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No. 170

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. WILD).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 29, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SUSAN WILD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

RECOGNIZING HEROES AND VICTIMS IN COLLIERVILLE

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

Mr. KUSTOFF. Madam Speaker, last week, our community in Collierville, Tennessee, experienced a horrific tragedy.

On Thursday, September 23, last week, a gunman opened fire at the Kroger on Byhalia Road. Fifteen people were shot, and one woman, Olivia King, a mother and grandmother, died as a result of her injuries in the hospital later that day.

Roberta and I are praying for Olivia King's children, her family, and her friends at this difficult time.

As Collierville Alderman Maureen Fraser said: "Everybody needs to be more like Olivia King. She was very kind, very generous, very Christian, and a rule-follower."

Our hearts go out to all the victims, their loved ones, and everyone in the entire community who has been impacted.

I want to quote Collierville Police Chief Dale Lane, who said that Collierville is "one of the most resilient communities in America." I believe that this is an absolutely true statement.

On that tragic day, we witnessed our brave heroes—law enforcement officers, Federal agents, firefighters, EMTs, doctors, nurses, and other local officials—spring into action. Not a single person hesitated to act or tend to a person in need.

Their training and selfless actions helped save people's lives that day. There is no doubt about it. I cannot thank enough everyone for their incredible bravery and courage that day.

The collaboration and cooperation between all the law enforcement agencies and all the first responders was tremendous. These agencies included: the Collierville Police Department; the Collierville Fire Department; the Shelby County Sheriff's Office; the Germantown Police Department; the Germantown Fire Department; the Memphis Police Department; the Memphis Fire Department; the Bartlett Fire Department; the Bartlett Police Department; the Fayette County Sheriff's Office; the DeSoto County, Mississippi, Sheriff's Office; the Tennessee Highway Patrol; the FBI; and other Federal law enforcement agencies. They worked flawlessly together to address and handle the situation in a timely and professional manner.

I also commend Collierville Police Chief Dale Lane's strong and effective

leadership, and I thank his entire staff for their heroism. Special commendation also goes to Collierville Fire Chief Buddy Billings and his men and women for their swift action that prevented the additional loss of life.

Further, I want to recognize all the first responders, the doctors, the surgeons, the nurses, and their staff for delivering the necessary and immediate care to these victims.

Lastly, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Collierville Mayor Stan Joyner, Town Administrator James Lewellen, and Collierville Municipal School Board Chairman Wright Cox for their continued and strong leadership.

Mayor Joyner issued a proclamation declaring tomorrow, September 30, 2021, at 1:30 p.m., as a day of prayer and meditation for the town of Collierville and her victims.

The people of Collierville are strong and resilient. They will always remain Collierville Strong.

PASS TRANSFORMATIONAL CLIMATE LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. STRICKLAND) for 5 minutes.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Madam Speaker, Americans nationwide have felt the impact of this year's extreme weather, from flooding to wildfires to record heat. In Washington State, heat domes in June and August of this year have caused hundreds to die of heat exposure, roads and highways to buckle, and shellfish to broil in their streams.

The iconic Mount Rainier, one of the snowiest places on Earth, was not immune to this. The unprecedented heat, nearly 40 degrees above the previous recorded high, has had a devastating impact on the mountain. This image shows Mount Rainier during most of the summer, its sides bare, compared to its typical snow cover.

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

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



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For longtime residents of Washington State, it is jarring to see Mount Rainier without snow on its peak. In just 4 days this summer, 4 days in late June, the peak of the heat dome, the mountain lost 30 percent of its total snow cover. This is a visual demonstration that climate change is real.

The lack of snow became more notable as the summer progressed, and this heat is an ecological issue and an economic issue. Washington State's shellfish industry is among the largest in the Nation, contributing \$270 million to the State economy and supporting nearly 3,000 jobs.

The heat dome this summer devastated shellfish farms that make up the core of this industry. Shellfish growers reported shellfish baking to death, literally, in shallow water and on the beach. Taylor Shellfish, located in my district, reported losing over 2 million clam seeds.

As our planet warms and climate change takes hold, these extreme weather events are becoming more common, costing lives and critically damaging our environment and our economy.

Against this backdrop, our need to pass transformational climate change legislation becomes even more stark and more urgent. We must invest in electric vehicle infrastructure. We must dramatically expand public transit. We must build an energy grid using renewable sources of power.

We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to create tens of thousands of jobs and build a sustainable society for future generations. My district, my State, and our planet depend on it.

INDEPENDENCE IN INDIAN COUNTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, October 11 is, in South Dakota, Native American Day.

Now, when America turns its eyes to Indian reservations, so often—too often—the focus is on poverty, despair, dysfunction. But there are wonderful stories from Indian Country as well, stories of hope, opportunity, hard work, success, entrepreneurship.

With that in mind, I want to talk to you about Tashina Red Hawk. She is a 17-year-old member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. She is an excellent student, and she is a rodeo queen. She is my friend, and let me tell you, Madam Speaker, she is impressive.

Tashina graduated early from high school, and then, when the pandemic hit and her college classes went online, rather than do what so many teens did, spending more time on social media or video games, she decided to become an entrepreneur. It is just an amazing story.

Her local coffee shop had remained closed during the pandemic, so Tashina

saw an opportunity. She wanted to save money for college.

Again, as I said, she is an excellent student. She wants to be a veterinarian. Now, she knows that path is not going to be easy, and it is going to take a few dollars in the bank. She knew that this business opportunity would give her a wonderful chance.

Here she is in front of Tashina's Coffee. She also wanted to make sure that her local community, her small town, had the same amenities that large towns do, and I think we can all agree that a powerful cup of coffee is a great amenity. From firsthand experience, I can tell you that her coffee really is excellent.

She works so hard, Madam Speaker, long days, long weeks, to make this business a success. Tashina is passionate about instilling a sense of independence and hard work among other young people on her reservation.

This woman is going places. I am proud to say that she is my friend.

Her father sums it up well. He said, Tashina "is not a victim. She is an advocate."

Now, Tashina's story is one of many throughout Indian Country and the State of South Dakota that don't get the attention that they deserve. I think of so many Tribal leaders that I have met with over the years who choose self-reliance: Leslie Crow, our office's inaugural Ben Reifel fellow. She is a teacher, a college instructor, a small business woman.

I think of Lakota Vogel. She is the executive director of the Four Bands Community Fund, and she works with Tribal members to build economic opportunity on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation.

I think of Myrna Thompson, secretary of the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate, whose long-term service as secretary of that Tribe has been a consistent and reliable source of leadership for her people.

Madam Speaker, there are so many others. It has been clear to me that Native American people across this country are resilient. And those who choose hard work and independence over reliance, they are so often successful, and they are so often strong.

They provide us a great opportunity. We can be more like them. We can be more like Tashina and Lakota and Leslie and Myrna.

This Native American Day, we should all take a moment to admire their hard work and entrepreneurship, and we should follow their example. If there were more Tashina Red Hawks, we would have a better Nation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH JEAN BECK VUNA

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true public servant. We use that term frequently

and often too casually, but the individual I am speaking about unquestionably defines the term and sets an example we should all strive to achieve.

Elizabeth Jean Beck Vuna has served as my district office casework manager for 20 years. She has served the Congress and the American people for over 33 years. Prior to serving my constituents, she worked for Congressman Glenn Anderson and Congressman Stephen Horn from Long Beach, California.

It is worth noting that the bitter partisan politics of today have never touched Elizabeth's commitment to service. She has worked for Democrats and Republicans without concern for political philosophy. It is that dedication, that determination to help people, and that diligence that truly makes her irreplaceable.

Elizabeth will be retiring on September 30. When she does, we will be losing one of the most effective and compassionate caseworkers in the history of the Congress. Yes, I know that sounds boastful, but it is quite simply the truth.

Little did I know when I hired Elizabeth in 2002 what a profound impact she would have on the lives of so many of my constituents and on me.

Elizabeth began her career in public service because, when her brother returned home from the Vietnam war, he could find no assistance for his PTSD and Agent Orange-related illnesses. She decided it would be her mission to ensure that other veterans would not face a similar fate and often focused her efforts in helping veterans obtain the benefits they so richly deserved.

She also felt an affinity for immigrants since she and her husband adopted five orphaned children from Tonga. That experience led her to become a local expert in international adoption.

Her compassion for all immigrants also led her to become a recognized expert in the field, and she diligently advocated for all immigrants to be afforded all the benefits legally available to them.

The number of constituents Elizabeth has helped in a substantive manner are in the tens of thousands, and I am probably undercounting.

She has mentored other congressional staff and given guidance and direction to everyone who was lucky enough to ask her to do so.

Not a week goes by that I do not hear from some of my constituents about this miracle or feat that she accomplished on their behalf, whether it is large or small.

As her retirement became known, my office received dozens of emails thanking her for her service and asking if she couldn't stay just a little longer.

