also will owe it to them in the future to fund these ongoing prosecutions and other security improvements.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working to ensure that we pass this bill and also that the critical funding needs are met as we move forward, for nothing is more important to this place than our democracy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks may conclude shortly after 1:10 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I have good news for the people of Louisiana and good news for the American people: We have an agreement on an infrastructure package.

Now, OK, an ''infrastructure package''; what does that mean? Let's just talk.

There will be $110 billion for roads and bridges nationwide—$40 billion for bridges. By the way, Louisiana has the third most bridges in poor condition. So, if you are stuck right now in traffic trying to get over the Sabine River or the Calcasieu River or the Mississippi River or any of our other rivers which have bridges in poor condition, there is relief for you. There is $47 billion for resiliency.

Now, my State is flooded more than other States, but every State, it seems, has had an issue with flooding. There is $47 billion; a significant portion of it is for flooding issues, for coastal restoration, and other things regarding resiliency.

There is permitting reform. Right now, we know it can take 6 to 10 years for a bridge project—an Army Corps of Engineers project—to be permitted. Sometimes it takes so long to permit that the facts on the ground have actually changed, and the permit almost is inaccurate. In building upon pilot projects which have shown that permitting can be shortened from 6 years to 2 years, this infrastructure package has that permitting reform. There will be less money for bureaucrats and attorneys, and there will be more money for construction—what a major advance.

By the way, some people have confused this bill with the $3.5 trillion Democratic tax-and-spend extravaganza. They are two different bills. This bill is for roads and bridges and broadband and resiliency and flood control and coastal restoration. The other is for who knows what.

This bill, the infrastructure bill, has been judged by economists as to not contribute to inflation. The $3.5 trillion bill, obviously, is going to make the inflation we have now worse. The bill we have does not raise taxes. The $3.5 trillion bill is estimated to raise hundreds of billions of dollars in taxes.

One bill I love; the other bill I hate. The infrastructure bill that is going to shorten someone's commute time across a bridge, to make their home less likely to flood, to extend broadband to areas of our country which are not served at all or are poorly served is the bill I love, and I think that it is the bill that the American people desperately need.

Let me conclude by saying, again, if you are stuck in bridge traffic in my State or in any other State right now, wondering why this bridge in poor condition can't get fixed, help is on its way. If you are in a place in our country, but particularly in my State, which has either flooded or is at risk of flooding or if you live near a coastline, and that beachfront, which 30 years ago when you bought that home was hundreds of feet out and now waves are lapping up on the road in front of your house and coastal erosion has endangered your property and your life savings, help is on its way. If you have seen an initiative to build a bridge but have been so frustrated that it has taken so long to get the permits, that is about to change. This is legislation—bipartisan, paid for—that will address all of those issues.

I conclude the way I started.

We have good news. There is a bipartisan infrastructure bill that begins to address the needs of the American people—to create jobs, to take away frustrations, and to provide more security—that all Americans should support.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 1:55 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:12 p.m., recessed until 1:55 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. ROSEN).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

DEBT CEILING

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, we have all experienced a bit of buyer's remorse this past year. The uncertainty caused by the pandemic had folks stockpiling too much or just doing a little online retail therapy for things they may never use. But when it comes to impulse buying, no one can compete with Democrats in Washington. If running up the taxpayers' tab was an Olympic sport, Democrats would easily take home the gold.

Over the past 6 months, the Democrats have run up trillions of dollars in new spending. And as we are just days away from hitting the Nation's debt limit, these same Democrats are preparing to charge trillions more to the Nation's credit card, paid for by taxpayers, of course, to purchase more of their pricey, partisan pet projects and other items on their progressive wish list.

Their reckless spending spree started in March with their strictly partisan $2.1 trillion, a so-called COVID bill. The Democrats assured us the $1,400 stimulus checks and $300-a-week enhanced unemployment benefits included in the bill would get America back on its feet. Well, folks, this July 28, we have 10 million unfilled jobs. Last week, jobless claims increased. And hard-working Americans are feeling the pinch and paying more for almost everything, from gas to groceries. The Democrats' poisonous progressive policies are failing us, and Iowans and the rest of Americans know it. Yet

Democrats—they just keep on spending.

Right now, the majority leader is plotting to fast-track an everything-but-the-kitchen-sink tax-and-spending bill that could cost more than $3½ trillion. So what is in this latest bill? More poisonous progressive policies.

One of the most harmful provisions to families everywhere and especially farm families in Iowa is what I like to call the farm-to-table tax hike. The Democrats want to pay for part of their radical agenda by increasing the tax on family farms being passed from one generation to the next. But that tax won't only hit farmers and ranchers; it will increase the cost of producing and purchasing food for all of our families.

Americans recognize President Biden's budget-busting bills are a key factor in the skyrocketing costs; yet the Democrats keep packing their bills with progressive pet policies and projects they know won't make your life better but that will appease their political base. And their answer when things don't get better is always: Wait, we didn't spend enough.

Folks, it is laughable to argue that Washington hasn't spent enough when our national debt now exceeds $28 trillion. The shopaholics who control the purse strings in Congress are addicted to spending other people's money on things we don't need or that we can't afford.

Let's review the receipt for Bidenomics: $2.1 trillion for Biden's so-called American Rescue Plan, which includes $200 billion for enhanced unemployment payments, $1.7 billion for Amtrak, $135 million for the National Endowment for the Arts, $50 million for environmental justice grants, plus $3.5 trillion for the proposed reckless tax-and-spending spree.

We still don't even know what goodies are included in this grab bag, but it is likely to include parts of the socialist Green New Deal and doubling the size of the IRS by hiring an army of new auditors. Add on nearly $10 billion for swampy earmarks to pay for pork projects.

The list goes on and on and on, like the world's longest CVS receipt; except you don't expect any savings here, folks.

And when you add it all up, the grand total: $6.8 trillion.

As these bills come due, President Biden's reckless spending spree will leave us with buyer's remorse for years to come. It is time to cut up Washington's credit card and make DC start living within its means, just like every hard-working family across Iowa and America do.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, when President Biden was campaigning last year, he made the pledge over and over again that he wouldn't raise taxes on any American making less than $400,000 a year.

Frankly, I think that is a good pledge, and it is one that he keeps making. But right now, it seems that the facts would prove that he and, frankly, our Democrat colleagues here in the Congress are pushing for this reckless tax spree, this reckless spending spree in a way that makes it impossible for him to keep that pledge.

The Tax Foundation—and people can check this if they want to verify these numbers—looked at President Biden's 10-year plan, the plan he outlined in his 2022 budget. This is not a plan that the Tax Foundation or any other group came up with on their own. They found that his plan would mean a higher average tax burden nationwide, including for middle-class Americans.

In some States, the average taxpayer would see increases immediately; in others, tax hikes would grow over time as the various provisions change in the way that the President's plan says they would change.

You know, no matter what the President says, the tax burden is getting heavier under his plan for middle-class families in every State.

In Missouri, the tax burden on the average filer would be $618 higher in 2026 than it is today. In New Hampshire, it would be $1,072 higher than it is today. And maybe most importantly, in Nevada, it would be $1,293 higher than it is today for the average taxpayer.

And if that doesn't convince you, there was another analysis recently. This one was from the reliably liberal Tax Policy Center. It predicted that three out of every four taxpayers earning $75,000 to $100,000 a year would be worse off next year under the Biden plan.

By 2031, that organization estimates that 95 percent of the people making between $75,000 and $100,000 would suffer losses on their tax bill.

The tax-and-spending spree envisions monster tax hikes on business, but we all know when you raise taxes on business, they have to get the money from somewhere.

In fact, there are only a couple places to get the money, and one is from workers and one is from customers. And trying to figure out that balance where you don't lose customers and you don't lose workers is pretty hard to figure out. You really can't isolate middle-class workers from these tax impacts. You also can't isolate middle-class customers from these impacts. You can't keep those families from paying higher prices when a chunk of the business tax that the President and Democrats talk about have to get passed on to customers.

So President Biden's tax increases are likely to boost inflation even more than we have seen already, and we have seen a lot of it already. Go to the gas pump, go to the grocery store, go to buy clothes, go to have the basic necessities you have to have, and you are going to see that they are substantially higher than they were a year ago or 2 years ago before COVID, a year ago during COVID.

The President's budget effectively repeals the individual tax cuts enacted by Republicans in 2017. The cuts that were enacted in that law for Americans, really, across income levels, have rate reductions that have to be extended in 4 years. The President's plan doesn't call for extending any of those rate reductions.

Under the President's proposal, someone making $94,000 per year will see her marginal tax rate jump from 24 percent to 28 percent in 2026.

Added to that, you have got higher taxes that Democrats plan to impose on family farmers and ranchers who are hoping to pass along their family business to the next generation.

And, frankly, instead of advocating for these middle-class Americans I have just talked about, our Democratic friends seem to be fixated on restoring the tax break that overwhelmingly benefits wealthy Americans in high-tax States. They are pushing to allow people to deduct more than $10,000 in State and local taxes on their Federal returns.

That scheme, by the way, would allow the top 1 percent of earners to increase their after-tax income by about 2.5 percent, 2.8 percent, while the bottom 60 percent of all filers—if that law is changed back to what it used to be, the bottom 60 percent of all filers would gain less than one one-hundredth percent on average.

It is clear that President Biden's tax hikes will hit a lot of Americans and a lot of Americans that make less than $400,000.

The higher tax costs will hurt people who are already struggling with higher prices at the pump and everywhere they shop, and it will hurt our economic recovery.

My friends may not want to admit—and I wouldn't either if I was them—that they are going to raise taxes on middle-class families, but that is exactly what they are doing. And if anybody doesn't know it now, they will know it if Democrats in the Senate and the House get their way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, in less than 72 hours, the suspension on the Federal Government's debt ceiling will expire. That leaves Congress with two options: continue with the reckless, wasteful spending it is accustomed to without any accountability to the American people; or finally face reality, make some tough choices, and chart a path forward that lowers the Federal debt and gets spending under control.

Washington is constantly spending more money and taking on new debt without any plan to ever reduce the debt.

Since 1960, Congress has raised or extended the debt limit more than 70 times. Washington's choice to keep

raising or suspending the debt ceiling is like raising the limit on your credit card month after month with no plan to pay it off.

It is reckless, and it is this kind of fiscal irresponsibility that is hurting American families and causing the rising inflation we are seeing.

As you can see here, 87 percent of Americans are worried about inflation—87 percent. Low- and fixed-income families are having to cut on purchases because of rising costs.

Look at these numbers: Gas up 52 percent in 12 months; milk, 11; bacon, 16 percent; eggs, 6 percent; used cars, 45 percent; utilities, 6 percent.

I am hearing from families all across Florida who are worried. Read you a couple stories.

A father of three in Jacksonville, who is temporarily helping to take care of two other kids because their father is out of work, has started working a second job driving Uber just to pay for groceries that are rapidly increasing in price. Now, his Uber job is becoming less and less profitable because the rising price of gas.

Mother of four in Wauchula said she used to be able to go to the grocery store and spend a certain amount of money for an entire month's groceries; now she can't. Two hundred dollars in meat is not—is no longer enough to feed her family of five. She is being forced to choose between gas to get to work and groceries for her family, and is picking up extra jobs just to get by.

I can relate to all this. I grew up in a family that struggled for money. My mom would take in ironing for extra money. She would send me or my older brother to the grocery store with exact change, but she told us: You have got to check the prices. The prices keep going up. And if it does, you have got to figure out how to get the food we need with less—with the money we have.

I have spoken to the owner of a construction company in West Palm Beach who says materials are going up. Twenty-four dollars for a sheet of plywood is now $80 a sheet. Drywall is going up a dollar a board. Prices of hardware, like screws, are going up 10 to 15 percent per month. Delivery prices are going up due to gas and the shortage of truck drivers. His employees are complaining about gas and are afraid what it might mean if the price continues to rise.

A restaurant owner in Tampa told me the cost of meat has gone up from $9 a pound to $18. Gas prices and food prices, coupled with the struggle to find workers, has been very hard on his business.

Another family in Kissimmee told me how hard it is to keep food on the table because everything is so expensive. They are having trouble keeping the car because of the cost of maintenance and gas, but if he doesn't have a car, he wouldn't have a way to get to work to take care of his family.

The price of gas affects nearly everyone, and right now average gas prices are up nearly $1 since last year.

For a family that fills up their tank once a week, if you drive a car, that means Joe Biden raised your expenses $600 a year; if you drive a truck, that means Joe Biden raised your expenses by more than $1,000 a year.

Biden and the Democrats say they care about people, but they have done absolutely nothing to help families struggling to keep up with inflation. Their plan is to spend more, more, more money, not less.

We have nearly $30 trillion in debt, and there are no plans to slow down. Now Biden and the Democrats want to spend another $5.5 trillion on their liberal priorities, with no consideration as to how this might impact families.

Right now, this message that President Biden and the Democrats in Washington are sending to the American people is clear: We don't care about inflation. We don't care about reckless spending that is causing prices to skyrocket.

If they say that is the cost of getting our liberal—their liberal wish list done, so be it.

I think it is a disgusting approach and I am not going to stand for it. I am here to say that enough is enough. It is time to wake up to reality. Eighty-seven percent of Americans are concerned about inflation. We have to take action to get government spending under control, which is why we have introduced the Federal Debt Emergency Control Act.

My bill prevents Washington from mindlessly spending by requiring that two-thirds of the Senate vote to increase the debt before approving any bill with deficit spending.

It would also terminate any unobligated funding from the American Rescue Plan and any previous spending bills—sending it back to the Treasury general fund for deficit reduction.

Finally, it would ensure that any bill reducing the debt by at least 5 percent over 10 years is fast-tracked through the legislative process.

I have also introduced an amendment to the Senate rules to require that all committee reports include inflationary impact statements so Americans can see the true impacts of government spending.

Americans deserve to know how their hard-earned dollars are being spent and how Washington's spending is affecting inflation. This will ensure they do.

I welcome all my fiscally responsible colleagues to join me to say we don't accept status quo. We won't watch in silence as people try to spend us into oblivion. We won't stand by while inflation wreaks havoc on our families and businesses.

We can get spending under control. While I was Governor of Florida, we paid down one-third of our State debt by living within our means, all while cutting taxes and fees about 100 times.

We can do it here, but we have to start acting responsibly today, and the time to do that is now. It is time to stand up for our grandkids, whose future is being mortgaged for out-of-control Washington spending. This isn't political. It is good government, and it is commonsense.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, America has seen a number of horrendous financial crises before, but none that have so quickly developed as the fiscal crisis this White House created with trillions of dollars' worth of drunken spending and tax proposals in just the first 7 months of control.

The most glaring, almost parody-level, example is the administration's $3.5 trillion and growing, newly labeled, human infrastructure package, which is nothing more than a rosy-sounding title for socialism.

The results of these radical tax-and-spending policies, what are they? A sluggish economy, inflation, and one of the most dramatic expansions of the welfare state in recent history. Recently, the Department of Labor reported that consumer prices climbed for the third straight month, jumping 5 percent in June, the largest increase in 13 years.

Every day, we see inflation impacting hard-working Americans. In fact, this past weekend, we held five town-hall meetings in Kansas, and thanks to this administration's economic policies, runaway inflation has replaced COVID at the top of the mountain of concerns for people of my home State.

In Kansas, we are paying more than $1 more per gallon at the gas pump, 40 cents more per gallon of milk, and almost 20 percent more for a home than we were at this time last year. While wages have increased, inflation continues to outpace them by more than two-to-one. I have heard loudly and clearly the concerns from Kansans, and especially from small business owners, the backbone of our economy, about the impact of the Democrats' reckless summer tax-and-spending spree.

One tax proposal, the elimination of stepped-up basis, would be devastating to small businesses and family farms, as that provision allows them to hand down their family business from one generation to the next without paying a costly tax burden.

Under the administration's plan, the average farmer would have a new tax obligation of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, as cropland values in Kansas have risen 220 percent since 1997, not to mention the economy-killing policy of eliminating 1031 exchanges and taxing capital gains at ordinary income levels.

On the spending front, this administration continues to pursue unsustainable and irresponsible spending policies that are actually ruining our economic recovery. Further, they want to increase the debt limit without implementing any spending reforms. This is going to crush our children and grandchildren, leaving their generation to pay for the social sins of this generation.

Instead of getting our fiscal house in order and curbing back on massive government spending, this administration and Democrats in Congress are working to pass trillions more in reckless spending under the guise of infrastructure.

Pre-COVID, we had the greatest economy in my lifetime. That came about because we lowered people's taxes, we lowered regulations, and we lowered energy prices. We need smart, targeted investments, not radical spending that leaves this country at a disadvantage and kills jobs.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, for far too long, the Federal Government has been borrowing and then spending money that it simply doesn't have. This is something we have long understood as a problem for the future, for future generations. But now it is not just a problem for the future any more. We are already feeling the consequences right now. Americans of this generation are paying the price today.

Why is this the case? Well, politicians in Washington vote for enormous, reckless spending packages, and they do so for short-term political gain and praise. Now, we all know that does happen, and we all know that, whether it is a spending bill that is soon to come before this body or another, if it spends a lot of money, it probably will bring people a lot of praise.

But it is the people—the hard-working families in Utah and in every other State across the Nation—who are forced to pay the price, the price for the praise and the political gain of the politician who votes for that sort of thing. They are the ones who bear the brunt of inflation's consequences. It is making day-to-day life more expensive. More than anyone, it is the poor and middle class of America who are hit the hardest.

Every single day, it is getting more expensive to fill cupboards, refrigerators, and bellies. Every day, it is getting more expensive to drive to work or drive to the doctor or drive your kids to the school. Every day, it is getting harder to buy a house or buy a car or pay for the heat and the air conditioning in your home.

To give a few specific examples, gas prices are up over 50 percent from last year. This hurts people not only at the pump but with everything they buy, because everything they buy is more costly to transport and, therefore, more costly to purchase.

Chicken prices are soaring. Boneless, skinless chicken breast is trading at $2 per pound, compared to the $1.30 per pound it has averaged over the last two decades. Some diapers that in recent years have cost around $25 per package now cost around $40, and there are fewer diapers in each package.

We, in Utah, are certainly feeling the crunch. According to a recent survey, 85 percent of Utahns are worried about inflation, as well they should be.

Now, what does the Democrats' spending package amount to? A multi-trillion-dollar inflation bomb. So far, we haven't seen text, and we haven't seen estimates about how much the bill will cost, exactly. We haven't even seen what Democrats in the White House would like in the bill. But recent estimates suggest that it will spend about $4 trillion, maybe more. The last thing we need for our already frightening inflation is to spend that amount of money. It is taking an already bad situation and making it far, far worse.

In fact, this is the first time we have seen a spending package of this kind—one that spends the amount that it does. I don't just mean the first time we have seen something like this in the Senate this year. I mean, when we are talking about a spending bill that is likely to cost $4 trillion, maybe more, that is more money than we in this body have ever spent. In fact, I would dare say it is more money than has ever been spent at any one time for one legislative proposal in the history not just of the United States of America but in the history of the world.

I mean, look at it this way. There is no entity in the history of the planet that has amassed more economic power than the U.S. Government—the U.S. Government, which in recent years has been spending at a rate of about $4 trillion a year. This bill, in one bill, could well spend that in one single legislative package. This is an astounding amount of money. No one has ever spent money in such a large quantity in the history of the world.

What is more, this type of legislation has great potential—in fact, a darn near certainty—to carry out a reverse Robin Hood mission that is especially perverse, where we essentially rob the poor to give to the rich. Make no mistake. When we pass spending legislation like this, a small handful of well-connected people will get rich. They will get very rich. Why? Well, because they see it coming. They know how to play it. They know how to benefit from it, and they know how to capitalize on it. That is a very small group of people, and that is a small comfort to those who will be hurt by it. We will get to them in a minute. So that is the first category of people.

You have a second category of people who are well-to-do. Maybe they don't capitalize off of it, but they do end up paying a price. They find goods more expensive. But this small category of people, consisting of well-off people, might not actually feel the pinch because, perhaps, they have enough saved up; they have enough assets. It doesn't really, meaningfully impact their standard of living or their quality of life. But even those first two categories—those who will get rich off of a bill like this and those who won't feel much of an impact—make up a really small segment of the U.S. population, quite possibly, percentagewise, in the low single digits. But poor and middle-class Americans, many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, will be most hurt, as they will be the ones to feel their paychecks—their limited paychecks—stretched thinner and thinner each and every week. You see, the U.S. economy doesn't suddenly make more goods simply because Congress decides to spend more. Quite to the contrary, it can't. We don't have the ability to create wealth. All we have the ability to do is channel existing wealth. So if we just add more dollars to an economy that already has access to a relatively finite group of goods and services in any given year, you are just going to increase the cost. That is what happens, and that is how poor and middle-class Americans get stuck with the bill. That is why poor and middle-class Americans end up being harmed in this bad bargain that is really good for a small handful of wealthy and well connected. It may be good for the moment for a small handful of politicians who will get praise and political gain for voting for it. It is really bad for poor and middle-class people, and that is wrong.

Look, at the end of the day, government is not the one hurt by massive, reckless spending packages like this one. People are. Real, breathing human beings are. The government doesn't go hungry at the end of the month. The government doesn't worry about paying rent when the kids need braces. The government isn't forced to choose between buying groceries and paying medical bills. The government doesn't forgo family reunions when it is time to tighten the belt. Taxpayers do. Families do, especially poor and middle-class families. The reckless spending must stop. This inflation bomb is exploding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, my colleague said it so very well. The inflation bomb is exploding, and people in Tennessee are incredibly concerned about that. I hear about this every single day from Tennesseans.

They are also concerned about the fact that it seems that the Democratic majority has been unable to push forward a budget that would be bipartisan, that would have appropriate spending, and that would prioritize the needs and the concerns of the American people.

Until just a few hours ago, we didn't have any insight into an infrastructure bill that would be bipartisan, and I applaud those who have worked so diligently to reach a bipartisan agreement. But the American people have started to lose a lot of their trust and a lot of their patience with Washington, DC, and I think we can say ''rightfully so'' because they are watching the cost of government go up. They are watching the hesitancy to move forward on their concerns, and they are speaking out to us. I had a Tennessean this week ask me why Washington was wasting so much time, because time is money, and they want to see things done.

We know we need to see what these bills are going to look like. We are hearing that the majority wants to bring forward this tax-and-spend spree of legislation that would be trillions of dollars, and we know that what would end up happening is this would be something that—I call it lie, cheat, steal. You don't say exactly what you are going to use the money for. You don't say exactly where the money is going to come from within the budget. Eventually, all of it comes out of the taxpayers' pocket. And you are stealing hopes and dreams from future generations who are going to—they are going to have to pay the bill for this. It is our children and our grandchildren and future generations that are going to have to find a way to pay for all of this.

That is why I brought this chart back to the floor. I have used it recently here on this floor to remind us of Ronald Reagan's words:

> Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. It has to be fought for and defended by each generation.

Very true words. And what a good reminder to us because as we give government more control over our lives, as we give them more control in the Federal budget, as the government takes more money out of the pocket of hard-working taxpayers, what do we see? We see less freedom.

There is such concern that the Democratic majority has refused to come forward and say how they want to spend these trillions of dollars. I think part of that is because there is not a way to pay for it, and they don't plan to pay for it. Instead, they are going to send that bill to future generations.

This is dangerous. We are upside down on this national debt when you look at how that debt clock is ticking. But we have to choose to spend taxpayer money where it matters, and it still matters. It matters to Tennesseans what their tax dollars are spent for, and it matters how they are spent. Another thing that matters to them is what we are spending it for and the driving of inflation across this country.

If my Democratic colleagues continue to dig this hole, future generations will be in so deep that it will be very difficult for them to compete on the global stage. They will be vulnerable to the deathtraps our adversaries in Beijing set for nations that have made the same mistakes that the Democratic majority wants us to make: spending more money than you have to spend for programs that you cannot afford.

I would argue that existing in a state of dependence and vulnerability created by our own government is the opposite of freedom. It is the opposite of freedom. Is that really what we want for our children and grandchildren, to leave them with so much Federal debt that they are covered in debt; that most of their paycheck is going to go to the Federal Government to pay for programs that have long outlived their usefulness? I think not.

That is why it is so important that we look at what is happening right now, as there are these conversations about budgets and as there are these conversations about the tax-and-spend spree that my colleagues across the aisle would seek to propose.

I would also offer that that type of spending is not governing. What it is, is a power grab. What it is, is taking care of your friends and not those who elected you to serve. The American people can see what is coming at them from a mile away, and they are expressing their concerns about DC's out-of-control tax-and-spending spree.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON WILCOX NOMINATION

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, with the permission of both sides, may I ask unanimous consent that the vote scheduled to start in 3 minutes start now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Wilcox nomination?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 282 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Hassan	Padilla	
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Blunt	Braun
Blackburn	Boozman	Burr
Capito	Hoeven	Romney
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cornyn	Inhofe	Sasse
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Shelby
Cruz	Lee	Sullivan
Daines	Lummis	Thune
Ernst	Marshall	Tillis
Fischer	McConnell	Toomey
Graham	Moran	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Wicker
Hagerty	Portman	Young
Hawley	Risch	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 258, David M. Prouty, of Maryland, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2026.

Charles E. Schumer, Tammy Baldwin, Tim Kaine, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Jacky Rosen, Christopher Murphy, Cory A. Booker, Mark R. Warner, Brian Schatz, Sherrod Brown, Sheldon Whitehouse, Raphael Warnock, Michael F. Bennet, Jeanne Shaheen, Patrick J. Leahy, Richard J. Durbin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of David M. Prouty, of Maryland, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2026, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 283 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Durbin	Manchin
Bennet	Feinstein	Markey
Blumenthal	Gillibrand	Menendez
Booker	Hassan	Merkley
Brown	Heinrich	Murkowski
Cantwell	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Cardin	Hirono	Murray
Carper	Kaine	Ossoff
Casey	Kelly	Padilla
Collins	King	Peters
Coons	Klobuchar	Reed
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Rosen
Duckworth	Luján	Sanders

Schatz	Stabenow	Warnock
Schumer	Sullivan	Warren
Shaheen	Tester	Whitehouse
Sinema	Van Hollen	Wyden
Smith	Warner	

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Thune
Cotton	Lankford	Tillis
Cramer	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Wicker
Daines	McConnell	Young
Ernst	Moran	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of David M. Prouty, of Maryland, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2026.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

EGYPT

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, rightfully, this body is consumed with pending votes on infrastructure, but I want to draw my colleagues' attention to another matter of both importance and urgency.

One of Vladimir Putin's favorite tactics during the Chechen rebellion was to kidnap the innocent relatives of rebel leaders and hold them captive until the leaders surrendered. Sometimes, if the rebel leader never gave himself up, the family members would just disappear forever. Thousands of these cases were documented over the course of the war, all in gross, blatant violation of human rights laws. It is one of the many reasons that Russia is an adversary, not an ally of the United States. We don't do business with nations that prey upon the innocent. We don't align ourselves with nations that use kidnapping or torture as a tool to stay in power.

A few months ago, Moustafa Soltan and Khairi Soltan were startled by a hard knock on their door in the wee hours of a February Sunday morning. It was the Egyptian authorities, there to detain them again simply because their cousin happened to be a man named Mohamed Soltan, an American citizen and vocal Egyptian human rights advocate. Rightly, Moustafa and Khairi were not surprised because for the past year, the Soltan family has been the subject of consistent, coordinated harassment and detention by the agents of Egyptian dictator Abdelfattah Elsisi.

Now, Sisi would probably argue that he uses the tactic of harassing and detaining family members of his political opponents in a more judicious manner than does Vladimir Putin, but he can't deny that he does it. He further cannot deny the systematic method by which he has used the judicial system in Egypt to eliminate his political opposition.

Now, a reliable estimate is hard to come by because the political arrests have come at a dizzying pace since 2013, but it is believed that there are 60,000 people in jail today in Egypt because they are political opponents of the Sisi government.

Now, Putin jails his political adversaries, too, but his number of around 400 doesn't come close to Sisi's. But that is just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the Egyptian regime's treatment of political opponents. Only China and Iran execute more people every year than Egypt, and many of these executions are for political crimes. Journalists are currently under constant threat in Egypt. The country rates 166 out of 180 by the press freedom group Reporters Without Borders compared against other nations.

In the 2018 Presidential election, Sisi had his main opponent arrested and had his campaign manager beaten up, causing all the other credible candidates to drop out of the race. Shockingly, Sisi won with 97 percent of the vote. That same year, Putin was less greedy. He gave himself only 70 percent in his Presidential election.

So why, you might ask, is Egypt our partner and Russia our adversary if their behavior is so malignantly similar? Why does Russia get sanctioned and Egypt get showered with $1.3 billion in military aid each year?

Now, yes, there are important lines of cooperation between Egypt and the United States, and this explains some of that difference. Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel remains one of the most significant diplomatic achievements for the promotion of Arab-Israeli peace. For the last 40 years, Egypt has been a peace broker between the Israelis and the Palestinians. We rely on them historically. Egypt contributed forces to the first gulf war in 1990. The United States and Egypt often cooperate on counterterrorism work. Our ships often get preference in going through the Suez Canal, although we pay for that privilege.

All that is important, but none of it is enough to justify the damage done to U.S. power and prestige when the whole world watches America deliver this giant blank check each year to Egypt while Sisi engages in this repeated, brazen violation of human rights. How do you tell Russia and China to stop their campaigns of political repression when we so openly endorse the grandiose scale of Sisi's?

No, Egypt has come to believe that it can act any way that it wants, that it can carry out a massive campaign of political repression and that the Congress and the American President, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, will just keep the money coming. And it is a stunning amount of money. The $1.3 billion security assistance package that Egypt gets every year from U.S. taxpayers is bested by only one other country in the world, and that is Israel.

Most outrageous of all in light of this policy, Egypt arrests and imprisons American citizens with near impunity. Mohamed Soltan is not the only Egyptian American to be arrested and tortured as a political prisoner. Mustafa Kassem from Long Island, NY, was arrested in 2013 while visiting family, just visiting family in Cairo. He died in an Egyptian prison in January of last year. There have been dozens of other American citizens.

It is unacceptable that we would be providing over $1 billion in assistance to Egypt while they are holding a single American in prison for political crimes. When countries accept our money and continue to thumb their noses at our values, it makes America look like a patsy. It makes us weaker as a nation.

So many of us cheered when President Biden took office declaring that there would now be ''a foreign policy that unites our democratic values with our diplomatic leadership, and one that is centered on the defense of democracy and the protection of human rights.'' President Biden's team has been outspoken on human rights in our foreign policy by calling out abusive dictatorships who imprison their critics and muzzle free speech, reuniting our democratic allies in Europe against Russian election interference and Chinese misinformation, and sanctioning corrupt oligarchs all over the world. That is great news.

The Biden administration has chosen to make democracy and human rights a priority because they see this coming fight between Chinese- and Russian-modeled autocracy and American-led democracy. And over the last 4 years, Donald Trump's affection for dictatorship, it gave our adversaries in the autocratic world a headstart. President Biden knows the future of the world depends on our willingness as a nation to take a strong, immediate stand right now for democracy everywhere.

And so let's be clear. An administration that wants to lead on democracy and human rights cannot send another $1.3 billion to Egypt with no strings attached. To do so would be to endorse Sisi's crackdown and send a bright, blinking message to the world that America talks a big game on democracy but isn't willing to do much about it.

Luckily, Joe Biden doesn't have to take the heat when it comes to a change in Egypt policy. He can simply blame Congress and tell Sisi that he is just upholding the law.

Why?

For more than a decade, Congress has been conditioning some of the aid we

give to Egypt on its human rights record, hoping that if we tied a portion of the $1.3 billion to things like holding free and fair elections, or releasing political prisoners, allowing the media space to operate, that the Egyptian Government would make progress.

But nearly every single year, the State Department waives those conditions and just gives Egypt the money, even when the conditions aren't close to being met. Only once—and I will give them credit for this—in 2017, Secretary Tillerson cut $95 million and temporarily held up another $195 million of Egypt's aid money, but even that $195 million was released before all the conditions were met.

Never has the State Department just said the obvious: The conditions weren't met. We are not going to waive them. You are not getting the money.

And we are talking about a portion of the money, this year, $300 million of the $1.3 billion.

It is painfully clear that the lesson Egypt has learned over the years is a simple one: America is not serious about human rights, and so we don't need to invest in improvements; we are going to get the money anyway.

This year, Congress has said that the Secretary of State should withhold $300 million of military aid to Egypt if Sisi doesn't substantially reverse his campaign of political repression and intimidation. What we know, unequivocally, is that no meaningful progress has been made. The latest arrests of Mohamed Soltan's family were done in February of this year. That was kind of like a thumb in the eye of the new administration and the new Congress.

Like clockwork every year, right before the annual waiver is given by the State Department, Egypt normally does release a few of the most egregiously detained prisoners or announces some minor change in policy, but it is always window dressing. The trend from year to year is always the same: more human rights violations, more intimidation, less free speech, less democracy.

This year, the United States must withhold the $300 million, in accordance with the law passed by this Congress. It will send a message to Egypt that we are serious about reform and, maybe more importantly, it will send a message to the world that we are willing to walk the walk, not just talk the talk.

Now, this town freaks out whenever the security assistance gravy train goes off the rails, even for a moment. Keeping the pipeline of American arms flowing to brutal regimes, it makes a lot of people rich in Washington. And those people are whispering in the ears of Congress and the administration right now, making the claim, as they do every single year, that the sky is going to fall if Egypt doesn't get its $1.3 billion—all of it, all of the $1.3 billion—as they have every year since 1987. They will say that all the lines of cooperation that I mentioned earlier will disappear.

But in reality, the return on investment for our military aid to Egypt, it has been diminishing for a long time now. And there is no reason that the things that we get from Egypt—Suez access, overflight rights, continued upholding of the peace treaty with Israel—will be overturned should they get only $1 billion rather than $1.3 billion this year.

Why is that?

Well, because in 1987, those benefits Egypt provides were arguably concessions to our requests. But, today, Egypt does those things not because we pay them to do it, but because they have their own reasons to do them.

For years, the United States looked the other way while another regional power, Saudi Arabia, carried out its own dizzying campaign of repression against its own people. We did virtually nothing. We said virtually nothing. Instead, we rewarded Saudi Arabia with record amounts of armed sales. And then one day, they kidnapped a U.S. resident and they chopped him to pieces. And America was made a fool in the eyes of the world, and, in some ways, we have had a hard time recovering from that day.

Mohamed Soltan, just like Jamal Khashoggi, believes that there is no other nation in the world that cares more about standing up for democracy and civil rights than America. Egypt doesn't care. They harass and imprison his relatives at will—the relatives of a high-profile American citizen—because they can. Let's not make the same mistake with Egypt that we made with Saudi Arabia.

Egypt notices when we talk tough and do nothing, so does the rest of the world. And so withholding $300 million of their $1.3 billion until Egypt makes real concessions on reform, it won't fundamentally harm U.S. interests in the Middle East. It will only make us more safe.

It is the best opportunity for the Biden administration to show that we mean it when we say that the stakes in the fight between autocracy and democracy are sky high and that we are willing to do more than just talk about our values. America has the capacity to live them as well.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, it was 1 week ago that the Senate held a procedural vote on a bill that hadn't even been written. And to no one's surprise, it failed.

Republicans, for our part, said it made no sense to advance to a more than $1 trillion infrastructure plan before knowing what was in the plan and how it would be paid for.

Our Democratic colleagues argued that the big text was imminent, coming any moment, any second, and it was critical to get the process started.

Well, here we are, 1 week later. I guess the bill text wasn't imminent because we still haven't seen it yet.

Earlier today, we heard that there was an agreement, I assume in principle, on the major portions of the proposed plan, which I concede is a major sign of progress. I want to commend all of our colleagues, including Senators PORTMAN, COLLINS, ROMNEY, and CASSIDY, who have been working hard on our side of the aisle to achieve consensus, and on the Democratic side, Senators like Senator MANCHIN and SINEMA and others.

But this infrastructure plan that we haven't seen yet is no more ready for action today on the floor than it was last week. We made clear last week that we wanted to see the details before voting on a trillion-dollar bill that will impact every community across this country.

Until this bill is actually written and we have a chance to review it, including all the details, the costs, the payfors, and the impact it will have on our States, I will not support it. And I imagine the majority of my Republican colleagues feel the same way.

Now, I say that also believing that it is important for us to get a bipartisan infrastructure bill. I actually want us to. But part of the challenge is these groups of gangs that operate outside of what we would call regular order here; that is, the committees of jurisdiction, where all Senators get to participate in the final product, including on the floor of the Senate, that is really not possible when you have a group—a small group, a subset of the Senate negotiating a deal among themselves, and then they present it to us as a fait accompli and say: You have to accept it.

Well, it doesn't work very well, ordinarily, but I am willing to give them a chance because I know they have committed a lot of time and effort into this. But it is going to depend on a couple of things. My vote, ultimately, is going to depend on a couple of things.

First of all, we fund our highways, our roads, and bridges mainly through the gas tax. That is the amount of money that goes into the gallon of gas that is dedicated for the highway trust fund. Well, because our cars are getting more mileage now and because we are seeing alternatives, like electric vehicles, the highway trust fund is simply inadequate to fund the demand of our infrastructure: roads and bridges and the like.

But that is no excuse for us to get away from what has heretofore been a pay-for model or a user-fee model. In other words, infrastructure should be paid for by the people who use it, not people who don't use it. And that is why the gas tax, at least as originally conceived, made a lot of sense.

But we made a couple of mistakes. One, we didn't index it to inflation. And, secondly, we just couldn't account, back when the gas tax was adopted, for the innovation we have seen in transportation—natural gas-driven vehicles, electric vehicles, and the like—that pay nothing for our roads and infrastructure.

And I think it is a very serious problem for us from a fiscal point of view to get away from the user-fee model. First of all, we know that we have had to spend a lot of money to fight the COVID–19 virus, to deal with the public health and the economic consequences associated with it.

That is why we passed, I believe it was, a total of five bills last year alone on a bipartisan basis to defeat this virus. And you could tell from some of the face masks being worn here in the Chamber right now, we have not yet been able to defeat it finally, notwithstanding the discovery and broad use of vaccines and other treatments.

But an infrastructure bill is different than a pandemic because we actually should be in the position of paying for our spending rather than borrowing from future generations.

I appreciate the good work that has been done by the bipartisan negotiating group to try to come up with some credible pay-fors, but they haven't been able to use the traditional user-fee model because President Biden and his administration took it off the bargaining table, which means you have to use other pay-fors outside of a user-fee model in order to pay for it or else you just merely add to our debt and pass on the responsibility to pay those bills back to future generations.

Well, I don't think any of this is news to the majority leader, who, once again, has scheduled a vote before we have a bill that we can actually read, discuss with our constituents.

I, for example, would like to be able to discuss the contents of the bill with my friends at the Texas Department of Transportation and the Governor and other people who are very much engaged in what the infrastructure in my State looks like, what it should be, and what we need in terms of investments in the future. But I can't do that if the bill text hasn't even been released yet, and the majority leader knows that.

So the question I have is: Why in the world would the majority leader schedule another vote before the bill is even released, before we can read it and consult with our staff and outside experts, like my friends at the Texas Department of Transportation?

We have seen contradictory signs about what our Democratic colleagues really hope to do. When asked about the fate of the bipartisan infrastructure plan, the Democratic majority whip said talks have gone on long enough, and he would support rolling it into the Democrats' reckless tax-and-spending bill that NANCY PELOSI said she would not pass in the House a bipartisan infrastructure bill unless, at the same time, she was able to pass what has nominally been called a $3.5 trillion spending bill, but we know it is actually spending a whole lot more money than that.

President Biden spilled the beans when this bipartisan group was at the White House a few weeks ago, where he said he would not sign the bipartisan bill into law unless, at the same time, he could sign the partisan, reckless tax-and-spending bill that is passed purely on a partisan basis. In other words, they are linked both by Speaker PELOSI and by President Biden.

Now, President Biden did walk that back, or at least he tried to, but Speaker PELOSI has remained adamant that she will not pass any bipartisan infrastructure bill in the House unless she can get the votes in the House and, presumably, in the Senate in order to put pressure on some of the Democrats who are resistant to seeing us continue to add to our national debt and fuel inflation by more reckless spending, as well as the huge tax increases that would necessarily go along with it.

So I am beginning to wonder if there was actually a sincere desire on the part of our Democratic leaders here in the Senate whether they actually wanted to pass a bipartisan bill or whether their goal was really to pass the reckless tax-and-spending-spree bill that Speaker PELOSI said had to pass if we were going to pass a bipartisan bill.

We also need to know whether Senator SCHUMER will honor requests for people who were not part of the negotiating group, the gang—I guess they call themselves G–10 or G–20 or G–21—whatever they are called. But it is a subset of Senators who have been negotiating the bill. The question is whether the majority will permit other Senators who are not part of that negotiating group to offer amendments to the bill and whether they will permit us to have debate and votes on those amendments because I didn't delegate the responsibilities I have as a Senator, representing 29 million Americans, to them to negotiate a bill for my State. That is my responsibility, and I insist on having a chance to read the bill, to consult with them, and to see what the impact is going to be on my State and to consult with my Governor and the head of the Texas Department of Transportation and others to see whether this is something they believe that earns my support and that Texas should support.

None of this is mysterious. This is the normal way of doing business around here. Moving bills through committee, Democrats and Republicans get a chance to shape those bills in committee, and then the majority leader brings it to the floor, and then everybody else gets to participate in the process.

I hope in his rush to get this bill out the door, that the majority leader will allow a reasonable amendment process. This isn't like the early days of the pandemic, when we were experiencing a global emergency. We need to deal with our infrastructure needs, but this isn't emergency spending. This is part of the daily or annual bread and butter of what the legislative process should be about, and that is another reason why we shouldn't pass a bill without responsible pay-fors.

Well, we have seen this kind of political maneuvering before. In fact, Senator SCHUMER's designed-to-fail agenda practically dominated the work of this Chamber last month. He scheduled votes on some of the most controversial bills out there in order to orchestrate Republican opposition: legislation that exploits the cause of pay fairness to line the pockets of trial lawyers, a bill to seize States' power to regulate their own elections, as provided for in the Constitution, and to cement the Democratic majorities in the Congress for the foreseeable future.

And now the majority leader is threatening to tank an infrastructure bill so he can go on to another partisan tax-and-spending-spree bill, which makes me think that is really what they care the most about. Rather than give the negotiators time to succeed and the rest of us time to understand what is in the bill and to consult appropriately with our constituents, Senator SCHUMER turned what should be a unifying process to build consensus into a divisive one, all in order to tee up his desire to see us pass a multitrillion-dollar tax-and-spending bill. That is on top of all the spending that we have done on a bipartisan basis for COVID–19, at least until the first part of this year, when our Democratic colleagues insisted on pushing through another $1.9 trillion of unpaid-for spending, all in the name of COVID–19, when we all know that only about 10 percent of it was addressed at the pandemic, which causes all of us to recall Rahm Emanuel's famous statement that ''an emergency is a terrible thing to waste.'' And in the name of COVID–19 relief, another $1.9 trillion was added to our children and grandchildren's debt burden.

Well, for the reckless tax-and-spending bill that Speaker PELOSI so desperately wants, the pricetag has been put on that legislation at another $3.5 trillion, and I don't think most of us can really get our head around what a trillion is. It is more than a billion, we know. It is a whole lot more than a million. But this kind of reckless spending is really unprecedented, except in a national emergency, like COVID–19 relief.

Some budget experts have estimated that the reckless tax-and-spending-spree bill that Speaker PELOSI so desperately wants could actually cost $5.5 trillion, and if our Democratic colleagues insist on rolling the bipartisan infrastructure bill into that plan, it will cost taxpayers even more.

Well, as a reminder, our Democratic colleagues spent more than $2 trillion earlier this year alone, as I mentioned, and the result of this reckless spending spree speaks for itself.

Democrats have sent big incentives to workers to remain at home, not back at work, through September of this year by enhancing their unemployment benefits with an additional Federal Government bonus, which provided that in my State about 80 percent of

the people collecting unemployment insurance were making more on unemployment insurance than they were going back to work. So it is no wonder that we had trouble getting people back to work, and businesses had to cut back on their open hours. Restaurants had to close down because they simply couldn't find the workers, or the businesses couldn't compete with the Federal Government for these essential workers.

We are a long way from reaching prepandemic unemployment rates. And, surprisingly, job openings are at record highs.

But here is one of the biggest concerns that is borne out by polling that people are beginning to have, and that is inflation. We are seeing inflation at a 13-year high. Consumers are feeling the sting of rising prices for virtually everything they buy. That is what happens when too much money chases too few goods and services. Prices go up. And we are seeing the cause of that inflation, its impact on gasoline, on groceries, and on appliances. Folks are shelling out more money for these products today than they have been as recently as a year ago.

And if you have gone to the used car lot recently, you are bound for some serious sticker shock. And you can't even get a new car because of the semiconductor shortage caused by the pandemic. But over the last year alone, used car prices have gone up an eye-popping 45 percent.

As I said, there is another reason why new cars aren't available, and that is because the semiconductors that make these computers on wheels actually run have not been available because 90 percent of them are made overseas, in Asia.

Now, we have taken an important step to try to deal with this vulnerable supply chain of semiconductors, which affects both our economy and our national security, when we passed the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act last month here in the Senate. So we are capable of doing things on a bipartisan basis if given the opportunity.

The Wall Street Journal recently called this bill, the Innovation and Competition Act, the ''third infrastructure initiative'' and noted that while smaller, it is ''freighted with just as much long-term economic and strategic importance.''

So as Congress debates infrastructure investments, we can't let the one that passed the Senate last month slip through the cracks. There is a lot on the line for our economy and national security, and we need the CHIPS program up and running, which is a $52 billion investment in domestic manufacturing of advanced semiconductors—something that we rely on Asia for, and principally Taiwan, which produces 63 percent of advanced semiconductors. And we can only imagine if that supply chain from Taiwan or Asia was disrupted by another pandemic, a natural disaster, or, Heaven forbid, a military conflict.