□ 1015

She has assisted the many studios in my district as well as the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the California Institute of Technology, but perhaps

more importantly, she has helped individual constituents, who needed a fierce champion for their cause, help navigate a bureaucracy that can seem arcane and senseless at times.

Elizabeth is a native Californian, the daughter of Wilbert and Ellen Beck.

Her large family is comprised of her husband, Steve; sons, Jesse and Sean, who tragically prematurely passed away; adopted Tongan children, Malia, Angela, Michelle, Joshua, and Jacob; and over a dozen grandchildren.

She will be missed in our office and by our constituents beyond measure, and I cannot thank her enough for her service.

I ask all Members to join me in thanking Elizabeth Jean Beck Vuna for her unwavering dedication to public service and wish her good health and prosperity in retirement.

PULLING BACK THE PRO-CHOICE CURTAIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, the pro-abortion lobby cheered last week as House Democrats rushed through H.R. 3755, the abortion on demand until birth act.

Throughout the course of the debate last Friday, I listened as my colleagues across the aisle took to their bully pulpit and sang the praises of the abortion industry in America.

The talking points that afternoon were so distorted from reality that it was as if members of the abortion lobby were the ones that wrote them.

Some Members claimed that passing this bill was a duty that must be fulfilled to restore the rights of women. Others claimed it was a duty that upheld the oath they took to defend the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, no matter the justification that was given, the American people can see that this is yet another elaborate smokescreen coming from the majority.

But what really shook me to my core was how abortion was being normalized in those moments. Women's health was being used as a euphemism for abortion, as if the health of the baby that is destroyed is inconsequential, not to mention that half of the babies that are aborted are female. You cannot claim that this issue is one of "women's health" when that is the case.

The same sentiment applies to the phrase "reproductive freedom" that was thrown around multiple times. Explain to me how the process of destroying an innocent baby resembles freedom for the baby. It is outrageous to link abortion and the concept of freedom together.

These are the kinds of deliberate spin tactics that attempt to hide the horrors of abortion from the American people. No set of elaborate talking points from pro-abortion advocates can

truly mask the societal ill that is abortion.

Unfortunately, that only skims the surface of how abortion is being advertised. The left's narrative on abortions has evolved to the point where this immoral procedure is now associated with pride. Abortion is not prideful. It is not a form of empowerment. Abortion is robbing a human being of God's most precious gift: life.

While the left's narrative grows only more devious, the voices of those who survived abortions, or whose parents chose life, continue to be silenced. The stories of these men and women are invaluable, and they deserve to be heard by everyone. That is the truth of the matter.

Madam Speaker, Republicans fundamentally understand that life begins at conception and ends at natural death. We believe that life is a precious and sanctified gift that God has bestowed upon us.

I am proud to stand alongside so many constituents of North Carolina's Fifth Congressional District, as well as my Republican colleagues in the people's House, in fighting to protect life.

The unborn deserve nothing less than unwavering advocates who stand for them. I will always serve as a strong voice for the unborn, and I do not plan on stopping anytime soon.

RECKLESS AND SHORTSIGHTED RECONCILIATION PACKAGE

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

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise to discuss this reckless and shortsighted reconciliation package and what I believe to be its worst effects on the American people.

The budget reconciliation process exists to reduce the national deficit with a majority vote, not to let the majority party jam partisan legislation through this Congress. Since January, Speaker PELOSI and House Democrats have not used reconciliation for its intended purpose but rather to pass the \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan on party lines and now the \$3.5 trillion budget blueprint. Here, we see the opposite of the intended use for the reconciliation process and the opposite of the word "reconciliation" itself. This is division.

Senator BERNIE SANDERS, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said that under this budget, no middle-income family would pay more in taxes. That is not true. The reconciliation bill includes damaging tax increases, falling largely on the shoulders of middle-income families, small business owners, and family farms. This bill would be the largest tax-and-spend measure in America's history and would increase the national debt to \$45 trillion by 2031. In addition to the devastating spending and tax hikes, it would allow the Federal Government to intervene even more in our daily lives and kill countless jobs.

Unfortunately, the Senate version of this package could be even worse. Right now, the House version of the bill keeps stepped up basis intact, which protects family farms from being taxed out of existence, and it does not include the requirement that banks report to the IRS all transactions over \$600, which is patently ludicrous. I am prepared to offer an amendment on the final bill if either of these two provisions, amongst others, are changed.

This is the largest tax-and-spend bill in the history of the country. Only 1 percent has even been scored by the Congressional Budget Office. It would result in a whopping \$10,600 per American in new spending. We are spending money we don't have on things that we don't need, and I urge this Congress to join me in opposing this horrible legislation which will weaken our great Nation and reduce our freedom.

A PATH TO HEALING AND RECONCILIATION

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss what I see as the path to healing and reconciliation in our country.

We have a promise from God about how to heal our Nation. It is very simple, and it is from II Chronicles. The Lord says: "If my people who are called by my name shall humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

It is almost as though God crafted this message for our present moment. I am proud to be part of the crew of people on this Earth who strive to live by God's promises: those who follow Jesus. You can find us throughout Kansas and from Austin, Texas, to Hamilton, Montana, to Simmons, Kentucky, to Thompson, Connecticut.

In this country, so many people advance against one another in jealousy and pride, they rush to judgment and they rob each other of the dignity and respect we owe our fellow citizens when we should be carrying each other's burdens. If we don't stop this behavior, we will incur the punishment it deserves: enmity, discord, and separation.

I think of my daughter when I tuck her in at night and my son when we go fishing. I don't want them to live in a country that is playing the dangerous game of division and hatred for the next 99 years, but a world of hope, peace, and love. If our country keeps rejecting God, we will only make it harder for ourselves to accomplish this.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF DR. BARRY FLINCHBAUGH

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of a truly great Kansan, Dr. Barry Flinchbaugh, who died last year at the age of 78.

Dr. Flinchbaugh taught my ag policy class at Kansas State University, which is the best class I took at college. He had a larger-than-life demeanor; was committed to production agriculture; was involved, at some

level, in every farm bill going back over 50 years; and was sharp, witty, and hilarious. Dr. Flinchbaugh did more for Kansas farmers than possibly anyone else during his lifetime.

His expertise in ag policy led him to meet every President from Harry Truman to George W. Bush. But he wasn't interested in notoriety. He was passionate about his family, his field of study, and his students, who were his legacy and his pride and joy. I was one of the 5,000 students Dr. Flinchbaugh taught over the span of 49 years, and I can picture him now, cigar in hand, holding court in his classroom or in his office, surrounded by transfixed young people, many of whom would later go on to become leaders in the very field they learned from him.

I would like to close with one of his quotes that I think we all need to hear, especially in this deliberative body at the present time. He said: "There are two ways to make public decisions: compromise or dictatorship. There's nothing in between."

RECOGNIZING JULIAN STANFORD

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the resiliency and the courage of Julian Stanford. Julian is a 17-year-old high school student who was recently involved in a life-changing accident.

While driving home after work on August 21, Julian attempted to avoid an oncoming vehicle, resulting in paralyzing injuries. Julian was transferred to the Shepherd Center in Atlanta, Georgia, where his treatment has been centered around healing and prayer.

Prior to his accident, Julian was an honor roll student and an active leader in his high school's Republican Party. Known throughout his community for his laughter and his love of music, Julian's passion for life is truly inspiring.

Despite the extent of his injuries, Julian continues to fight daily with his mom by his side. Julian is a living miracle whose determination is remarkable.

I am praying for Julian and his family, that he makes a full recovery, and I know he will go on to achieve great things.

Julian, we love you and you inspire us. Keep up the good fight.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize September as National Suicide Prevention Month. This important month is an opportunity to remember those who have lost their lives to suicide and share resources to fight the stigma surrounding mental health challenges.

As the tenth leading cause of death in the United States, suicide affects Americans from all walks of life. The challenges surrounding mental health

can be complex, but we owe it to our constituents to utilize every resource to better understand the factors contributing to suicide.

A critical part in suicide prevention is equipping ourselves and our communities with the resources needed to fight this tragic occurrence. From engaging in open conversations about mental health to checking on our neighbor, there are steps we can all take to help those in crisis.

September may be Suicide Prevention Month, but community engagement and prevention efforts should be maintained year-round.

I encourage everyone to educate themselves on the warning signs of suicide, as it could save a life.

REMEMBERING DON AND MARGIE VARNADOE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor Don and Margie Varnadoe of Glynn County, Georgia, who tragically passed away on September 25. Don and Margie were aboard Amtrak's Empire Builder train when it derailed near Joplin, Montana.

Don and Margie were known throughout the community for their service to the Glynn County school system. Margie was a teacher, a principal, a personnel director, and assistant superintendent. She was loved by her students and peers for her dedication to educating our future generations.