I want to make sure that our colleagues know that I appreciate the work they have put into this bill, but I know they also appreciate the individual responsibility that we have as Senators to participate in the process, particularly when it comes to spending $1 trillion on infrastructure.

We need to have the text of the bill, not just a summary. I appreciate our colleagues giving some of us a notebook. It is a bipartisan infrastructure investment and jobs act summary. That is helpful, but that is not legislative text. And then we need an open amendment process so that those of us who weren't party to the bipartisan negotiations can participate in the process. Hopefully, it will make the bill better. I would like to see us actually substitute some of the spending pay-fors with a user-fee model that has been traditional, using the gas tax. As I said earlier, the gas tax has become a little outmoded and insufficient to pay for the infrastructure that we all want and need.

There is a real need to invest in America's infrastructure, and it has never been more important for us to actually pay for those investments in a responsible way.

As it stands today, our debt-to-GDP ratio—gross domestic product—is at the highest level since World War II. This is not the time to continue spending and spending and spending until our grandkids are left sitting in a pit of debt so deep they will never climb out of it.

I am encouraged that our colleagues have gotten us this far, but the bill is not ready, and we need to see the text and be given adequate time to read it and consult with our constituents about it and to satisfy ourselves that the summaries they provided us and the pay-fors are real.

Senator SCHUMER would be wise to postpone today's vote until Members on both sides have had a chance to evaluate the details of this legislation.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at certain times during my remarks I be allowed to address the Senate in Spanish.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CUBA

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise today to urge leaders across the United States and governments around the world to stand in solidarity with the people of Cuba as they cry out for freedom—for ''libertad''—and for an end to decades of dictatorship.

What is happening in Cuba today is nothing short of historic. Yes, we have seen protests take place in years past, but the demonstrations that began on July 11 stand apart.

What began as one small pro-democracy protest in San Antonio de los Ba os spread across the island in a matter of hours. Cubans from all walks of life took to the streets in a courageous call for democratic change. Among those clamoring for freedom were Afro-Cubans demanding an end to discrimination and injustice, young people dreaming of a brighter future in their country, artists and activists from the San Isidro Movement singing ''Patria y Vida'' and ordinary citizens facing widespread food shortages, poor access to healthcare, and little to no protection from the ravages of COVID–19.

The people of Cuba are crying out for freedom, and we must hear them.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

The Cuban people are asking for what is fair, which is freedom, and we must listen to their cry.

This is not about politics or ideology. The free world has a responsibility to stand with those who are not yet free, and the people of Cuba are anything but free.

Let's dispel the myths about what life is under the Cuban regime. For decades, the regime's ruthless and repressive tactics have systemically silenced the Cuban people while party insiders and cronies enrich themselves at their expense.

Today, Cuba remains a one-party communist state, where the basic principles of political pluralism and representative democracy are outlawed—outlawed. There are no free and fair elections in Cuba. Miguel Diaz-Canel may have appeared on a ballot, but there were no other candidates. He was not chosen by the people but handpicked by the Castros as their successor. He has the same ideology. He says the same things. He talks about ''la continuation,'' the continuation—continuation of oppression.

There is no freedom of the press in Cuba. Independent journalists are routinely targeted with violence, harassment, imprisonment, and raids on their homes and offices.

There is no internet freedom in Cuba. The regime monitors online traffic, blocks sites, and charges so much money for data that most Cubans cannot afford access. And when the regime gets scared about what the Cuban people are saying and doing, they shut down the whole internet. Yes, they shut down the whole internet. The only reason a government shuts down the internet is because they fear their own people.

But this has consequences. I recently had a Catholic priest visiting here in Washington from Cuba. He told me an incredibly powerful story. He said this young man came to see him in church and said: I would fight. I would give my life for the cause of freedom if only someone would know that I died.

If only someone would know that I died.

There is no freedom of expression in Cuba. Hundreds of activists, artists, and political dissidents are taken prisoner every year without due process. Others are beaten in the streets or terminated from their jobs for daring to

express a contrary opinion. Cubans can even be imprisoned for the Orwellian offense of ''precriminal dangerousness.'' You heard me right, precriminal dangerousness. Let that sink in. The political police can arrest you if they decide you might commit a political crime in the future.

Fortunately, the regime's brutality has failed to extinguish the flame of liberty alive in the hearts of the Cuban people. Their courageous call for freedom is truly awe-inspiring. Yet the regime responded to these protests—as all authoritarian governments do—with repression, with censorship, with violence. The regime's internet outages tried to stop the Cuban people from using social media to open the eyes of the world to the repression and injustice they live with each and every day.

Yet it was too late. The truth went viral. Images of everyday Cubans chanting ''abajo la dictadura'' or ''down with the dictatorship'' and singing ''Patria y Vida'' or ''Homeland and Life'' spread around the world.

And so did countless videos of the regime's violent crackdown. Make no mistake, the incitement of violence came from the very top itself. It was Miguel Diaz-Canel, ostensibly the President of Cuba, who encouraged supporters to attack peaceful protesters, declaring in a televised address: ''The order to fight has been given—into the streets,'' and he pledged his supporters' lives: ''Over our dead bodies. We are prepared to do anything.''

What leader of a country invokes the people of the country to turn against their brothers and sisters in the country in violence? Who does that? Diaz-Canel did that.

The regime has confirmed just one death. Yet independent reports suggest additional lives were lost as well as numerous cases of violence and even torture. I have seen many of the videos. We can't show videos here on the Senate floor, but I tell you, if we could, it would be incredibly compelling and incredibly graphic and incredibly violent.

International human rights groups believe that more than 500 people have likely been detained, most facing arbitrary charges. Likewise—don't take my word for it—the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, expressed her concern about ''the excessive force against demonstrators in Cuba and the arrest of a large number of people, including journalists. It is particularly worrying,'' she said, ''that these include individuals allegedly held incommunicado and people whose whereabouts are unknown.''

And, in fact, we have seen many videos and many stories of families trying to find out, Where are their loved ones? Where are their loved ones?

Already the regime is preparing summary trials for protesters that deny them access to legal representation, subject them to sham sentences, and make a mockery of due process.

Luis Manuel Otero Alcantara, a leader of the San Isidro Movement of artists, known globally for their efforts to promote freedom of expression, has been jailed and charged with ''resistance'' and ''public disorder.'' For what? For merely announcing on social media that he intended to join the peaceful protests—for merely announcing that he intended the join the peaceful protests. This artistic leader, this individual, as one of the leaders of the San Isidro Movement, jailed. For what? For nothing.

Jose Daniel Ferrer, head of the Patriotic Unit of Cuba, or UNPACU, is already behind bars. He is a renowned civil society leader who spent 8 years in prison for organizing an entirely legal electoral referendum under the existing Cuban constitution and was declared a ''prisoner of conscience'' by Amnesty International.

The regime has also unjustly detained multiple journalists for courageously reporting on the events of July 11, including Camilla Acosta, Luz Escobar, and Henry Constantin. Regime security forces also violently assaulted Ramon Espinosa, a photographer for the Associated Press.

Arrests have surged in recent days, but the politically motivated arrests have taken place throughout 2021. Rapper and Afro-Cuban artist Maykel Osorbo has been in prison since May. He is one of the artists featured in the protest's anthem ''Patria y Vida. Patria y Vida.'' Yes, in Cuba, you can be arrested for singing.

Today's protest movement builds on decades of efforts by Cuban patriots to advance the cause of freedom.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

In the decades of the Castro oppression, the Cuban people have never stopped looking for their freedom. Despite the little attention some heroes have received, they have made possible this moment in Cuban's history.

From the Patriotic Union of Cuba's efforts to unite activists in support of democracy to Berta Soler and the intrepid leaders of the Ladies in White—these are the spouses, daughters, mothers of political prisoners who repeatedly faced violence for attending church services and walking peacefully in white to Havana's streets with a gladiola in their hands, beaten, beaten, for walking peacefully along the streets of Havana dressed in white with a gladiola in her hands; I was privileged to have Berta here at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—to the Christian Liberation Movement's work exploiting tools afforded by the regime's own constitution to advance democratic change.

This month marks 9 years since the movement's leader, Oswaldo Paya, died in a suspicious car crash that has never been fully investigated due to the regime's obstruction. I believe he was assassinated.

Decade after decade, Cuban patriots have dedicated their lives and given their lives to the cause of democracy and freedom. They have struggled to rebuild communities and preserve values relentlessly attacked by Cuba's Communist leaders. They have worked tirelessly to alleviate the hardships that forced hundreds of thousands of Cuban families to abandon their homeland in search of opportunities abroad.

The suffering that the Cuban regime inflicts on its own people extends beyond its borders. For over two decades, Cuba has provided military and intelligence assistance to Venezuela's dictatorship. It has exploited its repressive tactics from Havana to Caracas. It has shared its failed economic model with Venezuela's kleptocrats. And it should be no surprise that Venezuela is now a failed state with a devastating humanitarian crisis.

Cuba also provides safe haven to members of Colombia's ELN guerrilla group, designated by the United States as a ''foreign terrorist organization.'' The regime continues to deny extradition requests from the Colombian Government.

In addition, Cuba has also harbored and still harbors American fugitives evading the U.S. justice system. They include Joanne Chesimard, who remains on the FBI's Most Wanted List for her role in the murder of New Jersey State Trooper Werner Foerster; and William ''Guillermo'' Morales, a terrorist who took part in several bombings in the United States, including Fraunces Tavern in Manhattan in 1975.

As it exports criminality and repression across the Americas, the Cuban regime is a cancer that spreads instability across our hemisphere.

Against this backdrop, the people of Cuba cry out for freedom, and I urge our partners in the international community to listen to their voices, hear their cries of desperation.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

It is time the international community listens to the Cuban people and act. Not only to say they're sympathetic to their cause, but to take action.

They want freedom from a system that denies them basic human rights and control over their own destiny. They want freedom from an economic model that places the interests of corrupt party and military oligarchs above those of the people.

But there is no freedom today in Cuba. There is no economic opportunity. There is no justice. The regime has turned a blind eye to reports documenting a disturbing rise in femicide and violence against women. It continues to treat Afro-Cubans as second-class citizens unworthy of political representation and opportunity, even while they are the leaders of the freedom movement inside of Cuba.

And it continues to deploy Cuban doctors to foreign countries against their will and under conditions that meet the definition of human trafficking. The regime sends Cuban doctors abroad, takes away their passports, monitors their activities, threatens retribution against their families,

all the while garnishing 75 percent of the wages that that country is paying for that doctor. These medical missions aren't humanitarian aid; they are forced labor.

The regime continues to engage in gross economic mismanagement. Money that could be spent caring for the sick or vaccinating people against COVID–19 instead goes to new hotels and tourist destinations.

Despite the growing number of international companies there, Cuban workers cannot be hired directly by those companies. So you own a hotel, like the Spaniards do, in Cuba. You don't hire the worker directly; you go to the state employment agency, and they send you the worker. You pay the state employment agency, which means the regime, in dollars, and they pay the worker a fraction of what the regime is getting paid. They have no rights. If you have a problem with that employee, send him back to us, and we will send you someone else. Fire them at will. They have no rights. Cuban workers cannot be directly hired by them. Instead, they are contracted by state-owned employment agencies that garnish their wages and, ironically, deny them the right to organize outside of the Communist Party-controlled union.

As the Cuban people push for a new dawn in their country, a vibrant Cuban-American community here has never wavered in their support for their brothers and sisters on the island. They have worked tirelessly to support family members in Cuba to ensure their cries for help are heard around the world. In rallies and demonstrations in my home State of New Jersey, in Florida, and, yes, here in Washington, Cuban Americans are standing with loved ones on the island and diaspora living around the world and calling for an end to a system that has robbed generations of Cuban families of their dignity.

For me, in my 30 years in Congress, this has been a constant struggle, from my days in the House of Representatives, helping pass the Cuban Democracy Act; to the tragic downing of the Brothers to the Rescue, civilians who were just flying over the Straits of Florida between Cuba and the United States, looking for those people who had taken to the to try to seek freedom and were shot down, which led to the LIBERTAD Act, otherwise known as Helms-Burton, which I helped write; from my visit to Guantanamo, our base, with former Congresspeople Lincoln Diaz-Balart and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, where thousands of Cubans were being held at one time when the boatlifts were making their way to the United States and where we eventually brought them back to the United States; from presentations in Geneva, at the U.N. Human Rights Council, leading to a resolution there condemning the regime and here, as the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, leading to a resolution, a bipartisan resolution—a bipartisan resolution—that unanimously passed out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today; and so much more. So I marvel at some of my Cuban brothers and sisters with their insulting remarks toward me.

Since July 11, President Biden and Secretary Blinken have repeatedly spoken in support of the Cuban people and made clear the United States stands with them in their call for freedom.

More importantly, the administration is backing up its words with action. Last week, President Biden invoked the Global Magnitsky Act, which is a law that we use, passed by the Congress of the United States, to sanction human rights violators across the globe. The President invoked the Global Magnitsky Act to sanction Cuban Defense Minister General Lopez Miera and the Black Berets SWAT unit for their violent and repressive actions against peaceful protesters. Secretary Blinken, the Secretary of State, has made clear the administration will continue to hold human rights abusers accountable.

I urge the administration to consider additional Global Magnitsky designations and also to revoke the existing visas of senior Cuban officials. Such steps are greatly needed.

With the Diaz-Canel regime wielding internet connectivity as a political weapon against its citizens, the administration is also pursuing ways to help Cubans gain unrestricted access to the internet. They need unfettered access to information. They need to be able to communicate with each other. They need to be able to tell each other what is happening in their country. They need to be able to organize peacefully to create change in their country, and we must accelerate our efforts to provide them with the tools they need to do so, whether that is satellite feeds, whether that is tethered global balloons, whether that is a multiplicity of options. Because a beam can be jammed, we need to find a way to get the people of Cuba internet connection.

The United States also must continue working with international partners in support of democracy and human rights in Cuba.

Last week, I was proud to lead a joint statement for the first time ever in support of the Cuban people with my counterparts who chair the Foreign Affairs Committees of the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. This week, the Foreign Ministers of 20 nations joined Secretary Blinken to ''condemn the mass arrests and detentions of protestors in Cuba and call on the government to respect the universal rights and freedoms of the Cuban people.'' Many of these countries have never ever expressed themselves in solidarity with the Cuban people.

I am proud to see Secretary Blinken and the administration make that happen. I applaud those governments that joined Secretary Blinken, but I also note the absence of those, including Canada and Spain and the European Union. Does Spain care more about Spanish hotel investments than it does about the human rights of the Cuban people?

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Is it more important the business you conduct on the island than the freedom and democracy of the oppressed people? Do you care more about those investments?

Does Canada place more priority on mining investments than it does on fundamental freedoms? I would hope not.

These universal principles should unite all of us.

The administration is also convening a working group to study options for the restoration of some remittances. For too long, the Cuban military's economic conglomerate has managed the remittances that Cuban Americans send their families on the island, using fees and currency conversion to enrich itself. The United States would never allow the Spanish, the Mexican, or the Argentine military to control the flow of remittances to their countries. It is time that we insist that Cuban Americans be able to freely and directly support their loved ones.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

It's only fair that the hard working Cuban American families can send money to their families instead of that money being used to enrich the elite of the Cuban Communist Party.

The steps taken thus far by the Biden administration are important, but we must do more.

Today, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved my resolution, along with colleagues on both the Republican and Democratic sides, expressing our solidarity with the Cuban people and condemning the regime's abuses. This bipartisan, bicameral initiative deserves the support of the full Senate, and I hope we will pass it on the floor this week.

It is also time for the Biden administration to issue a new Executive order to provide direction for U.S. policy toward Cuba. The order should hone our accountability measures for persons involved in human rights abuses and those who materially support them. It should solidify our strategies on internet access and support for the Cuban people. Congress should review options to increase funding for U.S. democracy programs as well as internet freedom initiatives.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

We must continue putting pressure on who violate human rights and elevate our support to the Cuban people.

The United States must also find new ways to work with trusted, impartial international partners, including international organizations, to provide vaccines and other aid directly to the Cuban people. The Cuban regime has grossly mismanaged its pandemic response. It has refused to participate in

COVAX and continues to promote its own vaccine, which is either ineffective or unavailable because people in Cuba are dying. As a result, everyday Cubans continue to suffer.

The United States must lead a serious effort to push for the demilitarization of the Cuban economy. The military-owned umbrella company GAESA reigns supreme over the Cuban economy. It is run by whom? By Raul Castro's son-in-law, Luis Alberto Lopez-Callejas, fueling the rise of a new generation of regime oligarchs. The Cuban people will never achieve economic prosperity while regime military companies control the economy.

After years of efforts by the Trump administration to slash funding for programs that we continuously had to fight to bring back that provide lifelines to Cuban activists and civil society, I am very pleased to see that the Biden administration has requested $20 million for these programs and made clear that America will continue standing with those on the frontlines of Cuba's pro-democracy movement.

It is time also for the United States to launch a campaign in support of labor rights inside of Cuba. There is no acceptable explanation for why Cuban men and women are unable to be directly hired and directly paid by international companies and organizations that are present in Cuba. If we are serious about empowering the Cuban people, they must have a direct say in their livelihoods.

The Biden administration should pursue the success of past campaigns, such as the Sullivan Principles in South Africa, to lead efforts that require businesses to engage directly with the Cuban people and their employment.

The Biden administration should also maintain the State Department's Cuba Restricted List, which can help businesses and organizations directly engage with the Cuban people instead of regime conglomerates.

Additionally, the United States and our allies must send a message to members of the Cuban military. The Cuban military's slogan is that it draws its power from the people. Well, the people are protesting. In reality, you should not use your power against the people.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

The Cuban Army has to understand that if their mandate comes from the people, the people is protesting; the people wants freedom. Don't use your arms against your brothers and sisters if you want to have a future in Cuba.

Additionally, let's be clear. When we send that message to the Cuban military not to turn its arms against its brothers and sisters, the world is watching what is happening in Cuba. There is a future in a democratic Cuba under civilian control for members of the military who refuse to repress their fellow citizens, but if you are involved in human rights abuses and have blood on your hands, you will be held accountable.

It is also worth noting to Cuba's military leaders that their future with this regime is anything but certain. In the last 10 days—in the last 10 days—five Cuban generals have died under highly suspicious conditions that the regime seems intent on covering up. All of a sudden, five Cuban generals, in 10 days, have died. I don't know at this time that I would want to be a general in Cuba.

To those who want to blame Cuba's misery on the U.S. embargo, I would say that it is the Cuban regime that needs to lift its embargo on its own population. It is the regime's own restrictive policies that have left the average Cuban destitute while oligarchs enjoy state-run stores that are brimming with dollar-denominated goods out of reach to the general population.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

The real embargo is the one the communist regime has imposed against its own people who are not able to access food, medicine or basic needs without its consent.

The steps to end the embargo are laid out clearly in title II of the LIBERTAD Act, which is the law of the United States, which I wrote. Those steps include releasing political prisoners, legalizing political activity, and holding democratic elections.

If the regime ends its iron-fisted rule over the Cuban people, title II of the LIBERTAD Act lays out what the United States stands ready to do to pursue a different relationship with the people of Cuba. The United States would work directly with a democratic government to take steps to remove the embargo, to engage in direct trade with Cuba, to support its return and membership to international financial organizations, and so much more. It is all there in U.S. law. This is not a promise of something that could happen; it is a promise of what would happen if there is a change in Cuba.

It is time for the Cuban regime to take the steps and accept the demands of the Cuban people.

Let me close on a personal note.

I stand here on the floor of the U.S. Senate as the son of Cuban refugees who came to this country in search of freedom and opportunity.

Today, we are bearing witness to something in Cuba that my parents never got to see.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

The day they dreamt about is the day millions of Cubans around the world dream today, the day Cuba is set free.

We are bearing witness to a historic moment in which Cubans from all walks of life are coming together to demand that same freedom. We are bearing witness to a deep discontent within the Cuban people with the status quo and life under one of the most repressive regimes ever known.

For more than 60 years, they have lived without liberty and justice, without freedom of expression, without human rights and the ability to determine their own future.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Don't be fooled. When the people went out to protest, they are not asking for food, vaccines, or work. No.

One word, and only one. Freedom, freedom, freedom.

Freedom, because with freedom, everything else comes.

Let us not repeat the mistakes of the past. Let us not fall victim to tired myths. Let us embrace the facts over the fiction. Most importantly, let us hear the Cuban people's cries for freedom.

It is our job to stand with them, to empower them, to ensure that the international community helps them achieve their dreams and aspirations.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Because without freedom and democracy, there is no ''Patria y Vida.'' But with freedom and democracy, there is a homeland of life and many opportunities.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). The Senator from Wyoming.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I come to the floor today to oppose Democrats' reckless tax-and-spending spree.

If Democrats pass the bill, every American will end up paying more, and clearly pay more in taxes, also pay more for the costs that people are seeing today at home—goods, gas, groceries. These prices all continue to go up.

First, let's talk about taxes. This bill would be the largest tax increase in the history of the United States—actually, in the last half century.

The bill raises taxes on small businesses, and that means higher prices on everyone and also fewer jobs.

The bill raises taxes on farmers and ranchers, who will have a harder time in terms of passing down the family farm or ranch to their kids or grandkids.

The bill raises taxes on savings and investments. So seniors will either have to work longer or retire with less.

It includes trillions of dollars in tax increases, yet Democrats seem to be pandering to their elite donors. They made sure to include special exemptions for rich people in blue States and for the owners of electric vehicles.

Now a study from the University of California Berkeley—clearly not a conservative university—they say that 9 out of 10 electric vehicle subsidies go to the rich—go to the rich. Nine out of ten, according to Berkeley, go to the rich.

Democrats also would give tax breaks for people making up to $400,000 a year for all sorts of things, including sending their kids to summer camp.

Is that what the Democrats want to vote for: Tax breaks for people making up to $400,000 a year to send their kids to summer camp?

Well, the contrast with Republicans could not be clearer. Where Democrats

are making more handouts for their friends, Republicans actually simplified the Tax Code. Where Democrats' increases are going to eliminate jobs, our tax cuts increased job growth, increased employment, lowered unemployment, raised wages.

The 2017 tax cut was an across-the-board tax cut. It helped businesses and working families, and the result was the best economy in my lifetime.

In the months after the tax cuts, nearly 200 companies—200 companies—announced raises for their employees.

Six million American workers received either a bonus or a raise or an increased retirement contribution—6 million Americans after we passed that law.

Now, before the pandemic, unemployment was at a 50-year low. Wages were growing at the fastest pace in a decade, and the biggest wage gains were for people at the bottom of the economic ladder.

On average, American household income rose by more than $4,000 a year. Well, this is more than the increase over the entire 8 years of the Obama-Biden administration.

We had the lowest poverty rate in a half a century. Child poverty was down; income inequality went down. The top 1 percent's share of taxes went up, so the richer folks were actually paying more in taxes.

After Republicans cut taxes, we saw the lowest unemployment rates ever recorded for African Americans, for Hispanic Americans, and for Asian Americans.

When we began to reopen the economy last year, it was the fastest recovery in American history. That was because we had such a strong economy before the pandemic.

What a contrast to what we have with the Democrats over the last 6 months. Since Democrats took control of Washington, we have seen the fastest rise in core inflation in 40 years—the fastest rise in core inflation in 40 years.