Don was a retired St. Simons real estate agent and school board member for four years. During his term, Don focused on improving the school system so that all students in Glynn County could have a positive learning experience.

Both cared immensely for their community, and I am thankful for Don and Margie's impact on Georgia's First Congressional District. Their irreplaceable presence will be missed by all.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS ARE GETTING WORSE

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, Joe Biden preached vague, feel-good messages to voters, like healing our country and pursuing bipartisanship, during his campaign for President. In his victory speech, he ripped off a line from Barack Obama and said: "I pledge to be a President who seeks not to divide but to unify, who doesn't see red and blue States but a United States."

Madam Speaker, these messages were blatant lies. His record 8 months into his tenure proves his only intention is to govern on behalf of the Democrat Party's far-left base.

Look at the ongoing farce on our southern border. The Department of Homeland Security just released thousands of unvetted Haitian migrants into this country, no questions asked. Even worse, the President turned his back on Border Patrol agents over that bogus horse photo.

Our government wouldn't behave this way unless it was worried about backlash from leftists who want to open our borders and defund the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency.

The border has been out of control from the moment Joe Biden stepped foot in the Oval Office. Month after month after month, we hear about Border Patrol agents encountering hundreds of thousands of migrants attempting to illegally enter our country. President Biden put Vice President HARRIS in charge of fixing our southern border, but whatever she is doing to "address the root cause of migration" obviously isn't working.

Last week, the White House press secretary whined about Republicans giving floor speeches about the crisis at the border. I say to the press secretary: We wouldn't need to be down here raising Hades if your boss would quit being so soft, start doing his job, and enforce the dadgum border laws.

□ 1030

Chaos at the southern border is just one of the many crises of Joe Biden's own creation. I could stand down here for hours talking about inflation caused by reckless government spending, a failed exit from Afghanistan that left 13 American servicemembers dead, including one of my constituents—his family lives in my neighborhood—and much more.

But my point is this, Madam Speaker, Americans across the political spectrum see Joe Biden standing idly by while this country is being destroyed. They think this President is grossly incompetent and incapable of responsibly running the executive branch. I have even talked to Democrats here in Congress who are extremely concerned about these very issues.

Serious problems are getting worse, yet Joe Biden doesn't show any interest in solving them. Given this President's lack of interest in serving as Chief Executive, I can confidently say this President is mentally unwell and unfit for office.

It is time for Joe Biden to step down. We need a leader who cares about the future of this country, not one who isn't even aware of the damage he is causing.

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

WE MUST SECURE OUR BORDER

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the ongoing border crisis.

Last week, President Biden's Homeland Security Secretary, Alejandro Mayorkas, told Congress, "The border is secure." The facts indicate that this statement was absolutely false.

The Biden administration has embraced policies to open the southern

border, not to secure it. In reality, these open border policies have created one of the worst border crises in history.

According to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, this August alone, 208,887 people were apprehended trying to illegally enter our country through the southern border, which is a 317 percent increase from last August. It is really a big problem, Madam Speaker.

Since February of 2021, the agency says more than 1.2 million people have been apprehended illegally crossing the border. That staggering statistic represents more than the entire Pasco or Pinellas Counties, which are in my congressional district. I represent them.

When I was at the border a few months ago, Madam Speaker, the CBP agents I spoke with made it clear that they weren't even making a dent when it came to capturing the historic number of people who are illegally entering our country or with seizing the extraordinary volume of drugs that are flowing across the border.

That is truly unfathomable when you consider that CBP has seized 724 pounds of fentanyl and 595 pounds of heroin so far in fiscal year 2021.

These deadly drugs don't just stay in communities along the border. They are spread throughout the country into communities like mine in the Tampa Bay area. These drugs are ruining and claiming countless lives, Madam Speaker. In fact, Florida currently ranks second in the Nation for overdose deaths.

These are our neighbors and members of our family who are dying. We have to take action now.

In addition to drugs, weapons and humans are being trafficked through the border. Human traffickers are making an estimated \$15 million a day. I am concerned for these victims, many of whom are children.

The root causes of this crisis are clear. President Biden's disastrous immigration policies are to blame. His administration stopped building the wall, brought back catch-and-release, and tried to get rid of the remain in Mexico policy.

The President himself has actually articulated a new openness toward migrants; something the leaders of Central America point to as a root cause of the crisis they are seeing.

The situation at the border is a dangerous, unmitigated disaster, Madam Speaker.

Especially now, as our enemies feel emboldened by what recently transpired in Afghanistan, we have to secure our border as a matter of national security.

HISTORIC INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight the work Congress

is undertaking to make historic investments in our Nation's infrastructure and create millions of good-paying jobs in communities across our country, coast to coast, communities just like mine.

Cities like Toledo, Sandusky, Lorain, Lakewood, Cleveland, Parma, for too long have received far fewer resources than are needed to keep pace with life in this 21st century.

As we look around our country right now, we bear witness to historic water shortages in Lake Mead. On the other hand, in my region of the country, we have historic high water levels in the Great Lakes. Meanwhile, we have raging wildfires in California. We have watched power blackouts in Texas; torrential rains and flooding in New York City, in Dearborn, Michigan, and rural farmlands outside Nashville; as well as hurricanes that have been ravaging States throughout the Gulf of Mexico.

Truly, in this new century, we must set a firmer course to sustain life in our country and, yes, sustain life on Mother Earth herself.

As a Representative from the Great Lakes, I can say without a shadow of a doubt that Lake Erie and the economies and people who truly rely on it face growing environmental challenges unlike any we have seen before.

The Great Lakes are the largest source of freshwater on Earth, and surely on this continent. They are responsible for transporting our Nation's heavy manufacturing materials from ports to factories, support our commercial and defense capabilities, and serve as the lifeblood for our industrial heartland.

But the changing climate is impacting these majestic waters, requiring sizable investments to correct and overcome.

Recently, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee included \$350 million for a new state-of-the-art—get ready—Great Lakes heavy icebreaker for our region. Some Members of Congress said, "Oh, you have ice?" Let me tell you, in the winter, yes, we do. This investment will ensure that for decades to come the thousands of miles of shipping lanes of the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence Seaway, our Nation's longest coastline, are navigable, and that the materials that make our country run are able to be delivered and that our freshwater bounty is preserved for the future.

I want to especially thank Chairman PETER DEFAZIO of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for taking up this request from our bipartisan House Great Lakes Task Force.

As co-chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water, our members delivered the funding bill necessary to turbocharge investments in coastal resiliency across our country; in home weatherization programs, as climate changes from coast to coast; to modernize the Soo Locks, essential for industry as well as the defense of this Nation; and to focus on next-gen-

eration energy, solar energy technology, and technologies we are inventing. In hydrogen, in various types of thermal water technologies there is so much where America will lead the world in inventions for the future.

To succeed, we have to make sure these investments make it through this Congress and that infrastructure investment makes it to President Biden's desk. Old infrastructure is crumbling, as our climate is changing, and we are running out of time.

We know that a functioning Soo Locks system between Lake Superior and the rest of the Great Lakes, for example, supports more than 11 million jobs. That is a "wow" by any measure.

And we know that clean energy technologies, like solar and wind, are vital to powering our Nation and producing clean and affordable energy, and building our future right here, right now at home.

In northern Ohio, we have brilliant workers at innovative companies like Toledo Solar and First Solar that are developing the revolutionary solar panels that will power homes, businesses, and factories in every corner of our Nation.

We are literally building the change forward right now, providing for our domestic energy security and independence.

But companies like these need workers, and workers need training, and that is what the infrastructure and jobs bill will allow us to do, build back better for America's tomorrow, as President Biden knows we must.

We are talking about good-paying, middle-class jobs. We are talking about investing in climate resilience and environmental conservation that restores communities, puts people to work, and ensures our families have wages that meet their needs and allow them to buy the vitals they need for life.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SHERWOOD BOEHLERT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of my former Congressman, Sherwood Boehlert, affectionately known by everyone as Sherry.

Sherry was a devout public servant who passed away last week at the age of 84. After serving in the United States Army, his love for his community and State led him to begin his career in public service. He was elected as the Oneida County Executive in 1979. He was then elected to represent our community in the House of Representatives in 1983 and served for 24 years, until 2006.

Throughout his time in Congress, Sherry was committed to representing our region to the best of his ability. He returned home whenever he could. In 2001, he was elected chair of the House Committee on Science, a coveted position that built on his love of nature

and our environment. He actually led the charge to tackle the issue of acid rain and had tremendous success.

He is remembered by his colleagues as a remarkable individual and never lost sight of the reason he was elected: to fight for all of us in upstate New York.

Sherry was born in 1936. He spent his childhood in my hometown of New Hartford, New York. Prior to elected office, Sherry Boehlert graduated from Utica College, a local favorite. He went on to serve as chief of staff to former Congressman Alexander Pirnie and then also served under former Congressman Donald Mitchell before he actually served as county executive and later as Congressman. He married his lovely wife, Marianne, and was immensely proud as a father to his four children.