And we have also seen the most unfilled jobs in Americans history. The American people are already paying more at the grocery store, paying more at the gas station; now the American people are bracing for the fact that they are going to pay a lot more on tax day as well.

Yet just as bad as the Democrats' tax increases, on top of that, we see reckless spending. Democrats tell us the bill costs $3.5 trillion. This is nearly the cost of what America spent in World War II. Yet the bill is actually much more expensive than $3.5 trillion, because Democrats continue to use accounting gimmicks to hide the real cost of the legislation.

Last week, a nonpartisan group released a study showing the real cost is likely $5.5 trillion. This is on top of the $6 trillion we have already spent on coronavirus relief. Five and a half trillion dollars is larger than the entire economy of Japan, which is the third largest economy in the world.

This is clearly a recipe for inflation. So now Democrats are waving around a report from a single discredited economist who says: Oh, don't worry about inflation.

Well, the people in my home State of Wyoming are worried about inflation because they are living it.

Now, this same economist has been wrong over and over and over again in his career. He predicted a recession under President Trump. Instead, we saw the best economy of our lifetime. He wasn't even close. His work was an influence on President Obama's stimulus plan, which gave us the slowest recovery in 70 years.

So hard to know why the Democrats would want to even turn to this person other than he is saying what they want him to say.

Who are you going to believe? Him or your own two eyes?

And the people of Wyoming believe their own two eyes when they go and fill up with gas or they go to the grocery store or other stores and see their paycheck being eaten away.

Now, Democrats now tell us they can spend their way out of inflation. Spend their way out of inflation?

This isn't just wishful thinking. This is radical. It is extreme. It is dangerous. It is scary. Our economy doesn't need a dime of stimulus. We don't even need stimulus. We didn't need it 4 months ago, when Democrats borrowed and spent an additional $2 trillion.

Prices are going up because Democrats spent too much already. The money supply hasn't gone up this fast since World War II.

One Democrat Senator, this weekend, said inflation is happening because of money we have already spent.

Well, if this is true, then why would we want to add fuel to the fire and spend more? Why would we want to do that?

Democrats are printing more money without creating more goods and services. So if you print more money without creating more goods and services, this is almost a textbook definition of inflation.

The two bills coming to the floor now would bring Democrats' total for the year to $8 trillion in additional government spending.

According to an estimate from the Manhattan Institute, this is enough to give every American household $60,000; or it is enough to cut income taxes by one-third.

Instead, Democrats are preparing more payoffs for their friends and donors. This bill is a full giveaway to union bosses, trial lawyers, leftwing professors. It includes taxpayer funding for full-time professional climate activists. It includes corporate welfare for connected companies.

This tax-and-spending spree is utterly reckless. Not one Republican will vote for this bill. This means all it takes is one Democrat in the Senate or a handful in the House to stop this freight train to socialism. All it takes is one Democrat concerned about our future, willing to say: We shouldn't weigh down our children with debt or our economy with massive tax increases.

President Biden and the Democrat party are in charge of this runaway train. Each and every Democrat is going to be held responsible for the consequences. This includes more inflation, more worker shortages, more debt, and more dependency.

Look, Democrats did enough damage with their last spending spree. This new spending spree is much worse.

Unlike their last spending spree, this bill includes massive tax increases. It is one more reason why the American people are already speaking out against this reckless tax-and-spending spree.

People across the country and certainly home in Wyoming are fed up, and the poll numbers are showing it. Seventy-four percent of Americans—we are talking Republicans, Democrats, Independents—74 percent of Americans are concerned this spending spree will accelerate inflation; 78 percent are rightly concerned about their own wages going up at a time when—with their own taxes going up at a time when their wages have been getting eaten into by inflation.

The people are going to remember how you vote on this bill. They are going to remember it. They remember it every time they go to the gas station, every time they go to the grocery store, and they are clearly going to remember it when they go to vote.

So election day will come, people will make their votes as citizens, and they will realize what the Democrats have done with this reckless tax-and-spending spree and how it has impacted them as they are paying more in taxes, having a greater national debt, and inflation eating away at their paycheck.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

(The remarks of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO pertaining to the introduction of S. 2513 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I yield the floor.

VOTE ON PROUTY NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that all remaining time be yielded back on the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Prouty nomination?

Mr. PETERS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 284 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Sullivan
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Thune
Cotton	Lankford	Tillis
Cramer	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Wicker
Daines	McConnell	Young
Ernst	Moran	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT—Motion to Proceed

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the cloture vote failed on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3684.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the cloture failed on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3684.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider.

The motion was agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 100, H.R. 3684, a bill to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Alex Padilla, Jeff Merkley, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jon Tester, Christopher A. Coons, Benjamin L. Cardin , Jack Reed, Patrick J. Leahy, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, John Hickenlooper, Angus S. King, Jr., Tammy Duckworth, Patty Murray, Joe Manchin III, Mark Kelly, Kyrsten Sinema.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3684, a bill to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close, upon reconsideration?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 67, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 285 Leg.]

YEAS—67

Baldwin	Grassley	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Risch
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Romney
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Brown	Hoeven	Sanders
Burr	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Cassidy	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Tillis
Coons	McConnell	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Cramer	Merkley	Warnock
Crapo	Murkowski	Warren
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Ossoff	Young
Gillibrand	Padilla	
Graham	Peters	

NAYS—32

Barrasso	Hawley	Rubio
Blackburn	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Boozman	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Braun	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Toomey
Ernst	Marshall	Tuberville
Fischer	Moran	Wicker
Hagerty	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). On this vote, the yeas are 67, the nays are 32.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion, upon reconsideration, is agreed to.

MOTION TO PROCEED

The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to H.R. 3684, a bill to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I want to commend the group of Senators who worked with President Biden to reach an agreement on a bipartisan infrastructure bill. The Senate has just come together and, in a strong bipartisan fashion, voted to begin the legislative process here on the Senate floor.

For the past few months, I have laid out a two-track strategy on infrastructure: a bipartisan bill, focused on traditional, brick-and-mortar infrastructure projects, and a budget reconciliation bill, where Democrats plan to make historic investments in American jobs, American families, and efforts to fight climate change.

In order to start work on a reconciliation bill, the Senate must pass a budget resolution first. As I have said repeatedly, our goal was to pass both bills in this session—hopefully, in July.

My goal remains to pass both the bipartisan infrastructure bill and a budget resolution during this work period—both.

It might take some long nights. It might eat into our weekends. But we are going to get the job done, and we are on track.

Again, the vote tonight means we are on track to reach our two-track goal before the Senate adjourns for the August recess.

TRIBUTE TO ROCKY AND LISA EADES

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today in celebration of Rocky and Lisa Eades, the 2021 honorees of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Central Wyoming.

Since 1978, the Boys and Girls Clubs of Central Wyoming has made a positive difference in the lives of children. Their mission is to inspire all youth, especially those who need them the most. They strive to help young people reach their full potential as productive, responsible, and caring citizens. The programs, leagues, and activities serve the children in our community by cultivating academic success, healthy lifestyles, and good character and citizenship.

On September 8, 2021, the Boys and Girls Clubs of Central Wyoming will host their 23rd annual awards and recognition breakfast. At this breakfast,

the organization honors members of the community who have made a significant difference in the lives of others. It is an inspiring celebration.

This year's honorees are Rocky and Lisa Eades. They are an ideal choice because of their tremendous role in helping families. Their story of generosity and compassion is inspiring.

Rocky and Lisa cofounded the Jason's Friends Foundation, a nonprofit organization based in Casper, WY. Jason's Friends provides financial and moral support to families with children fighting cancer. The couple took on this charge after experiencing firsthand the hardships associated with childhood cancer. Their 8-year-old son Jason was diagnosed with a brain stem tumor in January 1995.

Rocky and Lisa dedicated their all to Jason's recovery. They upended their lives, traveling to Denver and New York for care and treatment. Jason's brave fight ended in November 1995. To honor Jason's life and help Wyoming families in similar situations, they founded Jason's Friends Foundation in 1996.

Jason's Friends has crafted an inspiring legacy, providing over $5.8 million in financial assistance to families dealing with the added stress and financial burden of a child with cancer. Currently, 145 families are enrolled in the program. The foundation helps cover nonmedical expenses such as travel and household bills. Their work allows families to fully commit to their fight against cancer.

The Bowl for Jason's Friends fundraiser, in its 23rd year, is a highly anticipated event, drawing in the entire community. The foundation also hosts Camp Courage, a no-cost summer camp for childhood cancer patients and their families.

Family is the highest priority for the Eades. In addition to Jason and the countless families they have helped throughout Wyoming, they have two grown daughters, Brooke and Skylar. Lisa serves as the volunteer president/CEO of Jason's Friends, cochairs the Wyoming Cancer Coalition, serves on the Wyoming Department of Health's Institutional Review Board, and was appointed by then Governor Mead to the Wyoming Palliative Care Advisory Council. Rocky is the president of Eades Construction in Casper and has built hundreds of custom homes in Natrona County.

Rocky and Lisa live a life of heart and perseverance. They are the first to offer a helping hand to those experiencing tremendous challenges. The Code of the West charges us to live each day with courage. Not only do Rocky and Lisa embody this principle, they give everyone around them the courage needed to do the same. Casper and Wyoming are fortunate to have them.

It is with great honor that I recognize these outstanding members of our Wyoming community. My wife Bobbi joins me in extending our congratulations to Rocky and Lisa Eades upon their selection for this special award.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL SPRAYBERRY

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the distinguished service of Michael ''Mike'' Sprayberry who will be retiring as director of North Carolina Emergency Management on August 1, 2021. Every citizen of North Carolina is indebted to Mike for his tireless efforts over the last 16 years to respond and rebuild following the countless disasters big and small that the State has faced.

Since his appointment as deputy director for North Carolina Emergency Management in 2005 and subsequent elevation to director in 2013, his department has been called upon to respond to 32 Federal emergency and disaster declarations, ranging from hurricanes and tornadoes to fuel shortages and a global pandemic. Throughout his time, he has served under four Governors and provided steady leadership to ensure that the State of North Carolina is prepared to respond to any crisis at all times.

While being charged with running emergency management operations for a large State is never easy, the last 5 years would have been an insurmountable challenge to almost anyone except to Mike Sprayberry. In 2016, Hurricane Matthew slowly crawled up the southeastern coast bringing record setting rain across nearly half of the State. While many had termed Hurricane Matthew a once in a generation event, less than 2 years later Hurricane Florence stalled along the coast once again bringing historical rains. In some areas of southeastern North Carolina over 30 inches of rain fell, cutting off Wilmington, NC, and other communities from the outside world for days. Through it all, Mike oversaw the rescue and sheltering of thousands of displaced North Carolinians while also ensuring that information continued to flow to Senator TILLIS, myself, and other Federal agencies to allow for better federal coordination.

While communities across the State are thankful for North Carolina Emergency Management's quick response at the height of the storms to rescue hundreds trapped in their homes due to flood waters, Mike Sprayberry's lasting legacy will be his dogged effort to rebuild North Carolina better and more resilient than before. Understanding that billions of Federal aid would be coming to support recovery, Mike advocated for the creation of the North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency, including the establishment of the State's chief resilience officer, one of the first such positions in the country. He is a fierce proponent of the development of affordable housing and challenges his team daily to think about the long-term impacts they can make in storm preparation, storm recovery, and everything in between.

Mike Sprayberry has lived a life of service first as a U.S. marine, then 25 years in the North Carolina National Guard as a field artillery and infantry officer, and finally serving as director of North Carolina Emergency Management. While he will be missed, his reputation and the culture of preparedness he has built in the organization and across the State will live on.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DARRELL HUETH

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing Darrell Hueth of Valley County as Montanan of the Month for his devotion to the Glasgow community and passion for Montana agriculture and education.

Darrell has been a staple in Glasgow since his high school football and basketball days. He went on to become a star athlete for the Montana State University Bobcats from 1956–1959—''Go Cats!'' During his time at MSU, Darrell studied agriculture economics.

Darrell brought his athletic experience and agriculture knowledge back to Glasgow a a teacher and coach. Under his leadership, the Scotties' football team went undefeated for 2 years and won three State championships. Darrell also led the Scotties' wrestling team to three state championships. When he wasn't on the field or in the gym, Darrell taught consumer economic accounting and bookkeeping, a course that is crucial for the next generation of Montana ag leaders.

Teachers serve an important role as they shape the minds of young Montanans and have the opportunity to influence the next generation and help prepare them for future careers. Montana has a rich legacy of agriculture, and it is our No. 1 economic driver. There is no doubt that Darrell's passion for teaching about agriculture helped encourage young Montanans to pursue careers in this important field.

His educational impact extends beyond the great State of Montana. As professor emeritus at the University of Maryland's Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Darrell has had many academic articles, working papers and books published throughout his professional career.

It is my honor to recognize Darrell for dedicating his life to education and making a positive impact on young Montanans through athletics and agricultural studies. Keep up the great work, Darrell.•

TRIBUTE TO NOELLE LAMBERT

• Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I am proud to recognize Noelle Lambert of Manchester as July's Granite Stater of the Month. Noelle is a Paralympic athlete who founded the Born to Run Foundation, which helps young people who have lost a limb achieve their

dreams by providing them with specialized prosthetics.

A lifelong athlete, Noelle was recruited to play Division 1 lacrosse at UMass Lowell. In her freshman year, Noelle was in a moped accident that severed her left leg.

Noelle did not let this devastating accident stop her from finishing out her college lacrosse career. With the help of nonprofit organizations, Noelle received a specialized prosthetic for running that allowed her to continue competing. A specialized prosthetic like the one Noelle needs can cost up to $50,000 and is rarely covered by insurance, so the help Noelle received from these charities was essential in her return to competition.

Inspired by the nonprofits who helped her compete at an elite collegiate level and determined that others in need of prosthetics receive the help that they need, Noelle started her own nonprofit to help other children and young adult amputees.

Already, the Born to Run Foundation has donated specialized prosthetics to 14 individuals, including one as young as 4 years old. With the assistance of prosthetics provided by Born to Run, individuals have been able to run, weightlift, or simply take a walk on the beach again.

If her work leading Born to Run wasn't enough, Noelle is also a world-class athlete and national record holder who qualified for the U.S. Paralympic Team and is competing at the Tokyo Paralympics in the 100-meter dash in the T63 division.

Noelle's grit, perseverance, and compassion for others represent the best of the Granite State. Her ability to turn a traumatic experience into an opportunity to help others is an inspiration to us all, and I am honored to recognize her.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 10:32 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 957. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs have physical locations for the disposal of controlled substances medications.

S. 1910. An act to authorize major medical facility projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2021.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

At 11:58 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to section 3(b) of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 15202), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Minority Leader appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the Medal of Valor Review Board: Mr. Anthony Galagaza of Bakersfield, California.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 3(b) of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 15202), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Speaker appoints the following individuals on the part of the House of Representatives to the Medal of Valor Review Board for a term of 4 years: Mr. Shon Buford of San Francisco, California and Mr. Brandon Clabes of Choctaw, Oklahoma.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today July 28, 2021, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 957. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs have physical locations for the disposal of controlled substances medications.

S. 1910. An act to authorize major medical facility projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2021.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–1518. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Management Division, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Streamlining Electric Program Procedures'' (RIN0572–AC53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1519. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic Acid (1-ACC); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 10021–90–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 21, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1520. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fluxapyroxad; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. –8663–01–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 21, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture , Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1521. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Alkoxylated C8-C18 Saturated and Unsaturated Alcohol and Adipic Acid (AASUAA); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. –8581–01–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 21, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1522. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Implementing Interagency Working Group (IWG) Recommendations on Improving the Consultation Process Required Under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for Pesticide Registration and Registration Review''; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1523. A communication from the Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to violations of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–1524. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Screening the Ready Reserve'' (RIN0790–AL00) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1525. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''TRICARE: Referring of Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy by Doctors of Podiatric Medicine Acting Within the Scope of their License'' (RIN0720–AB71) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1526. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''TRICARE Coverage of National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease Coronavirus Disease 2019 Clinical Trials'' (RIN0720–AB83) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1527. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Administration and Support of Basic Research by the Department of Defense'' (RIN0790–AK51) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1528. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Covered Defense Telecommunications Equipment or Services (DFARS Case 2018–D022)'' (RIN0750–AJ84) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1529. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Property Loss Reporting in the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (DFARS Case 2020–D005)'' (RIN0750–

AK92) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1530. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Clause 'Tariff Information' (DFARS Case 2018–D044)'' (RIN0750–AK07) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1531. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation'' (RIN0790–AL16) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1532. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''TRICARE: Extended Care Health Option (ECHO) Respite Care'' (RIN0720–AB69) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1533. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medical Malpractice Claims by Members of the Uniformed Services'' (RIN0790–AL22) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1534. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medical Malpractice by Members of the Uniformed Services; Correction'' (RIN0790–AL22) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1535. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Data Collection and Inventory for Services Contracts (DFARS Case 2018–D063)'' (RIN0750–AK30) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1536. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Eleven-Year Update, Longitudinal Study on Traumatic Brain Injury Incurred by Members of the Armed Forces in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1537. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals relative to the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022''; to the Committee on Armed Services

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SCHATZ, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1471. A bill to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–33).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and with a preamble:

S. Res. 310. A resolution expressing solidarity with Cuban citizens demonstrating peacefully for fundamental freedoms, condemning the Cuban regime's acts of repression, and calling for the immediate release of arbitrarily detained Cuban citizens.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 812. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, for the Committee on Foreign Relations I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Jeanne Frances Bailey and ending with Bruce J. Zanin, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 13, 2021.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Russell Anthony Duncan and ending with Mark Clayton Prescott, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 27, 2021.

Foreign Service nomination of Marc Clayton Gilkey.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Gabriel J. Allison and ending with Amanda M. Zeidan, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2021.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Wade C. Martin and ending with Fernando Ospina, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2021.

By Mr. WARNER for the Select Committee on Intelligence.

*Thomas Andrew Monheim, of Virginia, to be Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

*Stacey A. Dixon, of the District of Columbia, to be Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 2493. A bill to extend the deadline for eligible health care providers to use certain funds received from the COVID–19 Provider Relief Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

S. 2494. A bill to counter malign influence, require transparency, and promote accountability within the United Nations system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2495. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to maintain a list of the country of origin of all drugs marketed in the United States, to ban the use of Federal funds for the purchase of drugs manufactured in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 2496. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration to implement certain recommendations of the National Transportation Safety Board relating to pedestrian safety, bicyclist safety, and speeding-related crashes involving passenger vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 2497. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to prohibit nonconsensual release of a nondebtor entity's liability to an entity other than the debtor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2498. A bill to protect minors from premature waiver of their constitutional rights during a custodial interrogation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 2499. A bill to establish data privacy and data security protections for consumers in the United States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 2500. A bill to require providers of interactive computer services to publicly disclose information relating to requests or recommendations made by government entities to moderate content, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2501. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an offshore wind career training grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2502. A bill to provide first-time, low-level, nonviolent simple possession offenders an opportunity to expunge that conviction after successful completion of court-imposed probation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2503. A bill to provide definitions of terms and services related to community-based gang intervention to ensure that funding for such intervention is utilized in a cost-effective manner and that community-based agencies are held accountable for providing holistic, integrated intervention services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 2504. A bill to promote the provision of exercise or fitness equipment, and exercise or fitness classes and instruction, that are accessible to individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FISCHER:

S. 2505. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6223 Maple Street in Omaha, Nebraska, as the ''Petty Officer 1st Class Charles Jackson French Post Office''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 2506. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, and the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to take actions to mitigate tree spiking devices on certain Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2507. A bill to establish a grant to provide mental health services and behavioral health services to at-risk youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2508. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to extend the consumer credit protections provided to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents under title 10, United States Code, to all consumers; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2509. A bill to authorize the New Partnerships Initiative to expand and diversify the partner base of the United States Agency for International Development and to provide more entry points for organizations to work with USAID; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2510. A bill to reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 2511. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an investment credit for the conversion of office buildings into other uses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 2512. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 2513. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the application and review process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for clothing allowance claims submitted by veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. 2514. A bill to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the ''Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 2515. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to treat attendance at an institution of higher education the same as work for the purpose of determining eligibility to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. LANKFORD, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 2516. A bill to prohibit the United States International Development Finance Corporation from imposing restrictions on the source of energy used by power-generation projects intended to provide affordable electricity in IDA-eligible countries or IDA-blend countries and to require the Corporation to promote a technology- and fuel-neutral, all-of-the-above energy development strategy for such countries; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 2517. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 2518. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to disclose testing and results of testing for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances and to provide additional requirements for testing for such substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 2519. A bill to repeal the multi-State plan program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 2520. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. 2521. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish an SBIC Working Group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 2522. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain tribal benefits and Alaska Permanent Fund dividends as earned income for purposes of the kiddie tax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 2523. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules for tribal economic development bonds; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 2524. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to exclude certain payments to aged, blind, or disabled Alaska Natives or descendants of Alaska Natives from being used to determine eligibility or certain programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 2525. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require research and development to identify and evaluate the extent to which critical domain risks within the United States supply chain pose a substantial threat to homeland security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 2526. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into agreements for the planning, design, and construction of facilities to be operated as shared medical facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 2527. A bill to require officers and employees of the legislative and executive branches to make certain disclosures related to communications with information content providers and interactive computer services regarding restricting speech; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. Res. 325. A resolution recognizing the seriousness of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and expressing support for the designation of September 2021 as ''PCOS Awareness Month''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. KAINE):

S. Res. 326. A resolution commemorating the 200th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Peru; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. Res. 327. A resolution amending the Standing Rules of the Senate to require inflationary impact statements in committee reports; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 97

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 97, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of dental services under the Medicare program.

S. 346

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 346, a bill to end preventable maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity in the United States and close disparities in maternal health outcomes, and for other purposes.

S. 377

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 377, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 388

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 388, a bill to suspend certain United States assistance for the Government of Honduras until corruption, impunity, and human rights violations are no longer systemic, and the perpetrators of these crimes are being brought to justice.

S. 445

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 445, a bill to amend section 303(g) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(g)) to eliminate the separate registration requirement for dispensing narcotic drugs in schedule III, IV, or V, such as buprenorphine, for maintenance or detoxification treatment, and for other purposes.

S. 812

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 812, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

S. 924

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 924, a bill to establish a demonstration program to provide payments on eligible loans for individuals who are eligible for the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program.

S. 1031

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1031, a bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on disparities associated with race and ethnicity with respect to certain benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1068

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1068, a bill to direct the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue an occupational safety and health standard to protect workers from heat-related injuries and illnesses.

S. 1089

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1089, a bill to direct the Government Accountability Office to evaluate appropriate coverage of assistive technologies provided to patients who experience amputation or live with limb difference.

S. 1175

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1175, a bill to categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

S. 1198

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1198, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and expand the Solid Start program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1302

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1302, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 1404

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1404, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company in recognition of their unique and distinguished service as a ''Ghost Army'' that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II.

S. 1428

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1428, a bill to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products.

S. 1435

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1435, a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit product hopping, and for other purposes.

S. 1574

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1574, a bill to codify a statutory definition for long-term care pharmacies.

S. 1813

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1813, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes.

S. 1872

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 1872, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

S. 1912

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN was added as a cosponsor of S. 1912, a bill to clarify the rights of certain persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

S. 1976

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1976, a bill to establish a program to oversee the global COVID–19 response and prepare for future pandemics, and for other purposes.

S. 2048

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2048, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare.

S. 2081

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 2081, a bill to improve the structure of the Federal Pell Grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 2085

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2085, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas and criteria air pollutant emission fees, provide rebates to low- and middle-income Americans, invest in fossil fuel communities and workers, invest in environmental justice communities, and for other purposes.

S. 2229

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2229, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a highway formula modernization study, and for other purposes.

S. 2315

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2315, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a program to provide health care coverage to low-income adults in States that have not expanded Medicaid.

S. 2405

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2405, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to States to improve outreach to veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 2447

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2447, a bill to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to provide additional funding for E-rate support for emergency educational connections and devices, and for other purposes.

S. 2449

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2449, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to enhance penalties for theft of a firearm from a Federal firearms licensee.

S. 2467

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2467, a bill to provide for a Public Health Emergency Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 2489

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2489, a bill to require the maintenance of the country of origin markings for imported goods produced in the West Bank or Gaza, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 310

At the request of Mr. ROMNEY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 310, a resolution expressing solidarity with Cuban citizens demonstrating peacefully for fundamental freedoms, condemning the Cuban regime's acts of repression, and calling for the immediate release of arbitrarily detained Cuban citizens.

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 310, supra.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2508. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to extend the consumer credit protections provided to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents under title 10, United States Code, to all consumers; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing the Veterans and Consumers Fair Credit Act (VCFCA) along with Senator MERKLEY, Senate Banking Committee Chairman BROWN, and many of my colleagues. This important legislation would extend the bipartisan Military Lending Act's (MLA) protections for active-duty servicemembers and their families to all Americans by imposing a nationwide 36 percent cap on the annual percentage rate (APR) for most extensions of consumer credit.

The MLA was enacted on a bipartisan basis in 2006 to rein in payday and other unscrupulous lenders that targeted American troops with abusive and predatory loans. Unfortunately, the MLA does not protect veterans or Gold Star families from these exploitative practices. Our servicemembers and their families should not lose important consumer protections simply because they retire, separate from honorable service, or lose their loved ones. As such, our legislation would extend the MLA' s protections to veterans and Gold Star families as well as ensure that all Americans are shielded from predatory loans.

Hundreds of millions of American consumers could benefit from a 36 percent APR cap. In states that do not have such a cap, predatory lenders are permitted to offer loans with triple-digit APRs that trap individuals in cycles of debt. For instance, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 80 percent of payday loans are rolled over or renewed within two weeks. This practice can cause borrowers to pay more in fees than the amount of money they originally borrowed, which is a sign of predatory lending and poor underwriting.

According to a coalition of community organizations, payday lenders are known to target the most vulnerable, including seniors, veterans, and low-income borrowers. Many in these communities were already struggling to make ends meet before the pandemic, and continuing to pay exorbitant APRs may cause them to fall deeper into economic insecurity. This is why it's important to extend strong protections against unscrupulous lenders to all Americans.

The MLA's successful track record demonstrates that providing for reasonable, responsible limits on interest rates does not cut off consumers' access to credit. According to a May 2021 report from the Department of Defense, ''credit cards, auto loans, and personal loans are widely available at risk-based rates under the 36 percent [military] APR'' and ''[s]ervice members continue to have ample access to necessary credit.''

Moreover, this legislation would follow the trend in many states towards greater protections against predatory loans. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia have enacted APR caps of 36% or lower for payday loans or banned them altogether. Lenders in these states have incentives to offer more affordable loans that borrowers have an ability to repay. The same incentives should apply across the nation.

I thank the bill's supporters, including the Consumer Federation of America, the National Consumer Law Center (on behalf of its low income clients), the Center for Responsible Lending, Americans for Financial Reform, Veterans Education Success, the Military Officers Association of America, and the National Military Family Association.

I urge our colleagues to join us in supporting this important legislation.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2509. A bill to authorize the New Partnerships Initiative to expand and diversify the partner base of the United States Agency for International Development and to provide more entry points for organizations to work with USAID; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President. The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) New Partnerships Initiative (NPI) was formed to help small and local nonprofit organizations partner with the agency on humanitarian work, and was inspired in part by requests from Congress for USAID to cooperate more closely with these organizations. The program was founded on the principle that greater diversity and competition among the USAID partner base would lead to better and more effective development

work. Since its creation, NPI has helped USAID expand its collaboration with local nonprofits to undertake critical work overseas, but this vital program needs a clearly defined foundation in statute and long-term authorization of funding to sustain its progress well beyond 2021.

Today, I am pleased to introduce the New Partnerships Initiative Authorization Act with Senator RUBIO. This legislation would cement USAID's commitment to diversifying its nonprofit partner base by authorizing the program and necessary funding through Fiscal Year 2026. Additionally, the New Partnerships Initiative Authorization Act would improve outcomes at the NPI program by outlining in statute core elements of the program, and requiring the USAID Administrator to adhere to certain criteria regarding program management and nonprofit recruitment.

This bipartisan legislation is an opportunity to ensure that the New Partnerships Initiative continues to be an effective tool for diversifying USAID's partner base through the inclusion of locally based and underutilized partners. I look forward to working with USAID leadership and my colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee to swiftly consider and implement the New Partnerships Initiative Authorization Act.

Thank you, Mr. President.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 2513. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the application and review process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for clothing allowance claims submitted by veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I rise today to tell you about Brian Neuman, an Iraq combat veteran who was wounded while serving our Nation overseas in 2004.

Brian has spent years working with the Wounded Warrior Project to help other veterans get the benefits that they need.

Years after returning home, Brian applied for an annual clothing allowance of $841. This allowance should be available to veterans like Brian when a medication or a medical device causes irregular wear or damage to their clothing.

As many vets with service injuries will tell you, their clothes wear down much faster than other people's, and the prosthetics can rip or tear clothes as well. Some veterans need tailoring to make clothing fit more comfortably around their injuries. Others have to treat skin conditions with creams that damage their clothes.

These veterans get compensation for the expenses associated with their injuries—and rightly so. Our veterans have given this country so much, and Congress has a responsibility to hold up its end of the bargain, to care for them when they are injured during their service to our Nation.

But right now, this benefit isn't accessible for many veterans, and that is wrong, and we need to change it.

In the case of the clothing allowance benefits, as Brian discovered, the VA currently requires veterans to be evaluated for this benefit in person, every year. One year, Brian physically went to a VA clinic to submit the clothing allowance application, and his request was denied because the VA had no record that he received a prosthetic at that specific clinic. At that point, like many vets, Brian gave up on the process in frustration.

That is just unacceptable. These are brave men and women who are living with severe burns or who wear prosthetic devices as a result of their service. In many cases, the VA already knows these veterans have a medical condition that isn't going to change year from year.

And that didn't make any sense to Brian, so he did something about it. He reached out to see if Congress could solve the problem. He did. He did it, he says, less for himself, but more for the many veterans in rural States, like mine in Nevada, who live hours away from the nearest VA. Brian knows that many of them are so worn out by the process of applying for what is owed them that they just give up.

These men and women are tired of jumping through hoops to access their earned benefits. So why are we forcing them to navigate this complicated bureaucracy? There are certainly places to cut costs, but this isn't one of them.

The Senate can fix this problem easily, and I have introduced a bipartisan bill to do just that. I am glad to be working across the aisle with my colleague Senator BOOZMAN to support injured and disabled veterans. Our bill makes it easier for them to get clothing that works for their specific needs. My legislation requires the VA to automatically renew this clothing allowance. Veterans can get it until they say they don't need it anymore or until the VA's records indicate that they don't require it. This will make sure they aren't forced to drive long distances to access a VA benefit they are owed.

I am looking forward to moving this legislation through Congress so we can make life a little easier for the 40,000 wounded warriors who currently receive this benefit and for the thousands more who qualify. There shouldn't be any redtape stopping veterans from getting their benefits, so let's pass this bill and fix this problem.

I am going to continue to work in every way I can to make sure that veterans in Nevada and across the country get the Federal resources they need.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 325—RECOGNIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2021 AS ''PCOS AWARENESS MONTH''

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 325

Whereas polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this preamble as ''PCOS'') is a common health problem among women and girls involving a hormonal imbalance;

Whereas there is no universal definition of PCOS, but researchers estimate that between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 women in the United States are affected by the condition;

Whereas, according to a 2004 study, the annual burden of PCOS in the United States is an estimated $4,360,000,000, and this figure pertains to only the reproductive years of women and does not consider the cost of other comorbidities, including obstetrical complications, or the cost of metabolic morbidities in post-menopause or adolescence;

Whereas PCOS can affect girls at the onset of puberty and throughout the remainder of their lives;

Whereas the symptoms of PCOS include infertility, irregular or absent menstrual periods, acne, weight gain, thinning of scalp hair, excessive facial and body hair growth, numerous small ovarian cysts, pelvic pain, and mental health problems;

Whereas women with PCOS have higher rates of mental health disorders, including depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders, and are at greater risk for suicide;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS often are not diagnosed, and many have metabolic dysfunction and insulin resistance, which can lead to type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obstructive sleep apnea, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and endometrial cancer at a young adult age;

Whereas PCOS is the most common cause of female infertility;

Whereas PCOS in pregnancy is associated with increased risk of gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preterm delivery, cesarean delivery, miscarriage, and fetal and infant death;

Whereas women with PCOS are at increased risk of developing high blood pressure, high cholesterol, stroke, and heart disease (the leading cause of death among women);

Whereas women with PCOS have a more than 50 percent chance of developing type 2 diabetes or prediabetes before the age of 40;

Whereas women with PCOS may be at a higher risk for breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and their risk for developing endometrial cancer is 3 times higher than women who do not have PCOS;

Whereas research has found genetic evidence of a link between depression and PCOS;

Whereas research has indicated PCOS shares a genetic architecture with metabolic

traits, as evidenced by genetic correlations between PCOS and obesity, fasting insulin, type 2 diabetes, lipid levels, and coronary artery disease;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS are at markedly increased risk for type 2 diabetes, fatty liver disease, and heart disease;

Whereas PCOS negatively alters metabolic function independent of, but exacerbated by, an increased body mass index (BMI);

Whereas an estimated 50 percent of women with PCOS are undiagnosed, and many remain undiagnosed until they experience fertility difficulties or develop type 2 diabetes or other cardiometabolic disorders;

Whereas the cause of PCOS is unknown, but researchers have found strong links to a genetic predisposition and significant insulin resistance, which affects up to 70 percent of women with PCOS; and

Whereas there is no known cure for PCOS: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this resolution as ''PCOS'') as a serious disorder that impacts many aspects of health, including cardiometabolic, reproductive, and mental health, and quality of life;

(2) expresses support for the designation of September 2021 as ''PCOS Awareness Month'';

(3) supports the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month, which are—

(A) to increase awareness of, and education about, PCOS and its connection to comorbidities, such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and mental health disorders, among the general public, women, girls, and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis and treatment of PCOS;

(C) to disseminate information on diagnosis, treatment, and management of PCOS, including prevention of comorbidities such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and eating disorders; and

(D) to improve quality of life and outcomes for women and girls with PCOS;

(4) recognizes the need for further research, improved treatment and care options, and a cure for PCOS;

(5) acknowledges the struggles affecting all women and girls afflicted with PCOS in the United States;

(6) urges medical researchers and health care professionals to advance their understanding of PCOS to improve research, diagnosis, and treatment of PCOS for women and girls; and

(7) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 326—COMMEMORATING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 326

Whereas July 2021 marks two centuries of Peru's independence from Spain, an occasion also referred to as ''Las Fiestas Patrias'';

Whereas Peru's proclamation of independence in July 1821 marked a historical turning point at a time when countries in the hemisphere were collectively on a quest for independence and freedom;

Whereas Peru's Act of Independence was written by Manuel Pérez de Tudela—a prominent Peruvian attorney and patriot—and took place in Lima on July 15, 1821;

Whereas, on July 28, 1821, José Francisco de San Martín—an Argentine General who helped propel independence movements in the region and who played a pivotal role in Peru's independence—proclaimed at the Plaza de Armas, ''Since this moment, Peru is free and independent by the general will of the people and by justice of their cause that God defends. Long live the Homeland! Long live freedom! Long live independence!'';

Whereas the road to Peru's independence consisted of a long and arduous process, initiated decades prior through the various uprisings of mestizo and indigenous populations who protested their oppression and sought to improve their rights and livelihoods;

Whereas Peru's proclamation of independence marked the beginning of the people of Peru's quest to establish a government committed to advancing the democratic rights and prosperity of its citizens;

Whereas the United States established diplomatic relations with Peru in 1827 and today both countries enjoy a strategic partnership based on shared democratic values and interests of democratic governance, the rule of law, security, economic prosperity, and human rights;

Whereas the bonds of association and friendship between the peoples of the two countries have been strengthened by the large number of Peruvians who have migrated to the United States where they make significant contributions to both the United States and Peru; and

Whereas Peruvians and Peruvian-Americans residing in the United States have enriched and added to the United States way of life in the social, economic, and political arenas, and Peru's rich identity and heritage have become an integral part of the cultural tapestry of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 200th anniversary of the independence of Peru;

(2) recognizes the historical significance of Peru's independence in the Western Hemisphere and reaffirms its commitment to supporting the people of Peru in their quest for further development, stability, and prosperity;

(3) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Peru are committed; and

(4) celebrates the contributions that Peruvians and Peruvian Americans have made in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 327—AMENDING THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO REQUIRE INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENTS IN COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 327

Resolved, That paragraph 11 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (c) as subparagraph (d);

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (b) the following:

''(c) Each committee report shall also contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether, and the extent to which, the increased budget authority, outlays, or revenue produced by the enactment of the bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy. The statement shall also include whether, and the extent to which, the inflationary impact would affect the purchasing power of low and middle income families.''; and

(3) in subparagraph (d), as so redesignated, by striking ''subparagraphs (a) and (b)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c)''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I have 12 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021 at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 11:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, August 4, 2021, at 2 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Kimi Chernoby and Daniel Elchert, fellows who are assigned to my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of this year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Andrew Zacher and Hannah Oakley, fellows who are assigned to my office, be granted floor privileges through September 1, 2022.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following interns in my office be granted floor privileges today, July 28, 2021: Bryce Billiot and Will Sirmon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JULY 29, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10:30 a.m., Thursday, July 29; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3684, with all time during adjournment of the Senate counting postcloture on the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:16 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, July 29, 2021, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ADRIENNE WOJCIECHOWSKI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, VICE KENNETH STEVEN BARBIC.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MARK GITENSTEIN, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

LAURA S. H. HOLGATE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE VIENNA OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

LAURA S. H. HOLGATE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PATRICIA MAHONEY, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

JULISSA REYNOSO PANTALEON, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PRINCIPALITY OF ANDORRA.

PETER HENDRICK VROOMAN, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LISA M. GOMEZ, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE PRESTON RUTLEDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

ERIK ADRIAN HOOKS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE PETER GAYNOR, RESIGNED.

WILLIAM J. VALDEZ, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE CLAIRE M. GRADY.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 28, 2021:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

GWYNNE A. WILCOX, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 27, 2023.

DAVID M. PROUTY, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 27, 2026.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REMEMBERING MR. CALVIN LAMAR McDONALD, JR.

HON. MICHAEL GUEST

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, Calvin Lamar McDonald, Jr. was a distinguished Navy veteran who was loved by everyone who had the pleasure of meeting him. Born in Meridian, MS, he graduated from Meridian High School during World War II, which motivated him to enlist in the United States Navy. He loved his country and was honorably discharged from the Navy twice. After his time in the Navy was completed, he graduated with an engineering degree from Mississippi State University.

During his second enlistment into the Navy, Lamar was placed in Gulfport, MS. He hitchhiked home nearly every weekend to see his future wife, Betty Jean Speed. They married, moved home to Meridian, and raised three children together.

It has been said that Lamar McDonald was the most popular man in the City of Meridian. Going out to eat or to the grocery store was no small task because he had friends to talk to everywhere he went. As much as the town loved him, he loved it right back. When the Civil Rights movement was underway, Lamar was on the City Council and received threats regularly. Despite this, he continued to act in the best interest of all citizens. In the 1990s, when Congress considered closing the Naval Air Station in Meridian, Lamar stood up once more and defended the community that he loved. He truly believed that every single person was made in the image of God, and he treated people as such.

For all the great stories of how Lamar cherished his community, there are many more to share about how he loved his family. He was a great man, husband, father, grandfather, and friend who left a lasting impact on countless lives, not just in Mississippi, but everywhere he went. Lamar will be greatly missed by his family, friends, and community, but the positive impact he made on Meridian, our state, and Nation will not soon be forgotten.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CAROL MILLS

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Carol Mills. Carol passed away on July 20, 2021 after battle Lou Gehrig's Disease (ALS). Carol was a mother, daughter, and dear friend.

Carol was the daughter of hard-working parents and was the first in her family to graduate from college. She graduated from the University of California, Riverside and earned a Juris Doctorate from the University of Pacific, McGeorge School of Law.

In 1996, Carol was employed as a Lead Appellate Court Attorney to the Fifth District Court of Appeal. Before working with the court, Carol worked for five years in a branch of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Carol was first elected to serve as a board trustee for Fresno Unified School District in 2004. For 17 years, Carol served as trustee for Area 5. During her career, she was an advocate for student programs such as the International Baccalaureate program, Career Technical Education, art, and athletics. During the coronavirus pandemic, Carol advocated for after-school programs to be made available to every student.

Carol fought and served as an advocate for those with disabilities and served as a role model for those around the Central Valley. She was dedicated to her role and put her heart into every school policy and matter. Carol would give the board a historical viewpoint on current systems and practices with Fresno Unified Schools and would frequently offer her knowledge on legal matters. Her commitment to serving others and making the District the best it could be will continued to be felt throughout the Valley.

She was a member of the Delegate Assembly for the California School Boards Association and was an active member of the Fresno High Neighborhood Association. She is survived by her family, and her son, Sam.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Carol Mills. Her service and contributions to the Central Valley and the State of California will be missed. I join her family and friends in celebrating Carol's life.

HONORING THE CAREER AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DALE ZUCHLEWSKI

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the career and accomplishments of the Executive Director of the Homeless Alliance of Western New York, Councilman Dale Zuchlewski, for the long-lasting impact he's sure to have had on many lives.

Graduating from SUNY Buffalo State College in 1977, Dale started his career as a legislative aide for the Buffalo Common Council, eventually becoming a compliance monitor for the City of Buffalo. During his tenure as a compliance monitor, Dale worked to ensure that applicable federal laws and policies were followed, that women and minority workers were hired and treated fairly, and much more.

In 1991, he was elected to the Buffalo Common Council, serving four terms. During his time on the Council, he chaired the Community Development and Education Committees, and was instrumental in kickstarting the revitalization of Elmwood Avenue in Buffalo. In 2000, Councilman Zuchlewski became a project manager for the City, working extensively with nonprofit organizations and the federal government to secure grants for helping the homeless and otherwise disadvantaged populations of Buffalo.

In late 2010, Dale became the Executive Director for the Homeless Alliance of Western New York. I've had the pleasure of working with Mr. Zuchlewski extensively during my time in Congress and have thankfully been successful in directing federal funds towards the organizations dedicated towards alleviating homelessness in Western New York.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking Mr. Dale Zuchlewski for his dedicated service towards those less fortunate, the Buffalo area, and the greater Western New York Community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. AUSTIN SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on Roll Call No. 219 on the motion to table, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

On Roll Call No. 220 on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1664, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On Roll Call No. 221 on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2365, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On Roll Call No. 222 on ordering the previous question for H. Res. 555, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

On Roll Call No. 223 on agreeing to H. Res. 555, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

On Roll Call No. 224 on the motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 957, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On Roll Call No. 225 on the motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 1910, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On Roll Call No. 226 on agreeing to the amendment to H.R. 4502, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On Roll Call No. 227 on agreeing to the amendment to H.R. 4502, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

On Roll Call No. 228 on agreeing to the amendment to H.R. 4502, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On Roll Call No. 229 on agreeing to the amendment to H.R. 4502, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On Roll Call No. 230 on agreeing to the amendment to H.R. 4502, I am not recorded because I was fulfilling my Congressional duties at Fort Benning, Georgia. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

RECOGNIZING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE TOWN OF CLYMER, NEW YORK

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the bicentennial of the Town of Clymer and congratulate the town for reaching this milestone.

The Town of Clymer is a tight-knit, well-established community nestled in Chautauqua County with a rich and vibrant history. Clymer was formed from the mother town of Chautauqua and was organized on February 9, 1821. The town also has deeper roots, as far back as the founding fathers of our Nation. The town's name shows the patriotic spirit of the early settlers as it bears the name of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, George Clymer.

During the time when it was founded, the town consisted of twelve families. The community has grown since then, but the small-town charm has not faded. Farming and agriculture remain a staple industry, including dairy farming and poultry farming. Neckers Company General Store has been located in the main intersection in town since 1910 as a fourth-generation family-owned business.

The people of Clymer have continued the legacy of community, kindness and togetherness that have bound the town together now for two-hundred years. We applaud their efforts toward cultivating, celebrating, and continuing their traditions of small-town living in such a prolific way.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me to recognize the bicentennial of the Town of Clymer and congratulate the town for reaching this milestone.

RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF LONGMONT, COLORADO

HON. KEN BUCK

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of Longmont, Colorado.

In 1870, a group of Chicagoans established a new settlement in northern Colorado. Calling themselves the Colorado-Chicago Colony, the new settlers sold memberships in their adventurous enterprise, using those funds to finance the construction of a town hall and the purchase of 60,000 acres of land for their new town. By mid-1871; the settlers had decided on a name for their town—Longmont, after the nearby Longs Peak. Since then, immigrants from around the world have flocked to Longmont.

Longmont has thrived amid rapid population growth and the arrival and expansion of both its agricultural and technological industries. Today, more than 94,000 individuals call Longmont home. Not only is the city full of history, but it remains a popular place to live. With many major STEM employers, miles of recreational trails, a thriving dining and beverage scene, and stunning views of Longs Peak, Longmont has been ranked by numerous publications as one of the top cities in the United States.

On behalf of the 4th Congressional District of Colorado, I am honored to celebrate this special occasion alongside the tens of thousands of my constituents who call Longmont home.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, July 27, 2021, I was unable to vote due to attending a classified briefing on an issue important to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted: Yea on Roll Call Vote 225, S. 1910—the Major Medical Facility Authorization Act.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. PATRICK T. McHENRY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 2021

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the $6 million appropriated in Division D of this bill that will be used to carry out postal banking pilot projects across the country. Let's be clear, implementing postal banking is one of progressives' top priorities.

In 2018, the previous Administration created a special task force to specifically review the Post Office and identify necessary reforms. The Treasury Department was directed to release the Task Force's recommendations, which it did in its report, ''United States Postal Service: A Sustainable Path Forward.''

The Task Force's recommendations were clear: ''given the USPS's narrow expertise and capital limitations, USPS should not pursue expanding into new sectors, such as postal banking, the USPS does not have a demonstrated competency or comparative advantage, or where balance sheet risk would be added.''