I just wanted to share a few reflections on Sherry. I obviously had the honor of working with him while I was a staffer for the Assembly. I do live in our former Congressman's home, Alexander Pirnie, and while Sherry was his chief of staff, he often commented to me about what I have done with the house. Where I was, what I have done with it, how much time he spent there and how he knew every corner of it, working with our former Congressman.

I also have a funny story about our family business. Our newspaper, the Mid-York Weekly, and also the Pennysaver were located in the district, and I had the occasion to invite Congressman Boehlert to visit us and to see our operations. It was quite a fun day.

We got to the back—in the newspaper business, as many know, we have an inserting operation where we put our flyers in the back of the newspaper, and it tended to be filled with a lot of retired farmers and a lot of people from our community, particularly a lot of very energetic senior citizens—and Sherry got back there and was really excited to meet them all.

One of them put him to the challenge to see if he could actually do the job. And so Sherry, without hesitation, took off his business coat, rolled up his sleeves, sat down and started inserting newspapers in our business. They loved him for that. It was really a fun moment, and I think he had a really great time with our seniors and with a lot of our staff.

We are always grateful for him for coming to our newspaper. And also for his annual support of a publication, a special publication we put out each February honoring our Presidents, our Vice-Presidents, our First Ladies, and of course our First Dogs, and Sherry was always so supportive of us for that.

We are just so glad that we are able to honor him this week with so many great reflections and so many people reaching out to me in Congress. Over the last week, it was really heartwarming to get those messages from Members of Congress, and I might add on both sides of the aisle. I have seen

many tributes, even on the Senate side. He will always be fondly remembered by all of our colleagues, Republicans and Democrats.

Earlier this week, I had the distinct honor of participating in his funeral service alongside previous elected officials from our region, also other Congress Members. It was a solemn occasion honoring his life, but also a joyous one to celebrate all that he achieved for our community.

Today, my thoughts and my prayers are with Sherry's family, especially his wife, Marianne, who is also a devoted public servant.

I ask that you please join me now in remembering Sherry with a moment of silence in this great Chamber where he served so many years. Thank you, all.

□ 1045

TIME IS NOW TO INVEST IN INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, the time is now to make historic investments in families, workers, and communities across the country.

Everyone, no matter who they are or where they live, deserves access to modern, dependable infrastructure to maintain the quality of life for Americans in the 21st century. That is why we must pass the President's bipartisan infrastructure package tomorrow.

We are living off the investments our grandparents and parents made generations ago. In many communities, that is no longer sustainable.

In my home State of California, we are suffering from the devastating effects of climate change, historical fires, and droughts.

Farmers in the San Joaquin Valley, which I represent, also need an infrastructure that reflects their ability to put food on America's dinner table every night. The devastating dry conditions and the lack of water have led many of them to fallow their fields, hundreds and thousands of acres of productive farmland.

It is as simple as this: Without food from our farmers, Americans don't eat. It is a national security issue. Therefore, we must fix our broken water infrastructure system.

The only way to ensure farmers have the water they need to feed our Nation is to build and improve more conveyance and storage facilities.

This infrastructure package will help that, as well as efforts that we are pursuing under the reconciliation package. We need to capture and improve and store water for times such as now.

In addition to that, we need to make other critical investments in rural and underserved areas by expanding broadband. Broadband access today is just like rural electrification was in the 1930s. No American should be without broadband.

We also learned from the COVID-19 crisis that access to quality healthcare is critical. It is critical that we have ample physicians and nurses. We can make more protective equipment, but we can't make more doctors and nurses. Therefore, we have a serious shortage of healthcare professionals, and that is why a part of this effort to build back America better is to provide medical schools and underserved areas improved access to our broadband. That is critical. We must do that.

In addition, investing in public transportation for our economy is just as essential. The United States is trailing other nations when it comes to investments in modern infrastructure and transportation like high-speed rail. It is time that we bring our system into the 21st century.

Finishing California's high-speed rail efforts, along with four other corridors in the country, will help our climate, improve traffic gridlock, and reduce emissions that pollute the air.

Climate change is an important part of this essential package of investing in our infrastructure. We know, with the results of droughts, fires, floods, and hurricanes, that the climate is changing, and we need to provide tools to address that.

Without critical investments in this infrastructure package that we will vote on tomorrow, our Nation will suffer. Making life better for our constituents is my top priority and should be the priority of Congresspeople throughout the country. It requires us to focus on the health and development of our communities, and the economy needs us to support this effort.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, as we talk about building back better, let me also note that we must pass a continuing resolution to ensure that government stays operating.

Shutting down the government is not an option, and we should act upon this in the next 24 hours to whatever extended date is agreed as well as lifting the debt ceiling.

In the 17 years I have been here, I have never, under Republican and Democratic administrations alike, voted to shut down government. That is irresponsible, and therefore, we must also lift the debt ceiling. This is, in fact, to pay bills that Congress in the previous administration has already created, and we don't want to be deadbeats.

The impacts on our economy would be devastating in terms of even contemplating shutting down government or not lifting the debt ceiling.

HONORING SHERWOOD BOEHLERT

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I was saddened to learn of our colleague Congressman Sherry Boehlert's passing. I served with him during his last term, as he was chair of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

Sherry was terrific. Sherry's focus on making sure that Americans address the needs of science in a changing world was always at the forefront as chairman of the committee. I went with Sherry on an incredible trip to Antarctica to explore the impacts of climate change.

Beyond his contributions to the Congress and to the people of our country, Sherry was an avid baseball fan. Sherry loved representing Cooperstown and had the best baseball collection I have ever seen.

God bless you, Sherry, and your family.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL RECOVERY MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize September as National Recovery Month.

It is important that we draw attention to this special month as we continue to battle the ongoing addiction epidemic in our country.

For 32 years, National Recovery Month has continued to celebrate the gains made by those in recovery as well as promote and support new evidence-based treatment and recovery practices. It is also a time to focus on raising awareness and understanding of mental health and substance use disorders.

Over the past month, many of my colleagues have sported purple ribbons to show our support for those in recovery.

Currently, over 23 million Americans are in recovery from an addiction to drugs or alcohol. By recognizing National Recovery Month, we can highlight the strength of the recovery community and show support to our healthcare workers, first responders, friends, family, and community who support those in recovery.

Addiction to alcohol or other substances like opioids is an ongoing epidemic plaguing communities across the Nation. We know addiction does not discriminate. It can happen to anyone, regardless of race, gender, or socioeconomic status.

That is why this year's National Recovery Month theme is "Recovery for Everyone: Every Person, Every Family, Every Community."

As we continue to battle the addiction epidemic, we must highlight the work of organizations like Faces and Voices of Recovery that promote National Recovery Month and continue to provide resources to those in recovery as well as friends and family.

In my home State of Pennsylvania, there were more than 5,200 deaths due to drug overdoses this past year. These numbers continue to be highly alarming, and we must continue to work to combat this epidemic.

No one can tackle addiction on their own, and by recognizing National Recovery Month, we are showing there is light at the end of the tunnel, and with the right support, there is a road to recovery.

Throughout the month of September, Faces and Voices of Recovery encourages local communities to host events to highlight the services available for those in need.

Last week, Venango County Human Services celebrated National Recovery Month at Franklin's Bandstand Park. This event had family-friendly activities, where those who participated could win prizes, enjoy refreshments, and pin a ribbon on the recovery board. The event celebrated community members, first responders, healthcare workers, and others who support recovery. Local vendors were encouraged to set up tables to share information about their programs. The evening ended in a candlelight vigil, remembering those who had passed due to their addiction.

By engaging our local communities, we can continue to make recovery and those who support it possible. We can work together to change the way addiction and recovery are understood, to better support those who are struggling.

As September ends, let's continue to elevate the organizations that provide resources and support to those recovering from addiction.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 54 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

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

O God, our king eternal, You divide the day from the night, turn the shadow of darkness into morning light. You separate the dry land from the waters, the Earth from the heavens.

Remind us again that You have created all things, breathed life into each creature that walks on the Earth, flies in the sky, or swims in the sea. You are the source of our every blessing.

Call to our awareness that You reign over dominions and nations, principalities and palaces. Sit upon the throne of our hearts and reign in us.

With You as our guide, we have but to yield to Your direction.

With You as our master, we have but to serve Your will.

With You as our ruler, we have but to submit to Your design.

And so we pray that we would humble ourselves before You this day, that You would lead us in the way we should go: in our dealings with each other, in the decisions we face, in the debates we hold.

O Lord, You are the alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending. In You, we live, move, and have our being.

May we serve You well and faithfully this day.

In Your sovereign 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 Florida (Mrs. MURPHY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

INVESTING IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

The Senate passed the bill with all 50 Democrats and 19 Republicans voting yes. Now, it is time for the House to follow suit. Then we can send the bill to President Biden, who played a critical role in crafting this legislation.

In Congress, we have been talking about investing in America's infrastructure for decades, to the point that it has become a punch line. Now, we are finally on the cusp of taking action to match the rhetoric.

Passage of this bill will prove the two parties can still work together in partisan times. It will show the American people their elected leaders can govern in a competent and constructive way, despite their differences.

The bill will provide my home State of Florida with better roads and bridges, improved rail and bus options, modernized air and seaports, high-speed broadband, and clean drinking water. It will improve quality of life

and create good-paying jobs, helping to diversify our economy and sustain our growing population.

The bill will also make historic investments to combat climate change, an existential threat to our planet, our country, and the Florida way of life.

I urge my Republican colleagues to abandon their cynical quest for political advantage and to vote for this good bill. I ask my Democratic colleagues to discard their ill-fated effort to gain leverage over members of their own party and to vote for this good bill.

RECOGNIZING STATE COLLEGE AREA MEALS ON WHEELS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the State College Area Meals on Wheels as they celebrate 50 years of service and 1.5 million meals delivered.

State College Meals on Wheels prepares and delivers meals to the elderly and those people living with disabilities within the State College school district.

What originally started as a small vision serving under 30 clients has now blossomed into eight separate delivery routes, averaging 250 clients a year.

When our world came to a halt during the COVID-19 pandemic, Meals on Wheels stepped up. The organization didn't miss a single delivery during the pandemic. They even picked up a few more clients who were adversely affected.

Like many, Meals on Wheels had to adapt to the pandemic. A key aspect of the meal delivery was the frequent in-person conversations with the clients. When COVID-19 prevented the face-to-face chatting, they changed their services to provide regular phone calls to catch up with their clients.

Madam Speaker, State College Meals on Wheels is a staple in our community, and I congratulate them on 50 years and 1.5 million meals delivered.

CORRECTING THE RECORD ON STUART SCHELLER

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to correct the record.

Yesterday, while proselytizing about the ongoing case of Stuart Scheller, one of my colleagues demonstrated a concerning misunderstanding of armed service to one's country.

Stuart Scheller did not "stand up to incompetence." He broke his oath, one that all Marines take that explicitly outlines our duty to obey the President's legal orders; the same oath I took when I was sworn into the Marine Corps 11 years ago. Yesterday, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs spoke di-

rectly to this understanding: the principle of civilian control of the military is critical to this republic.

A marine who posts videos of himself saying "follow me and we will bring the whole system down" is not a martyr. Stuart Scheller is a liability to our national security, and he will be provided the same due process that our fellow Marines have fought for and died to protect.

PLUNGING OUR NATION FURTHER INTO CRIPPLING DEBT

(Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, for the last 9 months, Washington Democrats have been steamrolling Congress and the American people with a series of socialist, Big Government takeovers. With such fragile control of the White House, Senate, and House, Democrats have authorized trillions in unchecked spending, plunging our Nation into further crippling debt.

The American people are suffering the economic consequences of Biden's unhinged spending in the form of staggering inflation and decreased purchasing power, which I fear could lead us to double-digit inflation by the end of this year.

I refuse to stand by as House Democrats attempt to bankrupt our children and grandchildren. To correct this behavior and increase financial transparency, I have introduced the INFORM Act, the companion bill to Senator MIKE BRAUN from Indiana.

The INFORM Act brings much-needed accountability to government spending by requiring two new government-wide reporting standards on the national debt and deficits and studies net fiscal burdens on different populations.

With the debt growing bigger every day and Democrats showing no sign of restraint in their plans to try to bankrupt America, my bill is an essential part of ensuring that we create a responsible financial future for generations to come.

TRICKLE-DOWN ECONOMICS HAS FAILED

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

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, over the past 50 years, income inequality has exploded in our country.

For decades, trickle-down economics has guided our country's fiscal policy, selling the American people a bill of goods about how cutting taxes for big business and the wealthy would eventually benefit society at large.

Most Americans have experienced this policy failure firsthand. They have watched the rich and powerful accumulate wealth while the middle class

shrinks and families struggle to stay afloat. Study after study has shown that instead of promoting jobs or growth, tax cuts for the rich have increased inequality.

It is time to reject the failed theory of trickle-down economics and finally give everyday Americans a fair shot.

The Build Back Better Act will provide one of the biggest middle-class tax cuts in history and invest in the American people to build a stronger, more inclusive economy.

The best part? It is paid for by making those at the top finally pay their fair share.

The system has been rigged against most Americans for far too long. We have a chance to fix it now. Let's get it done.

WE NEED TO STOP THE SOCIALIST SPENDING SPREE

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

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, this is a consequential week for the country that we love and its future.

House Democrats are preparing to ram through the most expensive spending package this institution has ever seen, with a combined price tag of \$5.5 trillion.

\$5.5 trillion, let that astronomical figure sink in.

This package contains a \$2.1 trillion tax increase on hardworking families and job creators, the largest in history. It bypasses needed infrastructure priorities in favor of Green New Deal pet projects, and it adds mountains of debt burden to our kids' and grandkids' future.

Meanwhile, all of this reckless spending comes at a time when inflation is already sky-high, and it will only make the cost of daily necessities continue to go up and up.

There is simply no justification for a package so expansive, so excessive, and so extreme.

For the sake of America's future, we need to stop this socialist spending spree in its tracks.

ELECTRIFYING FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEETS

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the robust funding to electrify Federal vehicle fleets included in the Build Back Better Act.

Our climate is rapidly changing, and humans are the primary cause.

In 2019, the transportation sector accounted for 70 percent of petroleum used in the United States and was the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions nationwide.

Transitioning to electric vehicles will reduce our carbon output and improve the environment for our children and our grandchildren.

That is why the Committee on Oversight and Reform approved nearly \$12 billion to transition the postal fleet and GSA fleets to electric vehicles and to charge them at post offices across the country.

This funding will help purchase more than 300,000 electric vehicles and the devices needed to charge them, making the United States a leader on climate change and building an environmentally friendly fleet of the future.

I urge my colleagues to support the Build Back Better Act and its robust funding for electric vehicles.

□ 1215

ADDRESSING THE CALIFORNIA DROUGHT CRISIS

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

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to again request an urgent response to the California drought crisis.

Members of Congress have been back in Washington for legislative business for over one week, and still, my colleagues in the majority refuse to take up this issue.

My legislation, the NEED Water Act and the RENEW WIIN ACT, are critical steps to addressing California's ongoing drought and the water shortages farmers and communities continually face in the State.

Water is the top issue for many families in my district. Securing this vital resource for our farmers and ensuring communities have a clean, reliable source of water has always been a priority of mine in Congress.

It is disappointing that the House majority does not share my priority of taking care of families in rural California and supporting farmers that feed our entire Nation.

I implore my colleagues to step across the aisle to work with me to address the suffering of families and farmers in California. Communities in my district and across the State urgently need our help.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANITA DORR TO EMERGENCY NURSING

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark National Emergency Nurses Week and to honor the contributions of Anita Dorr.

Anita was an emergency room nurse at the Erie County Medical Center in Buffalo, New York. She observed that emergency rooms could do better in the many types of crises coming through emergency room doors.

She developed the crash cart, which has drawers that contain defibrillators, life-supporting drugs, and other essen-

tial items for crisis care. The crash cart is now universally used in medical settings around the world and has saved countless lives.

Anita also cofounded the Emergency Nurses Association to advocate for nurses and support their training across America.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring emergency nurses as well as Anita Dorr's lasting contributions to the medical field and to my community.

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

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

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, last week during a Committee on Homeland Security hearing, Secretary Mayorkas testified, and he stated on numerous occasions that our border is secure.

Even as encounters of migrants reached historic levels and the amount of narcotics being smuggled across our border soar, Secretary Mayorkas and the Biden administration refuse to admit there is a problem.

The border crisis is fueled by the President's actions, such as his decision to stop building the wall; his decision to cancel successful Trump immigration policies; and his decision to signal that amnesty will be provided to those who come here illegally.

Former Secretary of State Colin Powell had a policy known as the Pottery Barn rule, which was, in short, "You break it, you own it."

The Biden administration has created this crisis, and now it is time for the President to own the consequences of his actions.

HONORING OUR BRAVE SERVICEMEMBERS

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember our 13 fallen servicemembers who made the ultimate sacrifice to save the lives of Americans and our allies in Afghanistan.

These brave men and women—including southern California marines Lance Corporal Dylan Merola, Lance Corporal Kareem Nikoui, and Corporal Hunter Lopez—were young, many in their 20s and incredibly brave, valiantly putting their lives on the line for others.

Their valiant efforts, courage, and heroism in the face of danger will never be forgotten.

We remember their names and their stories always, and we rally with our new Gold Star families.