The Post Office agreed. In response to a widely criticized and highly unusual report by the United States Postal Service Office of Inspector General (OIG), the Post Office made clear that despite any recommendations to the contrary from the OIG, the Post Office core mission ''is delivery, not banking.'' Postmaster General DeJoy reiterated this position earlier this year.

The Task Force said no. The Post Office said no. Yet progressives want it.

Why? Postal banking is one step closer to overhauling our banking system. It's one step closer to creating a public bank option. It's one step closer to the federal government knowing everything about a consumer's financial history—from each credit card transaction to each deposit and withdrawal. Big brother will be watching you.

Not to mention this would stifle private sector innovation by banks and fintech firms that have already shown promise for reaching underbanked and rural consumers.

Progressives argue postal banking is needed to address the decreasing number of bank branches and the rise in the number of people without access to a checking account or short-term credit. Democrats automatically believe that means that the government should provide these banking services, including through the Post Office.

What Democrats fail to acknowledge is branch closures and consolidations result from overly burdensome government regulation. It can't be solved with more government.

Postal banking has been tried before. From 1911 to 1967, the United States had the ''Postal Savings System,'' run by the USPS' predecessor. The system provided savings accounts with interest rates set by the USPS and funds deposited in national banks near depositors post office. The system failed. Postal banking couldn't compete with private sector banking institutions. It did not have the flexibility to meet the needs of customers.

Private sector financial institutions are highly regulated and operate competitively and flexibly in a market-based system. The ensures consumers' demands for financial products and services are met, and they receive the best pricing for them.

Postal banking is harmful to the financial system and ultimately harmful to consumers. It will crowd out private sector financial innovation and ultimately fail to reach the very underserved communities Democrats claim they want to reach.

IN HONOR OF MICHAEL JOSEPH REED

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is with deep gratitude and great admiration that I rise today to honor and commend an extraordinary public servant, husband, and friend of long standing, Mr. Michael Joseph Reed. Michael, my Chief of Staff and Senior Policy Advisor, will be retiring from federal public service effective August 3, 2021. He will leave behind a stellar career and a void in my office that will be hard to fill. A retirement reception will be held for him at 5:00 p.m. on July 28, 2021 in Washington, D.C., attended by numerous friends, family, colleagues, and others with whom his life and career have intersected.

Michael Joseph Reed is a native of Buffalo, N.Y. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Oakwood College in Huntsville, Alabama. He also earned a Master's degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee.

Michael's career in public service began as a Presidential Management Intern (PMI) at the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Budget Policy. This experience led him to his first Capitol Hill position as an intern for former Congressman Louis Stokes of Ohio, who was a member of the House Appropriations Committee. After leaving Congressman Stokes, he joined the staff of Congressman William Gray, Chairman of the House Budget Committee and a member of the Appropriations Committee, as Legislative Director.

After leaving Congressman Gray's office, he was Vice-President for Marketing at the United Negro College Fund. He was also the Director of Regional Card Marketing and Vice-President for Government Affairs for the American Express Company.

In 2003, when I was selected to serve on the House Appropriations Committee and was searching for a seasoned Appropriations Specialist and Legislative Policy Advisor, I was blessed to hire Michael as my Special Assistant for the Appropriations Committee. He served in that capacity for twelve (12) years until he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff in 2011 and Chief of Staff in 2015.

For eighteen (18) years, I have been matriculating in ''The Michael Reed School of Budgetary Policy.'' He has been a master teacher of the process and its nuances. While he initially had no working knowledge of agriculture issues, he worked hard to learn these issues and used his skills to help my growth and effectiveness in the Agriculture Subcommittee of Appropriations and facilitate my securing the Chairmanship. Michael drove the Congressional response in the form of agriculture disaster relief over the past three (3) years to include typhoons, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, droughts, and other exigencies. Georgia and American Agriculture were able to get relief because of his significant work. Georgia agriculture producers and rural communities benefited mightily from his efforts. Michael led my staff with great aplomb. He never told me only what I wanted to hear but always told me what I needed to hear. Because of him, we have been able to serve the people better.

Former Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm once said, ''Service is the rent we pay for the space we occupy on this earth.'' Michael has paid his rent and paid it well.

Having served in the public sector, corporate sector, and the nonprofit sector, he has truly made a difference. But none of this would have been possible without the grace of God, the love and support of his loving wife, Attorney Diane Fields Reed, his father-in-law, Judge Richard Fields, and their beloved dog, Alexandra.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives, to join my wife, Vivian and me, along with our entire Congressional staff, past and present, and the 730,000 residents of the Second Congressional District of Georgia in honoring and commending Mr. Michael Joseph Reed on his outstanding career and upon the occasion of his retirement. We wish him well as he begins a new chapter in his life.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID N. CICILLINE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, during Roll Call Vote number 230 on Rep. Ocasio-Cortez Amendment, I mistakenly recorded my vote as nay when I should have voted aye.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF NARDIN ACADEMY ART TEACHER GAILE AMIGONE

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Gaile Amigone. Gaile has been an art teacher at Nardin Academy Elementary in Buffalo since 1993. Her 30-year tenure has left an indelible imprint on Nardin Academy.

A 1975 graduate of SUNY Buffalo State College, Gaile spent much of her career teaching elementary art to kindergarten through eighth grade students. As a result of her encouragement to develop their creativity and talent, many of her students have gone on to study art at the high school and college level.

Aside from her classroom duties, Gaile was actively involved in the school community. She served as the director for yearly theatre productions presented to the Nardin Community and their families. She also dedicated her time to conducting After School Art Enrichment Programs for students who were interested in additional studio art immersion and instruction.

Gaile routinely welcomed her former students back into her classroom where they shared their growth and development with her, as well as their appreciation for her foundational role in their success as artists. It is clear that she has made a significant impact on many students' talents, creative abilities, and passion for the arts.

Wife of attorney Nicholas P. Amigone III, mother of three sons, and grandmother to nine grandchildren, Gaile is retiring with a legacy of dedication to the artistic and cultural enrichment of young minds.

I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking Mrs. Gaile Amigone for her service to the Nardin Academy community and the positive impact she has had on generations of Nardin students.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN ''JAY'' KALPAKOFF

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of John ''Jay'' Kalpakoff. Jay passed away on June 16, 2021. Jay was a selfless husband, father, grandfather, and friend.

Jay was born on November 8, 1948 in Los Angeles, California where he was raised. He became a third-generation garbage collector, as part owner of Metropolitan Waste. Jay was a boss who enjoyed helping his employees through sponsoring many local sports teams and would help with scholarships to encourage continuing education.

When Jay decided to move to the Central Valley with just one truck, he had a dream. Jay hoped to one day own his own garbage collection company. Through dedication and perseverance his goal was achieved, and Mid Valley Disposal was established. His dream was to have the ability to continue to give back to his community. Jay cherished his business and was an integral part of its day to day operations. Jay treated all his employees like his own family, and he cherished each of the local communities that his company served.

Jay was known for having a huge heart and always giving back to others, whether through this philanthropy or just lending a helping hand. He lived to see the community around him thrive and it was apparent as he gave back to local charities and food banks, to name a few. He made friends everywhere he went and loved to tell stories.

Jay was truly an inspiration and he moved many with his wisdom, character and humor. But the most important thing to him, was his family. He is survived by his loving wife of 53 years, Natalie; children Joshua, Jonathan, Joseph, Tatiana, Justin; his daughter-in-law Wendy and his grandchildren Harrison, Remy and Cash.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of John ''Jay'' Kalpakoff. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him. I join his family and friends in honoring and celebrating his life.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF CHRISTOPHER CARTWRIGHT

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Christopher Cartwright, who passed away in May 2021, at age

52. Chris was a dedicated civil servant with a brilliant mind, a vast well of patience, and boundless compassion. He spent most of his 30-year career with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and served most recently as the Director of NOAA's Budget Office.

Chris created an environment of trust and collegiality everywhere he went. He was unflappable in navigating the budget and appropriations process and always applied a calm and thoughtful approach to achieving NOAA's mission. Through it all, Chris was unfailingly kind and humble. His gentle leadership inspired his team—and those around him—to be better people, leaders, and public servants.

Chris was a proud graduate of Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, where last year he had the honor of leading the graduating class in recitation of the Athenian Oath. True to the oath he held so dear, Chris "strived unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty." We are grateful for his service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RODNEY DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 219, YEA on Roll Call No. 220, and YEA on Roll Call No. 221.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 2021

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment number 131 to En Bloc 5 of H.R. 4502.

My amendment to the Financial Services and General Government division addresses the lack of transparency for applicants and recipients of the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL), Shuttered Venue Operators Grant (SVOG), and other critical SBA programs.

These SBA loans saved thousands of jobs and stopped businesses from shuttering their doors throughout this crippling pandemic.

But all too often, I hear from my constituents that they have been left in the dark as they try to access and apply for these programs.

Currently, the loan application process does not allow constituents to view the status of their application.

Especially in such a challenging year, the last thing small business owners need is confusion and uncertainty.

My office was able to step in and help hundreds of constituents access their cash, but the lack of transparency and access to real-time updates on their status from the SBA slowed the process down.

This amendment will help cut through red tape and get folks the money they need to keep their doors open and their employees on payroll.

As we look ahead and work toward continuing our economic recovery, it's time to bring the SBA into the 21st Century.

We created these SBA programs to support Americans in their greatest time of need. This amendment will continue to respond to the direct needs of small businesses in the Hudson Valley and in every district across the Nation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this amendment.

HONORING THE LIFE OF NYPD SERGEANT MICHAEL ST. CHRISTOPHER FULLER

HON. NICOLE MALLIOTAKIS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Sergeant Michael St. Christopher Fuller. Sergeant Fuller was born on the island of Jamaica and immigrated to the United States with the dream of becoming a police officer. That dream became a reality in 1995 when he graduated from the police academy at the age of 33 years old, Over the course of his career, Sergeant Michael S. Fuller served in the following posts and units: The 13th Precinct located in the Southern portion of Midtown Manhattan, the Cabaret Unit which focused on vice crimes, the 94th Precinct located in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, The Inspections Unit, The Chief of Patrols Office, Manhattan South Task Force, and Manhattan South Evidence Collection.

On September 11, 2001, Sergeant Fuller was enjoying a day off from work when he received the news about the terror attacks that were occurring across the nation. He immediately changed into his uniform, picked up his children from school, and jumped into a police van to respond to the attacks in Lower Manhattan. His heroic actions of that day and the rescue/recovery mission over the following weeks would prove to be fatal as he was diagnosed with Pancreatic Cancer due to his service on December 31, 2019. Despite being diagnosed with a deadly form of cancer, Sergeant Fuller continued to be positive and was steadfast in his decision to respond to the attacks on September 11, 2001.

In the 90's, Sergeant Fuller received an FBI Commendation for aiding in the rescue of a kidnapped girl by recognizing the vehicle which the girl had last been seen in while he was on duty.

Sergeant Fuller was a decorated law enforcement officer who served proudly for twenty years receiving a "Good-guy Letter" upon retirement in 2015. He had never received a command discipline or had disciplinary actions taken against him.

Sergeant Fuller is survived by his loving wife Sunni Beth Fuller, loving son Jesse Ethan Fuller, and loving daughter Becky Cara Fuller. He will always be remembered as a hero, a fantastic father, a man dedicated to his work, and a proud immigrant who lived out his American dream as he was always so proud to call himself an American.

Sergeant Fuller's end of watch has come, but he has served faithfully, proudly, and without hesitation. His family and friends are forever grateful for his love and dedication. May he rest peacefully.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL GREGORY GIBBONS

HON. JOHN JOYCE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Colonel Gregory Gibbons on his appointment to command the Letterkenny Army Depot.

A New York native, Colonel Gibbons is a graduate of the Army War College, where he received a Master's in Strategic Studies.

His first military assignment was in 1997 as a platoon leader, and later executive officer of A Company, 123rd Main Support Battalion, 1st Armored Division, Germany. Upon completing his tour in Germany, Colonel Gibbons served at multiple posts, including Okinawa, Japan with the Special Operations Command, and in Istanbul, Turkey with the NATO Rapid Deployment Corps.

During his career, Colonel Gibbons has deployed to areas of critical interest for our national security around the globe including, Bosnia, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

Throughout his time in the Army, Colonel Gibbons has led the soldiers under his command with honor and distinction. He is a recipient of the Bronze Star with Oak leaf cluster and has qualified as an Army Ranger after completing the grueling eight-week leadership course to earn his Ranger Tab.

I am grateful for Colonel Gibbons' service to defend our nation. On behalf of the people of Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, I congratulate Colonel Gibbons on his appointment to lead the Letterkenny Depot, and I wish him, and the soldiers stationed at Letterkenny every continued success.

RECOGNIZING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHAUTAUQUA BLIND ASSOCIATION

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the one hundredth anniversary of the Chautauqua Blind Association, now known as CBA Vision Rehabilitation Services.

CBA Vision Rehabilitation Services was established in 1921 as the Southwestern Tier Association for the Blind, Inc. In 1983, the organization became known as the Chautauqua Blind Association. In 2013, the organization became CBA Vision Rehabilitation Services to better explain their programming and offerings

to the community. While their name has changed over the years, the organization's impact has never been more important to Chautauqua County.

CBA Vision Rehabilitation Services provides a variety of vital services to the community, including vision screenings for children, vision rehabilitation services, and orientation and mobility services. The organization also engages in advocacy and education services to spread awareness. These services are all built around CBA Vision Rehabilitation Services' mission—"To enable visually impaired people to be active members of their community, and to provide education and services to prevent vision loss."

Without these services, many residents in Chautauqua County would greatly feel the impact. We appreciate the hard work and dedication the staff at CBA Vision Rehabilitation Services put into their work each day and are proud to join in the celebration of this wonderful milestone.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me in recognizing the one hundredth anniversary of the Chautauqua Blind Association, now known as CBA Vision Rehabilitation Services.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS VACANCY REDUCTION ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Courts Vacancy Reduction Act. This bill would allow local District of Columbia court nominees to be seated after a 30-day congressional review period unless a resolution of disapproval is enacted into law during that period. Currently, nominees cannot be seated without affirmative Senate approval. The congressional review process for nominees would be the same as used for legislation passed by the D.C. Council. It is therefore a reliable process, long-recognized by Congress. My bill is prompted by the unique requirement that judges for the local D.C. courts be confirmed by the Senate, where nominees for the federal courts and executive branch, understandably, get the primary focus and priority. There has been a longstanding vacancy crisis facing the District's local criminal and civil courts, and the local D.C. courts have raised serious concerns about these longstanding vacancies.

Whether Democrats or Republicans control the Senate, the local D.C. courts regularly face vacancy crises, which harm the operations of the local judicial system in the District. Congress created the D.C. Judicial Nomination Commission (JNC) to recommend candidates to the President, and Congress should generally defer to its judgment. This bill is a compromise, useful to all concerned, that retains a congressional role while saving the Senate time by removing the need for committee and floor action on local judges and increasing the odds that D.C. will have a full complement of local judges.

Currently, there are 12 vacancies out of 62 authorized judges on the D.C. Superior Court and three vacancies out of nine authorized judges on the D.C. Court of Appeals.

Both pre- and post-home rule, the District has never had control over the nomination and approval of local D.C. judges. My bill would not alter the role of the JNC or the President in the nomination process. Under the Home Rule Act, the JNC recommends to the President a list of three candidates for each vacancy on the Superior Court and the Court of Appeals. The President must nominate a candidate recommended by the JNC within 60 days to the Senate for advice and consent. If the President fails to nominate such a person within 60 days, the JNC must nominate a recommended person directly to the Senate for advice and consent. The Senate has no obligation to provide its advice and consent. Under this bill, once a nomination has been transmitted to Congress, the nomination would be deemed approved unless a resolution of disapproval is enacted into law during a 30-day review period.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, the humanitarian and national security crisis occurring at our southern border continues to worsen by the day. In June, Border Patrol stopped 188,829 illegal immigrants, which is a 450 percent increase from June of 2020. Earlier this year, I went to the border and saw first-hand how cartels are using innocent children as decoys to bring illegal narcotics into our country.

Because of the policies—or lack thereof—from our current Administration, this crisis is being allowed to grow, cartels are taking advantage of our weak borders, and narcotics are flowing into our country like never before.

In June alone, 1,053 pounds of fentanyl were seized at our southwest border. This is more than the last 3 Junes combined, and is enough to kill 238 million Americans.

And to imagine—this is only the amount of fentanyl that was seized last month—what about deadly drugs that are slipping through the cracks and make their way into the country?

Last week, the CDC reported the national overdose death rates for 2020. Overdose deaths across the country were the highest they have been over the last 50 years. In 2020, in the United States alone, 93,331 people died from a drug overdose. To put this number into perspective, 70,980 people died from a drug overdose in 2019. Nearly 75 percent of fatal overdoses were attributed to opioids, a 5 percent increase from 2019, that was largely driven by fentanyl. In Ohio, opioid overdoses reached record levels rising 16 percent in the second quarter of 2020, which had been declining over 24 months prior to the pandemic.

Madam Speaker, Americans are dying because of the crisis at the border. We must act to stop the illegal flow of narcotics and protect our country.

HONORING THE LIFE OF OFFICER RYAN BIALKE, RED LAKE NATION POLICE FORCE

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the life of Officer Ryan Bialke of the Red Lake Nation police force, who was shot and killed in the line of duty this week. My thoughts and prayers are with Officer Bialke's family, especially his young children, and with Chairman Darrell Seki and all members of Red Lake Nation. Their grief is shared by all Minnesotans during this very difficult time.

Officer Bialke was responding to a call about a mental health emergency when the scene turned violent, and he was struck by gunfire. He was rushed to the Indian Health Service Hospital where he then passed away. This terrible tragedy reminds us that our dedicated law enforcement officers put their lives on the line every day to serve our communities as they work to keep us safe, and my thoughts are with the rest of the Red Lake Nation police force.

A native of Buffalo, Minnesota, and a six-year veteran of the Red Lake Nation police force, Officer Bialke was described by his loved ones as having a big heart and a love of helping others, a desire to serve which led him to police work. My hope is that his family will find peace and comfort in the many cherished memories they have of him in the weeks and months ahead. I offer my deepest condolences to his family, friends, and community.

Madam Speaker, please join me in paying tribute to Officer Ryan Bialke.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment number 101 included in En Bloc Amendment No. 3 to increase funding for the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Facilities and Infrastructure account by $15 million to match the President's Budget Request of $167 million.

This funding increase will help the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), located in the 7th District of Colorado, meet critical infrastructure needs. NREL is the nation's only lab with a primary mission dedicated to the research, development, and demonstration of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. For more than 44 years, NREL

has led the world in research and design of products directly impacting the way we use energy. The lab has helped dramatically lower the cost of solar, wind, and biofuel technologies and pioneered energy efficient building technologies to reduce energy consumption.

Full funding for the Facilities and Infrastructure account will support NREL's cross-cutting research, maintenance upgrades, and support the growing staff at the lab. NREL's economic impact on our nation totaled $1.4 billion in FY19 while the lab supported nearly 7,000 jobs nationwide. Supporting NREL not only supports Colorado, it supports our nation's continued scientific and economic competitiveness and supports high-quality, good-paying jobs nationwide.

I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment.

INDIA'S 75TH INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate India on its 75th Independence Day, which will be celebrated this year on August 15. On that date, its first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed that his country, in casting off its British rule, had "made a tryst with destiny." He said that "[at] the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance . . ."

Of course, India's history stretches back thousands and thousands of years. Its civilization and its contributions to the world are countless—from literature to philosophy to mathematics. India today is continuing in that tradition by extending a hand to other nations in their fight against the pandemic as the country itself manages its own severe COVID–19 outbreak. In addition, Indian Americans are making countless contributions here in the United States as doctors, lawyers, scientists, business owners, artists, and even in the White House in the person of Vice President KAMALA HARRIS whose mother was Indian.

Of course, I would be remiss if I didn't mention the fact that India's own struggle for independence greatly influenced the United States' own civil rights movement. America's civil rights leaders, from Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King to my late colleague and friend Congressman John Lewis, were inspired by the revered leader of Indian independence Mahatma Gandhi. They followed in his footsteps by embracing Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent approach to achieving social and political justice.

In fact, when Dr. King left for India in February 1959, he was just beginning to make his mark as a leader of the national movement for civil rights. He had organized the successful boycott of Montgomery, Alabama's public transportation system in 1955, and founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference two years later. His burgeoning success had provided his non-violent movement with the momentum and potential to become a truly powerful force in the pursuit of equal rights for all Americans. This momentum became entrenched during Dr. King's trip to India, where his immersion in the world of Mahatma Gandhi's own non-violent success led King to commit himself in his philosophical entirety to the principle of meeting hate and injustice with persistent non-violence.

Though Gandhi had passed away eleven years prior to Dr. King's journey, King was no less attentive to the followers of the great shanti sena—the "non-violent army" that Gandhi led in his successful effort to free his country from the grasp of colonialism. He encountered those who had stood with Gandhi through the long, arduous struggle for India's sovereignty, and came to deeply understand the necessary commitment and purpose of which believers in non-violence must never lose sight. Dr. King came to believe that if India can assert its independence from the bonds of the British Empire without violence, then the United States of America can achieve racial equality with the same approach. He took the lessons of a people half a world away and applied them to the struggle of his own nation, illustrating that a righteous cause pursued by means which justify its ends holds universal promise. Perhaps it is best articulated by Dr. King himself: "As I delved deeper into the philosophy of Gandhi, my skepticism concerning the power of love gradually diminished, and I came to see for the first time its potency in the area of social reform."

India and the United States share many deep and historic ties. I want to congratulate India and its people on the 75th Anniversary of its independence. I wish it many more years of peace and prosperity.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 2021

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment number 224, to En Bloc 5 of H.R. 4502.

This appropriations bill is a historic and groundbreaking effort to address the urgent need for serious investments in working families, people serving in our Armed Forces, urban and rural development, our healthcare, transportation systems and beyond.

My amendment seeks to build on the good work of this Committee by investing critical dollars to assist in the abatement and removal of environmental hazards from homes that are set to be renovated.

Beneficiaries include organizations like the local Habitat for Humanities in my district, which has a 'sweat equity' component that requires new homeowners to assist in the desperately needed renovations for these homes.

In today's competitive housing market, low-income buyers are left with little options to reach the American dream of owning a home.

That is why these funds and this amendment are so important. They would provide critical assistance to organizations working to increase homeownership among low-income families and ensure that volunteer-based homeownership programs are able to make a lasting impact on their communities.

Most importantly, they would ensure that homes are safe to be renovated. My ask is simple: let's provide the necessary resources to outstanding organizations that already do great work in so many districts across the country.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this amendment.

RAISING CONCERNS WITH EVIDENCE SELECTION BY THE JANUARY 6TH SELECT COMMITTEE

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise to address matters concerning the House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. Others have addressed how the Committee was formulated, and how the Democrats vetoed all the Republican nominees for the Committee, and instead chose two jack-Republicans. Allowing the Democrats to control who the Republicans can pick to serve on their side is like having the Milwaukee Bucks choose the starting lineup of the Phoenix Suns. That is not my concern today.