My heart is also with our wounded soldiers, including Marine Corporal David Nick Traylor from La Habra in my 39th Congressional District. Thankfully, he is safe and is in good care. I

am praying for safety for them and their loved ones.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT T. HERBERT

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

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the life and memory of my friend, Major General Robert T. Herbert, of the Nevada Army National Guard.

An adopted Nevadan, Bob began a 42-year career in the U.S. Army in 1975 at the age of 18. After serving along the East-West German border, Bob moved to Nevada as a test pilot at the age of 25. Later in his career, Bob served as senior policy adviser and director of appropriations for Senator Harry Reid, from 2001 to 2017.

Bob loved anything with a loud engine, having accrued more than 7,000 flight hours as a pilot of both fixed and rotary-wing aircraft. He loved to ride his collection of motorcycles, took great pride in his customized truck, and was in the process of rebuilding a Pontiac Firebird.

Both as a civilian and a soldier, Bob was respected and admired by anyone he interacted with, myself included. Simply put, Bob Herbert was an all-American consensus at everything he tried.

I offer my condolences to his wife, Karen, his parents and family, and anyone else who was lucky enough to call him a friend, including you, Madam Speaker. We will miss you, General.

TREMENDOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OF LIEUTENANT PATRICIA BROWN AND SENIOR DEPUTY SHERIFF PAUL SHIFFER

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

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight the tremendous achievements of two law enforcement officers in Stephens County, Georgia.

Deputy Sheriff Lieutenant Patricia "Pat" Brown recently reached her 30-year tenure with the Stephens County Sheriff's Office. After serving in the field for many years, Lieutenant Brown now diligently leads the records division and continues to display exceptional service to her community.

Senior Deputy Sheriff Paul Shiffer reached his 50-year tenure this past year. Yes, I said 50 years of law enforcement service. And he continues to faithfully serve as head of the civil division. Whether he is working extra hours or using his personal time to custom make Christmas ornaments for each employee, Senior Deputy Shiffer has gone above and beyond to serve his community for half a century.

The good folks of Stephens County are fortunate to have Deputies Brown

and Shiffer, and I congratulate them both for their devoted service to the Ninth District.

OPEN BORDERS AND AMNESTY IS THE END OF AMERICA

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, the Biden administration intentionally opened our southern border and empowered drug cartels and human traffickers to flood illegal immigrants into our country with no vetting and no COVID testing or vaccine requirements.

Secretary Mayorkas admitted on Friday that the 12,000 Haitian migrants in Del Rio, Texas, who were released into the U.S., were not tested for COVID or subject to any vaccine mandates.

President Biden and Secretary Blinken promised rigorous vetting for the Afghan nationals they flew into our country, but so far we have seen several arrested for sexually assaulting children and assaulting a female servicemember while on U.S. soil.

This is outrageous.

The Biden administration has a double standard, treating American citizens worse than foreign nationals.

This is what it means to put America last.

Instead of addressing the root cause of Biden's border crisis, House Democrats are now ramming through President Biden's reckless \$4.3 trillion socialist agenda, which includes amnesty and free college for illegal immigrants.

Americans want secure borders and sound immigration. Open borders and amnesty is the end of America.

AMERICA'S DEBT IS BEING AUCTIONED

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

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee went in last Saturday to mark up a \$3.5 trillion spending bill, and when they got done, they had a \$4.3 trillion spending bill.

I don't know exactly how that happened, but I might have a suggestion on how it could have possibly happened.

I am at a trillion. Now two, two trillion. Now three. Are you able to buy \$3 trillion down here? Now 3½. What do you go for? 3½, 3½. Now 4. Oh, 3½, now 4. At last call, 3½. Oh, 4 trillion, 4-1, 4-1, 4.1, now 2. You can afford 2. 4.2. Now 3. \$4.2 trillion, and I have sold it for \$4.3 trillion.

You know, Madam Speaker, Missourian Harry Truman said, when you get elected to Congress, you spend your first 6 months up here thinking, wow, how did I ever get here? And then you spend the whole rest of your career thinking, how did some of these other people get here?

If you have watched the boondoggle on the floor this week, you know exactly what I mean.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1301, PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AMERICANS ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-133) on the resolution (H. Res. 688) providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1301) to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1301, PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AMERICANS ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 688 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 688

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House bill (S. 1301) to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-16 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 Ways and Means or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), 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. MCGOVERN. Madam 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, today the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 688, providing for consideration of S. 1301

under a closed rule. The rule self-executes an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-16, temporarily extending the public debt limit.

The rule provides one hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees. Finally, the rule provides one motion to commit.

Madam Speaker, having just sat through a Rules Committee meeting, it is a pleasant surprise that the Republicans have now rediscovered the issue of the debt. Wow.

Where the hell were you for the past 4 years?

Where was your concern when you all passed the tax cut bill for the wealthy and big corporations that CBO projected would add \$1.9 trillion to the deficit? That is trillion with a T. And that is even after taking into account any effects from economic growth.

Give me a break.

Madam Speaker, the question before us today is this: Will the United States of America pay its bills?

I wish that were hyperbole.

We always have. The United States has never defaulted. Never, ever defaulted, not once.

But the actions of my friends on the other side have made the world seriously wonder about the full faith and credit of this Nation.

Raising the debt ceiling has traditionally been something that both parties have agreed to, no matter who controlled Congress or who sat in the White House.

I have been in Congress more than 20 years now. I voted to raise the debt ceiling when I was in the majority, and I voted to raise the debt ceiling when I was in the minority. I voted to raise it under Democratic Presidents and Republican Presidents, and I cast those votes even when I vehemently disagreed with our spending decisions.

I opposed the Republican tax cut for the wealthy and large corporations that passed under the last administration. I still think it is awful, awful policy; but I still, nevertheless, voted to raise the debt ceiling under the prior administration because regardless whether we win or lose on policy here, defaulting on our debt would lead to economic catastrophe on a global scale.

□ 1230

Unemployment would rise; the stock market would crater; interest rates would skyrocket; imports would become more expensive; and inflation would increase.

We are not talking about a scenario that only impacts wealthy investors or large corporations. Every single American would be hurt, everyone with a pension or a retirement account, everyone with a small business, everyone with a car or home loan, and everyone who walks into a store, whether they are buying groceries or the latest

smartphone. Our country would be thrown into a recession virtually overnight.

This is the type of disaster that Republicans are flirting with here, Madam Speaker. They are not refusing to raise the debt ceiling to try to prevent President Biden's agenda in the future. This isn't about the bipartisan transportation bill or reconciliation bill, which we have yet to consider, because raising the debt ceiling only pays for the prior debts that we have already racked up. We are talking about the spending Republicans voted for under President Trump.

They ballooned the deficit, and now they are trying to wash their hands of the consequences. It is like going to a restaurant, eating a meal, and refusing to pay the tab when the waiter brings the bill. Only here, they risk bringing down the entire global economy.

All because of what? They are upset that their party doesn't control Congress. Give me a break. We are talking about people's livelihoods here.

Earlier this week, Senate Republicans filibustered a continuing resolution that would have lifted the debt ceiling. Every day Republicans waste playing political games brings us one day closer to a default, one day closer to catastrophe.

I have heard the Senate minority leader and others suggest that reconciliation is some kind of panacea that will allow us to raise the debt ceiling easily and in a partisan way. Well, let me remind them that there are challenges with that, and it will take time, time that we do not have.

Just yesterday, the Treasury Secretary said that we are likely to hit the debt limit on October 18, just days from now.

We have had a lot of fights on this floor. Congress has been a little dysfunctional from time to time. But let me repeat, the United States of America has never defaulted in its more than 200-year history. Not once.

Republicans are playing with fire here. We need cooler heads to prevail. The underlying bill is that chance. It is an opportunity to raise the debt ceiling in a clean way, the kind of approach that would have passed overwhelmingly on suspension a few years ago.

We need to get this done, Madam Speaker. We don't have a moment to spare. Economists estimate that defaulting on our debts even for just a few hours could cost taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade.

After all that we have done to bring our Nation through the COVID pandemic, that is a hit that we can't afford, Madam Speaker.

So, to my friends on the other side, I get it. You are not going to vote for this even though 97 percent of what is necessitating us to raise the debt ceiling was accumulated before President Biden even took office. Much of it was racked up under President Trump on your watch when you controlled the Congress.

Still, you are not going to vote to do the responsible thing here. That is crystal clear. But please get out of the way and tell all your friends in the Senate to get out of the way, too.

Let us pass this. Let us do the responsible thing.

We will do it with a Democratic majority in the House and the Senate. We are good at cleaning up your mess.

Let's pass this rule and the underlying legislation. Let's step back from the brink. Let's prevent an avoidable economic meltdown. And let's do what America has always done: pay its bills.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE, Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), my very good friend, the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today's rule covers a standalone bill that suspends the national debt limit through the end of 2022.

Today's item does not come out of a vacuum. Just last week, the Democratic majority in the House passed a continuing resolution to fund the government through early December. Unfortunately, that bill also included this same suspension of the debt ceiling through 2022. The inclusion of this item meant that not a single Republican in the House supported last week's bill, and not a single Republican in the Senate supported it either.

But today, not content with having run headlong into a brick wall once, the majority is now seeking to do the same thing again. As baseball player and philosopher Yogi Berra once said, today is truly *deja vu* all over again.

Madam Speaker, I don't know how much more clear Republicans can be on this topic. So long as the Democratic majority continues to insist on spending money hand over fist, Republicans will refuse to help them lift the debt ceiling.

This year alone, the majority has rammed through one partisan spending bill through reconciliation already. That bill spent \$1.9 trillion, allegedly for COVID relief, but really about a laundry list of progressive policy priorities. And I remind my friends they were offered a compromise of many hundreds of billions of dollars, but that wasn't sufficient.

Today, the majority is neck-deep in negotiations on an even bigger partisan reconciliation bill, this one supposedly \$3.5 trillion but, frankly, likely to run much higher than that. If passed, this one would mean Democrats have pushed through \$5½ trillion of spending in 1 year, which is almost one-and-a-half times the amount of normal Federal spending. And that all comes on top of our regular discretionary and nondiscretionary spending.

Madam Speaker, Republicans have been very clear on this for months. So long as Democrats keep pushing these

bloated spending measures, and so long as they continue to ram through partisan policies like those found in the Green New Deal, Republicans will not work with them to raise the debt limit.

Since the beginning of this year, Democrats have been pushing their policy agenda despite having the bare minimum of a majority in both the House and the Senate. The results have been shocking: more Big Government socialism, more spending, and higher taxes. They have been doing all this on their own, with only Democrats voting for these measures.

To be clear, this is the choice the majority has made. They have chosen to govern in a majority-ruled fashion. They are pushing through bill after bill larded up with huge spending and more and more Big Government socialism all on their own. The majority also has the power to lift the debt ceiling all on their own, using a process they are quite familiar with, reconciliation.

Since they have chosen to ram the rest of their agenda through on their own, they also have the responsibility to lift the debt ceiling on their own. If they want to keep spending the people's money like this, then they alone must act and take responsibility.

Madam Speaker, my good friend alluded to the fact that he has repeatedly voted for debt ceiling increases in his capacity as a Member. I know that to be true, and I respect my friend. I have done that myself. I have voted under both Republicans and Democrats. But I do want to address this point about the debt limit.

The point was best summed up by Speaker PELOSI in her Dear Colleague letter Sunday night. "The debt limit is a shared responsibility, and I urge Congress to come together . . . on a bipartisan basis, as it has in the past." Oh, really? I think we should look at the record and clear that up.

The last five times that Congress voted on raising the debt limit when Republicans controlled the White House, the Senate, and the House, President Biden, who was then in the Senate, didn't vote to raise it a single time. Majority Leader SCHUMER voted to raise it once out of five times. The Democratic leadership voted to raise it once out of five times.

So to somehow pretend that both sides have not on occasion used the debt ceiling to express their concerns or that everybody has rallied to the cause simply does not square with the facts.

Madam Speaker, I will make a bold prediction. I suspect the debt ceiling will at some point get raised, and I suspect it will be before we reach a deadline. And I share my friend's point that, indeed, that needs to happen.

However, when you launch a program as expensive and as expansive as the Democrats have, and you choose to do it on a partisan line way, then don't shirk the responsibility at the end of the day. Don't try to shift it to others. I think that is what is happening here.

One last point, Madam Speaker. We talk a lot about the Trump debt. I remind my friends they were in control the last 2 years of the Trump Presidency. I remind my friends that most of the debt was actually accumulated in that time. And I do remind my friends it was a bipartisan effort. The biggest part of that debt was COVID relief, which we agreed on, on both sides of the aisle and both supported, and we raised the debt ceiling for it.

So, when we work together, we can solve these problems. My friends have chosen not to work with us, and I think now they are going to have to bear the responsibility. I am sure they are up to the task.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Let me say this, and let me preface my remarks by saying I love the gentleman from Oklahoma. He is one of my favorite people here in the Congress. But I would remind him that when the Republicans passed their expensive tax cut for the rich, for the very wealthy, for big corporations, they didn't work with us. They just shoved it through. As I mentioned earlier, CBO tells us that the addition to our debt is close to \$2 trillion, and that is after taking into account any potential benefits from growth.

I didn't like that policy. I still don't like that policy. I think the rich already get enough, and I think big corporations get too much in this country. But nonetheless, my view did not prevail.

Then, when we had to vote on the debt ceiling, the issue was: Do we pay our bills?

Now, this is a quote from the distinguished Minority Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY. Let me read it. He says: "When the United States makes promises, it keeps them, which is why the House voted today to avoid the threat of a debt default."

That was several years ago, but he is right. When the United States makes promises, it keeps them. I didn't think that was a partisan issue. I didn't think that that was controversial.

But, look, here we are in Washington. Everything is a political fight. I mean, that is the way this place seems to work nowadays. And I get it. I am not even asking Republicans to vote with us to raise the debt ceiling anymore. I mean, it is just a hopeless cause. They have made a political decision. I get it. So, we are not asking for your support. What we are asking for is for you to get out of the way.

In the Senate, Democrats are prepared to carry the burden and raise the debt ceiling to make sure we pay bills, 97 percent of which were accumulated before Joe Biden was President. We are still paying for the Trump tax cuts.

We will do it. We will clean up the mess. What we are asking for is for you to get out of the way. Yet, we have

Senators now threatening to use the filibuster to try to derail this, to put one hurdle after another after another.

They said they wanted Democrats to bear the burden. Democrats will do it. We always do. We are good at cleaning up messes that are left for us by our Republican friends. But get out of the way. Get out of the way, and let us do what the American people expect us to do, and that is to pay our bills.

Let me say one other thing. Everybody keeps telling me—and I heard this on the Rules Committee, too—the bipartisan infrastructure bill and the reconciliation, unless I missed something, we haven't passed either one of them yet. I mean, hopefully, we will, but those are things we are going to do in the future.

By the way, on the reconciliation bill, we are doing something that my Republican friends refused to do on their tax cut bill, and that is we are paying for it. So, we understood the issue of the debt, I guess, long before they did. At least we are more consistent than my Republican friends are.

In any event, I would just again say to my friends, we are not even asking you to vote for this anymore because that is a hopeless cause at this point. We are just asking you to get out of the way so we can get this done.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1245

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

Madam Speaker, just to quickly respond to my friend, I remind him, his leadership didn't vote to raise the debt ceiling. I remind him four out of the last five times we had complete control. I remind him that the majority leader in the United States, Mr. SCHUMER, didn't vote for it four out of five times. And I remind him that then-Senator Biden didn't vote for it once.

So please, please, let's look at the facts here before we start saying how much Democrats have always bellied up to the bar to help us out. That is just simply not the case.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 1897 for immediate consideration. This bill is simple: Before the Biden administration can release any illegal immigrant from custody, the person must have a negative COVID-19 test.

Madam Speaker, the Biden administration's crisis at the southern border is not only a humanitarian and a security crisis, but it is also a public health crisis.

Just last week, Secretary Mayorkas admitted that 12,000 migrants in Del Rio, Texas, who were released by the Biden administration, were not tested for COVID-19 and were not subject to any vaccination or testing mandates. This stands in stark contrast with the CDC's continuing embrace of mask mandates, even for the vaccinated.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my

amendment in the RECORD, along with the 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), my good friend and author of this bill, to further explain the amendment.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding me the time on this critical issue. I would say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I am also giving him the opportunity to urge all of our colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can take up the bill, H.R. 1897, the REACT Act.

My commonsense legislation would require the Department of Homeland Security to test all migrants illegally crossing our border who they plan to release into our communities for COVID-19.

I have traveled to the U.S.-Mexico border twice this year. On both trips, I have spoken with the brave men and women serving in Customs and Border Protection and also the physicians who are stationed there. I saw the crisis they are facing firsthand. I believe that it is our Congressional responsibility to address this crisis and support our officers.

Earlier this month, the DHS Office of Inspector General called for the Department to improve COVID-19 detection and prevention measures at the U.S.-Mexico border amid record-setting migrant arrivals. I even inquired of Secretary Mayorkas in a hearing whether or not testing was being done, and he alluded and gave the allusion that there was testing. However, to quote directly from the report, "CBP does not conduct COVID-19 for migrants who enter CBP custody and is not required to do so."

The report further stated that: "We recommended DHS reassess its COVID-19 response framework to identify areas for improvement to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 while balancing its primary mission of securing the border."

Currently, everyone legally entering the United States by plane is required to display a negative test for COVID-19. Why aren't we requiring this of those who come here illegally?