Today, I want to point out the travesty of evidence selection. If we want the American public to get to the truth of January 6th, you must be able to handle the truth, that means all the truth, including facts you don't like or facts that may reflect poorly on people you like.

In that regard, I object to the failure to release all the evidence regarding January 6th. The 14,000 hours of surveillance video has been suppressed. Thousands of hours of body camera footage has been suppressed. Video and still photographs from official and home security systems have been suppressed that would have, and did, record the Republican National Committee pipe bomber. The investigation and report of the officer who shot and killed Ashli Babbitt has been suppressed. All we have seen is one video, which clearly shows an unlawful killing by the officer. If there are other videos exonerating him, why haven't they been released? We know that Rep. MULLINS has stated publicly that the officer who unlawfully shot Ashli Babbitt felt remorse and guilt for his wrongful actions. But we do not have his own words of contrition. Moreover, many criminals show remorse and guilt after the event, yet we still prosecute them.

That brings me to the most well-funded per capita police force in the world, the United States Capitol Police. With 2,500 officers, protecting the Capitol should have been obtainable. What happened? Why were there so

many breaches so quickly? Well, we know that the rank-and-file officers want to tell us why, but they were not invited to testify. We need the truth, and these men and women need to be able to tell their stories, the story of how their own leadership, and the political leadership in Washington, D.C., failed them and led to the breaches. I include in the Record the press release dated July 28, 2021 from the Capitol Police Labor Committee whose voice, like so many, has been silenced by this Committee. They need to be heard and the truth needs to come out, even if the truth makes political leadership look inept.

Capitol Police Union to House Committee: ''Hear All Our Voices''

United States Capitol Police Labor Committee

Washington, D.C.—Capitol Police Officers are suffering a whole-of-force effect from the January 6th attacks on the U.S. Capitol, says the union representing those officers.

The Capitol Police Officers' Union welcomed today's testimony from two Capitol police officers and two MPD officers to the House Committee investigating the Jan 6th insurrection.

Union Chairman Gus Papathanasiou said: ''Their testimony is a crucial start to understanding the broad and far-reaching effects on all our officers from the violence that day.''

''In support of all our officers, our Union stands ready to provide the Committee with the depth needed to fully grasp the enormity of the events that day and provide the context for how events went so terribly, and tragically, wrong.''

''The police response to January 6th represents a disastrous collapse of leadership that was not simply an aberration confined to that one day. It was months and years in the making.''

''To fully understand why our officers felt so abandoned, requires an understanding of how they came to be left uninformed and lacking in defenses when it mattered most—when an attack on the U.S. Capitol was being fully realized.''

''Most importantly, we arrived at that position of vulnerability because the voices of the rank-and-file-officers had been ignored for years. There was no collaboration from Capitol Police leaders with the frontline officers, instead it was a top-down approach that left a void of information and planning. As an officer working that day, I can attest, there was NO plan, and certainly no contingency plans by the Chiefs.''

''That lack of leadership had tragic consequences. The riots led to the deaths of officers, and injuries to an estimated 140 Capitol Police and MPD officers, some of whom will never return to service.''

''As individual officers testified today, they did their best and succeeded in their mission to protect all members of Congress and their staff that day. The Committee needs all the facts to understand why the U.S. Capitol was so vulnerable, and why it will remain vulnerable if the broader rank-and-file officers are not heard.''

''The most urgent challenge, is to keep the officers we have right now and that requires a renewed faith in their mission and a restored belief that Congress has their backs.''

''Poor morale, inequitable pay and conditions, and a leadership that refuses to engage—these are contributing factors to the events of January 6th and they remain factors still, today.''

''The Union asks that the Committee listen to the active-duty police officers who have been chosen by the rank and file to represent them.''

IN RECOGNITION OF CORALIE ANNE BULL

HON. JOHN JOYCE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to wish Miss Coralie Anne Bull a happy first birthday.

Coralie was born on July 24, 2020 at 5:59 p.m. in Mullica Hill, New Jersey. She is the firstborn child of Tyler Dietrich Bull and Kristina Debra Bull of Philadelphia. She is the first grandchild of Nancy and Fred Bull, and Monica and Phil Fanfarillo.

On behalf of the 13th District of Pennsylvania, I wish Coralie Anne Bull a happy first birthday and wish her all the best in the years to come.

RECOGNIZING LEWIS H. WEBBER, A TRUE WORKING-CLASS CHAMPION

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lewis Webber, the President of Steelworkers Organization of Active Retirees (SOAR) Chapter 4–6, for a lifetime of fighting for the working class.

Lewis Webber was born days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941 so he was always ready for a good fight. Advocating for the workers at Bethlehem Steel was in his blood, as many of his relatives, including his father, were employed there. Growing up in a union household, he and his brother heard all the stories from their father about the strikes at Bethlehem Steel, including the famous 53-day 1952 Steelworkers strike, ending with a victory for the hard-working Steelworkers.

It was not a surprise that Lewis Webber and his brother would also go on to work many years of their lives at Bethlehem Steel. Lewis started working at Bethlehem Steel in October of 1964. He was of a member in three separate unions: United Steelworkers, Truckdrivers Union Local, and the United Autoworkers. As a member of the United Steelworkers, he recalls fighting to make sure that the proper withholding was taken out of the employees checks. Later, in 1985, Mr. Webber officially won a grievance against Bethlehem Steel, providing 22 workers an additional $238 a week for two years, and a pension for the rest of their lives.

When Bethlehem Steel shut its doors, the Western New York community was devastated; however, that didn't stop Lewis Webber from continuing to fight for those who had worked there. He joined the Steelworkers Organization of Active Retirees (SOAR), Chapter 4–6 and put the skills he learned from earlier battles to work as he rose in the ranks of leadership becoming Trustee in 1997, Vice President in 2007, and President of the Steelworkers Organization of Active Retirees in 2008. There are 430 members of SOAR who rely on his leadership today.

Lewis Webber always says that you can never fight these battles alone. His number one supporter was his wife, Beverly who unfortunately passed away in 2011. She was also Secretary of the Steelworkers Organization of Active Retirees, Chapter 4–6. His children Rosemary, LuAnn, and Kathleen, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren are always by his side, fighting the good fight.

Mr. Webber joined our fight over a decade ago to help former Bethlehem Steel employees receive compensation under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program (EEOICP) and he continues to work with my office to ensure eligible retirees receive the benefits they deserve. Over $300 million has been paid out to workers and their families after they were exposed to radiation while working at Bethlehem Steel.

Lewis Webber offered many words of advice, including ''I am not doing this to make people millionaires; I am doing this to get them what they need to get by in this world. I am not doing this to help just the Steelworkers; I am doing this to help all Americans,'' and, ''Always fight using your brains, not your fists. At, the end of the day your knowledge of the contract will be more likely to help you win the battle.'' His words demonstrate his commitment to his fellow workers and his lifetime of experience advocating for the interests of Steelworkers.

Many Bethlehem Steel retirees and their families who live in Western New York are better off because Lewis Webber has never stopped and will never stop fighting for them. Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the lifelong commitment that Lewis Webber has shown to the former employees of Bethlehem Steel, the greater Western New York community, and the United States as a whole.

HONORING DETECTIVE DAVID MITCHELL

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Detective David Mitchell, a Jamestown Police Department detective who was gravely injured in the line of duty on September 15, 1999, while serving the public and their safety. David should be celebrated and honored for his bravery and sacrifice.

Detective David Mitchell was shot on the evening of September 15, 1999 while meeting up with a drug informant. Since that time, David has recovered from his near-fatal injury, beating all odds, but still contends with hearing and memory loss. His injury could have proven fatal, but he pulled through and continues to be an active member of society.

David served the city not only as a detective, but also as an undercover narcotics officer, showing great dedication and courage. His service to Jamestown and the community is priceless, and it has been recognized by the residents, the police department, and others, including his current employer, Rand Machine, over the years. His service should not be forgotten, and we are honored to be able to recognize him in this way for his bravery and perseverance.

David's service to Jamestown and the surrounding communities during a time of great

need is something that should be revered and remembered. We cannot forget the great personal risk and dedication he showed during his service. Today, we stand and honor his service and sacrifice. Today, we recognize David for his courage, resolve and bravery, and I thank him for all that he has done.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me to honor Detective David Mitchell, former member of the Jamestown Police Department and community hero.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GE XAOCHAY THAO

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Ge Xaochay Thao. Thao Ge passed away on June 24, 2021. He was a veteran, a father, grandfather, and husband to his wife Pa Moua.

Thao Ge was born on July 31, 1935, in a region known as Roob Tshuaj or Medicine Mountain in the Xiengkhouang Province in Laos to Phoutong Xaochay Thao and Chong Moua. Growing up, Thao Ge had five brothers and three sisters,

As Thao Ge grew older, he was part of the military and was recruited in 1953 by the French Guerilla Commando Military Army (GCMA) and trained as a Paratrooper and Radio Operator in the French Military Camp in Cap Saint Jacques in South Vietnam.

After his training, Thao Ge was one among many in 1954 to march towards Dien Bien Phu to provide military support to the French Army. He returned after learning that the French had lost the battle to the North Vietnamese Army. Thao Ge was then later commissioned as the Chief of "Partisans Militaire", a Military Support Unit in Xiengkhouang.

During his time as Chief, Thao Ge was best known for saving the life of the late General Vang Pao, then Major, from an assassination attempt by their military rivals. The attempt took place in the Plain of Jars in Laos. Because of his bravery and help in protecting Major Vang Pao, Thao Ge and his troop, the "Partisans Militaire", played a significant role in helping reinstate Major Vang Pao back into military power.

In 1961, Thao Ge continued his military services in the Royal Lao Army, holding the rank of Two-Star Lieutenant. He served in the Batallion Voluntaire 21 (BV 21) and fought side-by-side with the United States in the Secret War of Laos from 1961–1975. Thao Ge was one of the very few people who were literate, allowing him to serve as an Officer of Disbursement for BV 21.

Extending from his military contributions, Thao Ge paved the way for many Thao clan members and friends to get an education. From 1954 to 1958, Thao Ge and his wife, Pa Moua, opened their home to nearly 30 students, allowing them to attend school in the City.

In 1976, Thao Ge and his family fled Laos to come to the United States as refugees. They first came to Madison, Wisconsin and in 1983 moved to Fresno, California.

He is survived by his wife, Pa Moua, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and his brother James Koua Xaochay Thao.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Ge Xaochay. His service and contributions to the nations and the State of California will be missed. I join his family and friends in celebration of Thao Ge's life.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 29, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

AUGUST 3

Time to be announced

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S. 1486, to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, S. 1543, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy, S. 2425, to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the provision of high-quality service through the Suicide Prevention Lifeline, S. 2401, to reauthorize the Assistive Technology Act of 1998, the nominations of David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, Catherine Elizabeth Lhamon, of California, to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, Javier Ramirez, of Illinois, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, and other pending calendar business.

TBA

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Lieutenant General Laura J. Richardson, USA, to be general and Commander, United States Southern Command, Department of Defense.

SD–G50

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine regulators and our financial system.

SD–538

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Geraldine Richmond, of Oregon, to be Under Secretary for Science, and Asmeret Asefaw Berhe, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, both of the Department of Energy, and Cynthia Weiner Stachelberg, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

SD–366

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine authorizations of use of force, focusing on administration perspectives.

SD–106/VTC

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine domestic terrorism and violent extremism, focusing on the threat of racially, ethnically, religiously, and politically motivated attacks.

SD–342/VTC

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine student loan bankruptcy reform.

SD–226

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection

To hold hearings to examine protecting consumers from financial fraud and scams in the pandemic recovery economy.

SD–538

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security

To hold hearings to examine toxic marketing claims and their dangers.

SR–253

3 p.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights

To hold hearings to examine principles and practice of congressional oversight and executive privilege.

SD–226

AUGUST 4

10 a.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider S. 451, to require the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to help facilitate the adoption of composite technology in infrastructure in the United States, S. 1790, to ensure that the Federal Communications Commission does not approve radio frequency devices that pose a national security risk, S. 1880, to direct the Federal Trade Commission to submit to Congress a report on unfair or deceptive acts or practices targeted at Indian Tribes or members of Indian Tribes, S. 2068, to require the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce to promote and administer programs in the public and private sectors to assist the development of minority business enterprises, to ensure that such Agency has

the necessary supporting resources, particularly during economic downturns, S. 2299, to modify the age requirement for the Student Incentive Payment Program of the State maritime academies, S. 2333, to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure equal treatment of athletes, and the nominations of Jennifer L. Homendy, of Virginia, to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, Karen Jean Hedlund, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board, and Robert Cornelius Hampshire, of Michigan, and Carol Annette Petsonk, of the District of Columbia, both to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

SR–253

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Amanda Howe, of Virginia, and David M. Uhlmann, of Michigan, both to be an Assistant Administrator, and Carlton Waterhouse, of Virginia, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, all of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD–406

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider S. J.Res. 10, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq, and other pending calendar business.

SH–216

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 1514, to expedite detainee transport to border patrol processing facilities, S. 2305, to enhance cybersecurity education, S. 2439, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the responsibility of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to maintain capabilities to identify threats to industrial control systems, an original bill entitled, ''Deepfake Task Force Act'', an original bill entitled, ''AI Training Act'', an original bill entitled, ''State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act'', an original bill entitled, ''Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act'', an original bill entitled, ''CISA Technical Corrections and Improvements Act'', an original bill entitled, ''Domains Critical to Homeland Security Act'', and the nominations of Robert Luis Santos, of Texas, to be Director of the Census, Department of Commerce, and Ed Gonzalez, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security.

SD–342

2 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD–G50

3 p.m.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine improving veterans' employment and educational opportunities, focusing on success after service.

SD–106

AUGUST 5

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine domestic terrorism and violent extremism, focusing on the threat of racially, ethnically, religiously, and politically motivated attacks.

SD–342/VTC

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5115–S5146

Measures Introduced: Thirty-five bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2493–2527, and S. Res. 325–327. **Pages S5140–41**

Measures Reported:

S. 1471, to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage. (S. Rept. No. 117–33)

S. Res. 310, expressing solidarity with Cuban citizens demonstrating peacefully for fundamental freedoms, condemning the Cuban regime's acts of repression, and calling for the immediate release of arbitrarily detained Cuban citizens, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 812, to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization. **Page S5140**

Measures Considered:

Invest In America Act—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3684, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs. **Page S5137**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S5136**

The motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on Wednesday, July 21, 2021, was agreed to. **Page S5137**

The motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on Wednesday, July 21, 2021, was agreed to. **Page S5137**

By 67 yeas to 32 nays (Vote No. 285), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate upon reconsideration agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S5137**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 10:30 a.m., on Thursday, July 29, 2021; and that all time during adjournment of the Senate count post-cloture on the motion to proceed. **Page S5146**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 52 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. EX. 282), Gwynne A. Wilcox, of New York, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2023. **Pages S5118–27**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 52 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. EXT. 281), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5119**

By 53 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 284), David M. Prouty, of Maryland, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2026. **Pages S5128–37**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EXT. 283), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5128**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Adrienne Wojciechowski, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Mark Gitenstein, of Washington, to be Representative of the United States of America to the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador.

Laura S. H. Holgate, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Vienna Office of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador.

Laura S. H. Holgate, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the rank of Ambassador.

Patricia Mahoney, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Central African Republic.

Julissa Reynoso Pantaleon, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Spain, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Principality of Andorra.

Peter Hendrick Vrooman, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Mozambique.

Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Erik Adrian Hooks, of North Carolina, to be Deputy Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

William J. Valdez, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security. **Page S5146**

Messages from the House: **Page S5139**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S5139**

Executive Communications: **Pages S5139–40**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S5140**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5142–43**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5143–45**

Additional Statements: **Pages S5138–39**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S5145–46**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S5146**

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today. (Total—285) **Pages S5119, S5127–28, S5136–37**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:16 p.m., until 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, July 29, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5146.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded hearings to examine the nominations of Alexander Hoehn-Saric, of Maryland, Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, and Richard Trumka, Jr., of Maryland, each to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and Grant T. Harris, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

IMPACTS OF OVERCROWDING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks concluded a hearing to examine the impacts of overcrowding in our national parks on park resources and visitor experiences, focusing on strategic approaches to visitor use management, after receiving testimony from Michael T. Reynolds, Regional Director for Interior Regions 6, 7, and 8, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; Kristen Brengel, National Parks Conservation Association, Washington, D.C.; and Kevin O. Gartland, Chamber of Commerce, Whitefish, Montana.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded hearings to examine the benefits of investing in United States Army Corps of Engineers water infrastructure projects, after receiving testimony from Collin O'Mara, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C.; Mario Cordero, Port of Long Beach, Long Beach, California, on behalf of the American Association of Port Authorities; Amy W. Larson, Larson Strategies, Arlington, Virginia; and Robert McCoy, Amherst Madison, Charleston, West Virginia, on behalf of the Waterways Council, Inc.

BIPARTISAN RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine building on bipartisan retirement legislation, focusing on how Congress can help, after receiving testimony from Tobias Read, Oregon State Treasurer, Salem; Aliya Robinson, The ERISA Industry Committee, and David Certner, AARP, both of Washington, D.C.; and Brian H. Graff, American Retirement Association, Arlington, Virginia.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2297, to improve global health, with an amendment;

S. 812, to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization;

S. Res. 310, expressing solidarity with Cuban citizens demonstrating peacefully for fundamental freedoms, condemning the Cuban regime's acts of repression, and calling for the immediate release of arbitrarily detained Cuban citizens, with an amendment; and

Routine lists in the Foreign Service.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Kenneth Lee Salazar, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the United Mexican States, who was introduced by Senators Bennet and Hickenlooper, Jessica Lewis, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary (Political-Military Affairs), who was introduced by Senator Menendez,

and Donald Lu, of California, to be Assistant Secretary for South Asian Affairs, all of the Department of State, and Marcela Escobari, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

AFRICA

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy concluded a hearing to examine U.S. trade and investment in Africa, after receiving testimony from Florie Liser, Corporate Council on Africa, Landry Signe, Brookings Institution, and Aubrey Hruby, Atlantic Council, all of Washington, D.C.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Toby J. Heytens, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Patricia Tolliver Giles, and Michael S. Nachmanoff, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, who were all introduced by Senators Warner and Kaine, Sarala Vidya Nagala, and Omar Antonio Williams, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, who were introduced by Senators Blumenthal and Murphy, and Hampton Y. Dellinger, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, who was introduced by Senator Coons, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

AMERICA'S FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine America's food supply chain, after receiving testimony from Jon Schaben, Iowa Cattlemen's Association, Dunlap; Rob Larew, National Farmers Union, and George P. Slover, Consumer Reports, both of Washington, D.C.; Shane Miller, Tyson Foods, Dakota Dunes, South Dakota; Tim Schellpeper, JBS USA, Greeley, Colorado; and David Smith, Associated Wholesale Grocers, Kansas City, Kansas, on behalf of the National Grocers Association.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the following bills:

S. 372, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into a contract or other agreement with a third party to review appointees in the Veterans Health Administration who had a license terminated for cause by a State licensing board for care or services rendered at a non-Veterans Health Administration facility and to provide individuals treated by such an appointee with notice if it is determined that an episode of care or services that they received was below the standard of care;

S. 612, to require the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide certain information to medical center staff and homelessness service providers of the Department regarding the coordinated entry processes for housing and services operated under the Continuum of Care Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development;

S. 887, make certain improvements relating to the supply chain of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

S. 1040, to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for hospital care, medical services, and nursing home care from the Department of Veterans Affairs to include veterans of World War II;

S. 1198, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and expand the Solid Start program of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

S. 1220, to amend title 38, United States Code, to recognize and honor the service of individuals who served in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II;

S. 1319, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make certain information publicly available on one internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

S. 1863, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve access to health care for veterans;

S. 1875, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a deadline of 180 days for the filing of claims for payment for emergency treatment furnished to veterans;

S. 1965, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to improve long-term care provided to veterans by the Department of Veterans Affairs;

S. 2041, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enforce the licensure requirement for medical providers of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

S. 2102, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure; and

S. 2172, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve grants, payments, and technical assistance provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to serve homeless veterans.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

An original bill entitled "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022"; and

The nominations of Stacey A. Dixon, of the District of Columbia, to be Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence, and Thomas Andrew Monheim, of Virginia, to be Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 51 public bills, H.R. 4734–4784; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 568–570 were introduced. **Pages H4248–50**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H4251–52**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 567, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4373) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4505) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–110); and

Report of the Joint Economic Committee on the 2021 Economic Report of the President (H. Rept. 117–111). **Page H4248**

Announcement by the Chair: The Chair addressed the House regarding an update to the policies of January 4, 2021, and December 15, 2020, regarding the requirement to wear masks in the Hall of the House during the coronavirus pandemic. Consistent with the updated guidance from the Office of the Attending Physician related to the increased threat from the delta variant of the virus, the Chair wishes to inform all Members and staff that masks will once again be required in the Hall of the House. However, Members will be permitted to remove their masks temporarily while under recognition. **Page H4093**

Motion to Adjourn: Rejected the Roy motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 197 yeas to 225 nays, Roll No. 231. **Page H4104**

Motion to Adjourn: Rejected the Hice (GA) motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 174 yeas to 216 nays, Roll No. 235. **Pages H4107–08**

Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022: The House passed H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, by a yea-and-nay vote of 215 yeas to 207 nays, Roll No. 239. **Pages H4151–72**

Rejected the Womack motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, by a yea-and-nay vote of 202 yeas to 218 nays, Roll No. 238. **Pages H4169–71**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–110 shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H4152–58**

Agreed to:

Ryan en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–110: Graves (LA) (No. 6) that increases and decreases funds by $100,000 the appropriations for the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House to encourage the creation of a collaborative drafting program to help improve workflow between HOLC and Member Offices; Langevin (No. 10) that increases funding by $3.504 million for the Capitol Grounds account with the intent that these funds be used to prioritize the removal of accessibility barriers on the Capitol Complex; and Raskin (No. 12) that increases and decreases funding by $100,000 for the purpose of directing the House Sergeant at Arms to conduct a study on the Capitol switchboard and telephone system in the U.S. House of Representatives and provide a report to Congress; and **Pages H4166–67**

Ryan en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–110: Bowman (No. 1) that increases funding by $250,000 for the Library of Congress, which can partner with HBCU's, Hispanic Serving Institutions, other Minority Serving Institutions, and community colleges to form fellowship opportunities and curriculum program associations; offsets the increase by decreasing $250,000 from Capital Construction and Operations; Bowman (No. 2) that increases funding by $250,000 for the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, with the intent of supporting translation services for official communication materials on behalf of constituents with Limited English Proficiency; offsets the increase by decreasing $250,000

from the Capital Construction and Operations; Escobar (No. 3) that increases and decreases funding to make clear that States must disburse all funds under this division in accordance with Congressional intent and not for purposes not otherwise outlined in the corresponding report and bill text; Foster (No. 4) that increases and decreases GAO appropriations by $6 million to support robust funding for thorough, up-to-date technical information and evaluations for Members of Congress, like those provided by the Office of Technology Assessment; Gottheimer (No. 5) that increases and decreases funds by $100,000 from the Architect of the Capitol's Capital Construction and Operations account to emphasize the importance of the installation of electric vehicle charging stations on the House Office Building grounds; Kelly (IL) (No. 9) that increases and decreases funding by $4.2 million to highlight the GAO's Center for Audit Excellence and their work with Foreign Supreme Audit Institutions; and Norton (No. 11) that prohibits the United States Capitol Police from using funds to enforce the prohibition on the use of scooters on the United States Capitol Grounds (by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 207 nays, Roll No. 236). **Pages H4164–66, H4168**

Rejected:

Ryan en bloc amendment No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–110: Grothman (No. 7) that sought to decrease funding to the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion by $1,500,000, to FY 2021 levels; and Grothman (No. 8) that sought to strike language that will enable non-citizens who meet requirements under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) policy to be employed by the U.S. Congress (by a yea-and-nay vote of 180 yeas to 243 nays, Roll No. 237). **Pages H4167–68, H4169**

H. Res. 567, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4346), (H.R. 4373), and (H.R. 4505) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 233, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 232. Subsequently, Representative Raskin moved to reconsider the vote, and Representative McGovern moved to table the motion to reconsider, which was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 201 yeas to 192 nays, Roll No. 234. **Pages H4095–H4107**

Agreed that in the engrossment of the bill, the clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H4175**

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022: The House passed H.R. 4373, making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 212 nays, Roll No. 243. **Pages H4108–51, H4172–75**

Rejected the Tony Gonzales (TX) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, by a yea-and-nay vote of 207 yeas to 217 nays, Roll No. 242. **Pages H4173–74**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–110 shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H4108–40**

Agreed to:

Lee (CA) en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–110: Bowman (No. 1) that increases and decreases $5 million in funding for the Development Assistance Fund to express support for development assistance to the Caribbean; Bowman (No. 2) that increases and decreases funding by $1 million for the Economic Support Fund, which funds the Nita M. Lowey Partnership for Peace Act, to express support for diplomatic efforts; Brendan F. Boyle (PA) (No. 3) that decreases and increases the Economic Support Fund by $1,500,000 to express an urgency for bilateral and international efforts to promote peace in the North of Ireland by way of the Implementation of Public Law 99–415 and subsequently the International Fund for Ireland (IFI); Escobar (No. 8) that increases funding for the Central America Regional Program account by $1,500,000 million to combat crime, corruption, impunity; advance human rights, and hold partner governments accountable in the region; Grijalva (No. 11) that increases and decreases the salaries and expenses account within the International Boundary and Water Commission budget by $4 million to clarify responsibility for the maintenance and operations of the International Outfall Interceptor; Hill (No. 14) that increases Diplomatic Policy and Support by $2 million intended for the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs offset by a decrease to the Capital Investment Fund; Jackson Lee (No. 15) that increases by $1,000,000 and decreases by $1,000,000 the Global Health Programs account to highlight and support the fight against the practice of Female Genital Mutilation; Jackson Lee (No. 16) that increases by $1,000,000 and decreases by $1,000,000 to combat the trafficking of endangered species; Jackson Lee (No. 17) that increases and decreases the Global Health Programs fund by $1,000,000 to express the intent to have USAID provide unused vaccines that would otherwise be destroyed to countries in need around the world; Kim (NJ) (No. 19) that increases the Economic Support Fund by $8,000,000 for the

purposes of protecting Afghan professors and researchers through the Scholar Rescue program, offset by an equal reduction to Development Assistance; Lesko (No. 20) that increases and decreases funding to encourage education and public understanding about the Semele Massacre of 1933 and its relevance to modern-day crimes against humanity; Malinowski (No. 22) that increases funding for counter-surveillance programs of the Open Technology Fund by $5 million and offsets with a decrease of $5 million from the Capital Investment Fund account; Manning (No. 23) that increases and decreases funding for consular and border security programs by $100,000,000 to express the intent that additional funding for consular and border security programs be used to address the delays in passport services; Pallone (No. 27) that withholds all International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Program funding for Azerbaijan; Spanberger (No. 32) that increases and decreases the Diplomatic Policy and Support fund by $1,000,000 to express concern about reports of adverse and anomalous health incidents (also referred to as Havana Syndrome) affecting United States government personnel abroad, to express support for a thorough interagency response, to call upon the Department of State to ensure all affected personnel receive prompt and appropriate care, and to urge the administration to share details on the origins and handling of these incidents with all relevant stakeholders in Congress, particularly the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Speier (No. 33) that increases and decreases funds for Migration and Refugee Assistance by $1,000,000 to draw attention to the urgent need to provide humanitarian and immigration relief to vulnerable populations in Afghanistan, including human rights defenders, peace negotiators and other officials, civil society, individuals who helped U.S. forces, and women at risk of gender-based violence in Taliban-controlled areas and elsewhere; Tiffany (No. 35) that prohibits the expenditure of funds to create, procure or display any map that depicts Taiwan as part of the People's Republic of China; and Torres (No. 36) (CA) that strikes the exemption for the Attorney Generals of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to meet governance, anti-corruption, and rule of law criteria to receive funding. Ensures these Attorney Generals must meet the standard anti-corruption criteria to receive U.S. funding; and **Pages H4144–47**

Lee (CA) en bloc amendment No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–110: Dingell (No. 5) that increases and decreases funds in the Department of State Administrative Account by $1,000,000 to highlight opposition to U.S. political or diplomatic support for the Saudi blockade of Yemen; Escobar (No. 6) that increases funding for the clean technology fund by $1,500,000 to continue providing resources to increase low carbon technologies; offsets the amendment with a $2 million cut to the administrative expenses account; Escobar (No. 7) that increases funding for the Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund by $1,500,000 to support response to small-scale emergency humanitarian requirements; Escobar (No. 9) that increases funding for the International Boundary & Water Commission construction account by $1,000,000 to support levee construction and certification along the Rio Grande; offsets the amendment by reducing the International Boundary & Water Commission salaries and expenses account by $1,000,000; Escobar (No. 10) that increases and decreases funding to make clear that States must disburse all funds under this division in accordance with Congressional intent and not for purposes not otherwise outlined in the corresponding report and bill text; Jacobs (CA) (No. 18) that increases and decreases the Peacekeeping Operations account by $10,000,000; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 25) that increases and decreases funds in the Department of State Administrative Account by $1,000,000 to highlight the need for stronger congressional oversight, robust human rights measures, and transparency in U.S. arms sales to countries such as Saudi Arabia; Omar (No. 26) that transfers $5 million from Foreign Military Financing to Development Assistance; Phillips (No. 28) that decreases and increases the overseas programs account by $2,000,000 for the purposes of supporting the planning of the FY2025 Osaka Expo; Sherrill (No. 30) that increases and decreases the Democracy Programs account by $10 million to emphasize the importance of supporting international democratic norms and peaceful transitions of power; Sherrill (No. 31) that increases and decreases the Diplomatic Programs account by $10 million to emphasize the need for State department to support efforts to establish clear international norms on state-sponsored, criminal, and commercial cyber activities that prioritize human rights, individual privacy, and consumer protections (by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 241). **Pages H4149–51, H4173**

Rejected:

Lee (CA) en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–110: Cloud (No. 4) that sought to prohibit taxpayer dollars from going towards for United States membership in or contributions to the World Health Organization; Grothman (No. 12) that sought to reduce funding for Contributions to International Organizations by $307,592,800; Hill (No. 13) that sought to preserve statutory requirement for

Congress to authorize loans to the International Monetary Fund by striking a waiver of Section 5(f) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act; Luetkemeyer (No. 21) that sought to prohibit federal contributions to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which advise governments around the world on climate change; Miller (No. 24) that sought to strike the proviso in the bill that states that no less than $760 million shall be made available for family planning and reproductive health; Roy (No. 29) that sought to eliminate funding for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Tenney (No. 34) that sought to restore the statutory 25% cap on U.S. contributions to UN peacekeeping through the CIPA account (by a yea-and-nay vote of 202 yeas to 217 nays, Roll No. 240). **Pages H4147–48, H4172–73**

Res. 567, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4346), (H.R. 4373), and (H.R. 4505) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 233, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 232. Subsequently, Representative Raskin moved to reconsider the vote, and Representative McGovern moved to table the motion to reconsider, which was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 201 yeas to 192 nays, Roll No. 234. **Pages H4095–H4107**

Agreed that in the engrossment of the bill, the clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H4175**

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure—Communication: Read a letter from Chairman DeFazio wherein he transmitted copies of twelve resolutions included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs. The resolutions were adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 28, 2021. **Pages H4175–H4240**

Senate Referrals: S. 452 was held at the desk. S. 503 was held at the desk. S. 566 was held at the desk. **Page H4151**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H4151.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Thirteen yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4104, H4105–06, H4106, H4107, H4107–08, H4168, H4169, H4171, H4171–72, H4172–73, H4173, H4174, and H4174–75.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 9:20 p.m.

Committee Meetings

STATE OF THE BEEF SUPPLY CHAIN: SHOCKS, RECOVERY, AND REBUILDING

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture held a hearing entitled "State of the Beef Supply Chain: Shocks, Recovery, and Rebuilding". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems held a markup on H.R. 4350, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022". H.R. 4350 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces held a markup on H.R. 4350, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022". H.R. 4350 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces held a markup on H.R. 4350, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022". H.R. 4350 was forwarded to the full Committee, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Military Personnel held a markup on H.R. 4350, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022". H.R. 4350 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT: EXAMINING FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND INFANTS

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services held a hearing entitled "Food for Thought: Examining Federal Nutrition Programs for Young Children and Infants". Testimony was heard from Teresa L. Turner, Nutritionist, Child and Youth Services, U.S. Army; Paula N. Garrett, Division Director, Division of Community Nutrition, Department of Health, Virginia; and public witnesses.

TRANSFORMING THE FTC: LEGISLATION TO MODERNIZE CONSUMER PROTECTION

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection held a hearing entitled ''Transforming the FTC: Legislation to Modernize Consumer Protection''. Testimony was heard from the following Federal Trade Commission officials: Lina Khan, Chair; Noah Joshua Phillips, Commissioner; Rohit Chopra, Commissioner; Rebecca K. Slaughter, Commissioner; and Christine S. Wilson, Commissioner; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 4590, the ''Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act''; H.R. 3332, the ''Manufactured Housing Community Preservation Act of 2021''; H.R. 4616, the ''Adjustable Interest Rate Act of 2021''; H.R. 4618, the ''Short Sale Transparency and Market Fairness Act''; H.R. 4685, to require the Government Accountability Office to carry out a study on the impact of the gamification, psychological nudges, and other design techniques used by online trading platforms, and for other purposes; H.R. 4617, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit payment for order flow; H.R. 935, the ''Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021''; H.R. 4620, to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to limit the exemption provided for family offices from the definition of an investment adviser to those family offices with less than $750,000,000 in assets under management and for other purposes; H.R. 4619, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit trading ahead by market makers, and for other purposes; H.R. 3555, the ''Voters on the Move Registration Act''; and H.R. 2265, the ''Financial Exploitation Prevention Act of 2021''.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 4589, the ''Diversity and Inclusion at the State Department Act''; H.R. 4693, the ''Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021''; H.R. 1199, the ''STEM Diplomacy Act''; H. Res. 496, supporting the continued work of the United States African Development Foundation as it creates pathways to prosperity for underserved communities on the African Continent through community-led development; H.R. 2946, the ''Reinforcing Nicaragua's Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021''; H.R. 4250, the ''War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act''; H. Res. 497, condemning the murder of Alireza Fazeli Monfared and the practice of so-called ''honor killings'' in Iran, and for other purposes; H.R. 4526, the ''City and State Diplomacy Act''; H. Res. 549, condemning the assassination of the Haitian President, and urging United States and global support of Haitian-led solutions; H. Res. 547, calling for the continued support of Afghan women and girls after the drawdown of American troops; H. Res. 376, condemning Turkey for its illegal occupation of Cyprus; and H.R. 4686, the ''Cambodia Democracy Act of 2021''.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 903, the ''Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021''; H.R. 2915, the ''Homeland Procurement Reform Act''; H.R. 4089, the ''Darren Drake Act''; H.R. 4094, the ''One-Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021''; H.R. 4209, the ''DHS Illicit Cross-Border Tunnel Defense Act''; H.R. 4363, the ''DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021''; H.R. 4426, the ''Homeland Security for Children Act''; H.R. 4611, the ''DHS Software Supply Chain Risk Management Act of 2021''; H.R. 4691, the ''K–12 Cybersecurity Act''; and H.R. 4682, the ''Unmanned Aerial Security Act''. H.R. 903, H.R. 2915, H.R. 4089, H.R. 4094, H.R. 4209, H.R. 4363, H.R. 4426, H.R. 4611, and H.R. 4682 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 4691 was ordered reported, without amendment.

DHS'S EFFORTS TO DISRUPT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability held a hearing entitled ''DHS's Efforts to Disrupt Transnational Criminal Organizations in Central America''. Testimony was heard from Francis J. Russo, Acting Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Operations Support, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; and John A. Condon, Acting Assistant Director, International Operations, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security.

ELECTION SUBVERSION: A GROWING THREAT TO ELECTORAL INTEGRITY

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Election Subversion: A Growing Threat to Electoral Integrity''. Testimony was heard from Representatives Owens, Sarbanes, and Williams of Georgia; Janice Winfrey, City Clerk, Detroit, Michigan; and public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, PART 1: CONFRONTING ABUSES OF THE CHAPTER 11 SYSTEM

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law held a hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Bankruptcy Code, Part 1: Confronting Abuses of the Chapter 11 System''. Testimony was heard from William Tong, Attorney General, Connecticut; and public witnesses.

THE PRESIDENT'S FY22 BUDGET PRIORITY FOR THE TERRITORIES: MEDICAID, SSI, AND SNAP PARITY

Committee on Natural Resources: Office of Insular Affairs Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''The President's FY22 Budget Priority for the Territories: Medicaid, SSI, and SNAP Parity''. Testimony was heard from Christina Marie Sablan, Chair, Committee on Health and Welfare, Northern Marianas Islands House of Representatives; and public witnesses.

FITARA 12.0

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Government Operations held a hearing entitled ''FITARA 12.0''. Testimony was heard from Clare Martorana, Federal Chief Information Officer, Office of Management and Budget; Keith A. Bluestein, Chief Information Officer, Small Business Administration; Sean Brune, Chief Information Officer, Social Security Administration; and Carol C. Harris, Director, Information Technology and Cybersecurity, Government Accountability Office.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Committee on Rules: Full Committee concluded a hearing on H.R. 4346, the ''Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022''; H.R. 4373, the ''Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022''; and H.R. 4505, the ''Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022''. The Committee granted, by record vote of 9–3, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4346, the ''Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022'', H.R. 4373, the ''Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022'', and H.R. 4505, the ''Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022''. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4346, the ''Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022'', 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 Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report 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 B of the 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 Appropriations or her designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the 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 Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides one motion to recommit. Section 5 of the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4373, the ''Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022, 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 Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part C of the report 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 pursuant to section 5, each further amendment printed in part D of the report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 7 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 7 of the rule provides that at any time after debate pursuant to section 5, the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of the 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 Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides one motion to recommit. Section 9 of the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4505, the ''Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022'', 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 Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part E of the Rules Committee report 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 pursuant section 9, each further amendment printed in part F of the report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 11 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 11 of the rule provides that at any time after debate pursuant to section 9, the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part F of the 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 Appropriations 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 parts B, D, and F of the report or amendments en bloc described in sections 3, 7, and 11 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 3095, the ''Fair and Open Skies Act''; H.R. 1339, the ''Advanced Air Mobility Coordination and Leadership Act''; H.R. 3193, the ''E-BRIDGE Act''; H.R. 3037, the ''Housing Survivors of Major Disasters Act of 2021''; H.R. 3709, the ''Preliminary Damage Assessment Improvement Act of 2021''; H.R. 4679, to designate the Federal building located at 1200 New Jersey Ave Southeast in Washington, DC, as the ''Norman Yoshio Mineta Federal Building''; H.R. 4660, to designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse located at 1125 Chapline Street in Wheeling, WV, as the ''Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse''; H.R. 2220, to amend title 40, United States Code, to modify the treatment of certain bargain-price options to purchase at less than fair market value, and for other purposes; H. Con. Res. 41, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition; and General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Program Resolutions. H.R. 3095, H.R. 3193, H.R. 3037, H.R. 3709, H.R. 4679, H.R. 4660, H.R. 2220, and H. Con. Res. 41 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 1339 was ordered reported, as amended. General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Program Resolutions were adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 4657, the ''Veteran Home Energy Savings Act''; H.R. 912, the ''American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Act''; H.R. 3856, to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on disparities associated with race and ethnicity with respect to certain benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; H.R. 147, the ''Bringing Registered Apprenticeships to Veterans Education Act''; H.R. 4673, the ''Ensuring Veterans' Smooth Transition Act''; H.R. 4626, the ''VA Assessment by Independent Measures Act''; H.R. 4625, the ''VA Caregiver Transparency Act''; and H.R. 4233, the ''Student Veterans Counseling Centers Eligibility Act''. H.R. 4657, H.R. 912, H.R. 3856, H.R. 147, H.R. 4673, and H.R. 4626 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 4625 and H.R. 4233 were ordered reported, without amendment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY I AND A BUDGET REQUEST

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, and Counterproliferation held a hearing entitled ''The Department of Homeland Security I and A Budget Request''. Testimony was heard from Melissa Smislova, Deputy Under Secretary for Intelligence Enterprise Readiness, Department of Homeland Security. This hearing was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JULY 29, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Under Secretary for Rural Development, and Robert Farrell Bonnie, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation, both of the Department of Agriculture, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Armed Services: to receive a closed briefing on the security situation on the Korean Peninsula, 9:30 a.m., SVC–217.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine protecting Americans from debt traps by extending the military's 36% interest rate cap to everyone, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine S. 375 and H.R. 1192, bills to impose requirements on the payment of compensation to professional persons employed in voluntary cases commenced under title III of the Puerto Rico Oversight Management and Economic Stability Act (commonly known as ''PROMESA''), 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Stephen A. Owens, of Arizona, Jennifer Beth Sass, of Maryland, and Sylvia E. Johnson, of North Carolina, each to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 1425, to enable the Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns, S. 1428, to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products, S. 1388, to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, S. 1435, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit product hopping, and the nominations of Myrna Perez, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Jia M. Cobb, of Virginia, and Florence Y. Pan, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Sarah A.L. Merriam, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, Karen McGlashan Williams, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, and Matthew G. Olsen, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SH–216.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''21st Century Food Systems: Controlled Environment Agriculture's Role in Protecting Domestic Food Supply Chains and Infrastructure'', 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, markup on H.R. 4350, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022'', 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Readiness, markup on H.R. 4350, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022'', 12 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations, markup on H.R. 4350, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022'', 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment, hearing entitled ''Keeping the Pell Grant Promise: Increasing Enrollment, Supporting Success'', 10:15 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''The Path Forward: Advancing Treatments and Cures for Neurodegenerative Diseases'', 11 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 4590, the ''Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act''; H.R. 3332, the ''Manufactured Housing Community Preservation Act of 2021''; H.R. 4616, the ''Adjustable Interest Rate Act of 2021''; H.R. 4618, the ''Short Sale Transparency and Market Fairness Act''; H.R. 4685, to require the Government Accountability Office to carry out a study on the impact of the gamification, psychological nudges, and other design techniques used by online trading platforms, and for other purposes; H.R. 4617, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit payment for order flow; H.R. 935, the ''Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021''; H.R. 4620, to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to limit the exemption provided for family offices

from the definition of an investment adviser to those family offices with less than $750,000,000 in assets under management and for other purposes; H.R. 4619, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit trading ahead by market makers, and for other purposes; H.R. 3555, the ''Voters on the Move Registration Act''; and H.R. 2265, the ''Financial Exploitation Prevention Act of 2021'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 4589, the ''Diversity and Inclusion at the State Department Act''; H.R. 4693, the ''Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021''; H.R. 1199, the ''STEM Diplomacy Act''; H. Res. 496, supporting the continued work of the United States African Development Foundation as it creates pathways to prosperity for underserved communities on the African Continent through community-led development; H.R. 2946, the ''Reinforcing Nicaragua's Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021''; H.R. 4250, the ''War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act''; H. Res. 497, condemning the murder of Alireza Fazeli Monfared and the practice of so-called ''honor killings'' in Iran, and for other purposes; H.R. 4526, the ''City and State Diplomacy Act''; H. Res. 549, condemning the assassination of the Haitian President, and urging United States and global support of Haitian-led solutions; H. Res. 547, calling for the continued support of Afghan women and girls after the drawdown of American troops; H. Res. 376, condemning Turkey for its illegal occupation of Cyprus; and H.R. 4686, the ''Cambodia Democracy Act of 2021'', 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism, hearing entitled ''Lebanon: Assessing Political Paralysis, Economic Crisis and Challenges for U.S. Policy'', 11 a.m., Webex.

Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber, hearing entitled ''Renewable Energy Transition: A Case Study of How International Collaboration on Offshore Wind Technology Benefits American Workers'', 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation, hearing entitled ''The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife, hearing on H.R. 273, the ''Prevention of Escapement of Genetically Altered Salmon in the United States Act''; H.R. 274, the ''Keep Finfish Free Act''; H.R. 1569, the ''Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Act of 2021''; H.R. 1983, the ''MONARCH Act of 2021''; H.R. 2026, the ''Global Amphibian Protection Act of 2021''; H.R. 2325, the ''Bear Protection Act of 2021''; H.R. 2773, the ''Recovering America's Wildlife Act of 2021''; H.R. 2793, the ''Highlands Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2021''; H.R. 2848, the ''Marine Mammal Research and Response Act of 2021''; H.R. 2872, the ''SAFE Act''; H.R. 3075, the ''Illegal Fishing and Forced Labor Prevention Act''; H.R. 3128, the ''American Fisheries Advisory Committee Act of 2021''; H.R. 3135, the ''Captive Primate Safety Act''; H.R. 3396, the ''Extinction Prevention Act of 2021; and H.R. 4458, the ''KELP Act'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled ''Democracy in Danger: The Assault on Voting Rights in Texas'', 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, hearing entitled ''Enabling Mission Success from the Ground Up: Addressing NASA's Urgent Infrastructure Needs'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 4256, the ''Investing in Main Street Act''; H.R. 4481, the ''Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act''; H.R. 4531, the ''7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act'', H.R. 3469, ''Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021''; H.R. 3462, the ''SBA Cyber Awareness Act''; H.R. 4515, the ''Small Business Development Center Cyber Training Act of 2021''; and H.R. 4513, the ''Small Business Advanced Cybersecurity Enhancements Act of 2021'', 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Assessing the Federal Government's COVID–19 Relief and Response Efforts and its Impact'', 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Financing Climate Solutions and Job Creation'', 9 a.m., Zoom.

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''The Nature and Consequences of American Economic Disparity'', 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, Full Committee, business meeting to consider proposed recommendations, 9 a.m., HVC–210.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10:30 a.m., Thursday, July 29

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3684, INVEST in America Act, post-cloture.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Thursday, July 29

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Complete Consideration of H.R. 4502—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Agriculture, Rural Development, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2022.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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