Numerous public health officials—and I am one—have stated that the failure of the U.S. authorities to test adult migrants for the coronavirus in jam-packed border processing centers is creating a potential for new transmissions, including among migrants who may have arrived healthy at America's door.

The administration has correctly recognized the need to test individuals arriving from Afghanistan—and not only are they tested, they are vaccinated for

COVID-19 and other childhood illnesses—but it does not seem to understand the importance of doing the same to those crossing our border illegally.

In August, more than 208,000 migrants were encountered along the southwest border. This means each day, approximately 6,700 individuals were encountered. To put this in perspective, President Obama's Secretary of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson, stated in his tenure that 1,000 apprehensions a day was considered a bad day. We are at more than six times that now, and on top of that, we continue to face a global pandemic.

I applaud the work being done by the CBP agents and officers working around the clock to keep this country safe and healthy. I will also do whatever I can to support their work.

We recently watched a debacle unfold in Del Rio, Texas, where we have learned that DHS did not test any of approximately 15,000 migrants who camped out under the Del Rio Bridge, many of whom who came from South America where they are experiencing the lambda variant. We now know that around 12,000 of these individuals were released into the United States.

Right now, the majority is preparing a reckless multi-trillion-dollar tax-and-spend package. None of the money in that legislation would go to CBP, despite the DHS Inspector General clearly stating that CBP officials do not have the necessary resources to conduct testing.

If the majority already wants to spend trillions upon trillions, why not include money to support CBP and testing for COVID-19?

The current lack of testing at our border is completely unacceptable and irresponsible. It puts the health and safety of CBP border communities, migrants, and all Americans at risk. The current lack of testing is unacceptable.

Madam Speaker, for this reason, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support my legislation, the REACT Act, by voting "no" on the previous question.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, we are talking about whether or not the United States of America will pay its bills and not default. I mean, that is what this is about. And we could talk about this, but with all due respect to the gentlewoman from Iowa, if we want to solve this pandemic, it begins at home.

She represents a State where just maybe a little more than 50 percent are vaccinated.

Go home and tell your people to get vaccinated.

It is the unvaccinated in this country that are filling up our emergency rooms, that are allowing this disease to be able to mutate.

So there's that old saying, "physician, heal thyself," and to hear this from a party that embraces the conspiracy theories that are out there that are discouraging people from getting vaccinated. But I would encourage the

gentlewoman—we can talk about this at another time—but in the meantime, Iowa needs to do better, as well as many other States in this country.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, today, I am voting to approve legislation to cover massive costs incurred by the self-described "King of Debt" for wasteful tax expenditures that we, Democrats, strongly opposed.

While his other claim to be "a stable genius" never had an ounce of credibility, Trump has indeed earned the undisputed title, "King of Debt."

Republicans have a "dine and dash" strategy—run up a tab for a massive feast for the wealthiest one percent, and then dodge the bill to cover it. It is surely a new low.

More than \$2 trillion for a massive tax scam. Multinational corporations in America today, thanks to their shenanigans, now pay an effective tax rate of less than 8 percent, with 55 corporations paying absolutely nothing on \$40 billion in combined profits. That is the equity that they added to our Tax Code as working families around this country paid their fair share.

Even more public debt was incurred as we rightly responded to help Americans recover from Trump's pandemic incompetence. After ignoring COVID and sound medical advice from his own scientific advisors, then refusing the most basic public health measures, his failed mismanagement has been devastating to our country, both in lives and in dollars—hundreds of thousands of American lives. They are marked out on the Mall today with white flags all around the Washington Monument, and they have taken a toll on one American family after another.

Last year, it was bleach; this year, it is horse dewormer. You could not make this stuff up.

While there is no limit to the duplicity of those that are politically enraptured by the Trump personality cult—those with so little commitment to American democracy that they refuse to recognize the result of the last national election and continue promoting the big lie, there is a statutory limit that this Congress faces for our national debt.

Today, it must be raised in recognition of all the damage that Trump and his delusional cohorts have wreaked on our country. Putting "America First" or "Making It Great" surely includes not driving it off a cliff into a self-inflicted, politically-motivated financial disaster.

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

I am sure my friend from Massachusetts is not aware of this, but Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS has actually run multiple events for vaccines. She has vaccinated people herself. She has spent 24 years in public health in service to the country.

So I agree with you about the vaccine. Nobody in this body has done

more to promote it and administer it than Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER), my very good friend, to speak more about the need to ensure illegal immigrants are tested for COVID-19 before being released.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we could immediately consider H.R. 1897, the REACT Act. It is urgent that we pass this critical and commonsense legislation offered by my friend and colleague from Iowa, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

We all know that the crisis on our southern border is a national security crisis. My colleague, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS is a physician and I am a pharmacist, so we totally understand. What is less discussed is that it is also a public health crisis. Illegal immigrants are coming across our southern border in record numbers and they are coming from countries with low COVID vaccination rates.

My colleagues are right. The ERs are full of a lot of unvaccinated people, because there are 200,000 or more coming across the southern border every month and 209,000 were encountered in August alone. And the Biden administration is then transporting these illegal immigrants to communities all across our country—in most cases, without the Governor's approval, as is in Tennessee.

Currently, there is no requirement for individuals released by CBP or ICE to test negative for COVID before they are released. That means that any COVID-positive migrants released by the administration are spreading COVID throughout our communities.

Just this week, the DHS Secretary admitted that there were at least 12,000 or more Haitian migrants released into our communities who were not subject to COVID testing mandates—and I won't even talk about the non-SIV Afghans.

Contrast this with the Biden administration's policy of forcing American workers to get tested or vaccinated or its policy of only letting fully vaccinated tourists fly into our country. The lack of COVID testing at the southern border is reckless and it is unacceptable, and it is a detriment to our healthcare system.

But it doesn't have to be this way. There is a solution to the border health crisis.

My friend from Iowa introduced the REACT Act to protect American public health from the border crisis. This critical bill would require testing for everyone crossing our border, and it would require a negative test before CBP or ICE can release these illegal immigrants from custody.

The ultimate solution is just to close the border, but since that is a commonsense solution, it is not going to happen. It is time to implement the proper health screenings for these individuals

entering our country and stop putting Americans at risk.

Madam Speaker, the House should immediately pass the REACT Act because lives depend on it.

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

Madam Speaker, we are on the edge of default, on the edge of catastrophe, and this is the response from my Republican friends.

Madam Speaker, yes, I have nothing but the highest respect for the gentlewoman from Iowa, but I just pointed out that a little over 50 percent of her State is vaccinated. That is not good. And the gentlewoman from Tennessee who just spoke, her State is even worse—something like 45 percent are fully vaccinated. That is dangerous for not only the people of Iowa and Tennessee, but for the people of this country.

Doctor after doctor after doctor have told us that this is spreading because of the lack of attention to getting people vaccinated in this country. So we need to do better.

What we are talking about here today is whether or not we are going to default, whether we are going to court a catastrophe.

Madam Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Oklahoma, he went through a list of people who voted against raising the debt ceiling in the past. I am willing to bet that many of those were attached to policy items where there was an objection.

I don't recall Democrats threatening to filibuster—threatening to filibuster—raising the debt ceiling. And yet, that is what Republicans are doing, cheered on by Republicans in the House.

So, look, we are happy to clean up your mess. We are happy to do the right thing. All Democrats will vote for it in the House. I am not asking anymore for you to join us because it is a waste of my breath.

But what we are asking you to do is get out of the way so that something really horrible doesn't happen in this country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1300

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

Madam Speaker, to my good friend from Massachusetts, if we want to deal with urgent matters, why don't we pass a clean CR and make sure the government doesn't shut down in 48 hours. That is urgent. And hopefully we will be able to get about that business shortly.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my very good friend and fellow Rules Committee member, classmate, member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, who has been a passionate advocate on this issue and who will speak more about the previous question.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, please inform the White House that there is a crisis along our southern border. That is why defeating the previous question is so important, so we can take up this amendment.

More than 1 billion undocumented immigrants crossed the southern border this year, including hundreds of thousands in the last several months. It is the highest level in years. In the most recent accounting, over 15,000 illegal immigrants, the majority originating from the country of Haiti, were camped under a bridge in Del Rio. They had no food. They had no water. They had no sanitation. They had no shelter.

The Biden administration admitted in 12,000 of these migrants and Secretary Mayorkas admitted that not a single one was vaccinated or tested for the coronavirus.

It is unconscionable that thousands of migrants continue to stream across our border without being tested while the Biden administration implements mandates for masks and mandates for vaccines for American citizens. But this not only contradicts the guidance from our public health authorities, but it puts American citizens at risk and their communities in danger.

Madam Speaker, I have offered amendments several times throughout consideration of the reconciliation bill that we previously passed, the America Rescue Plan, and during the markup of the Build Back Better plan in the Energy and Commerce Committee to provide funding for and require testing of migrants entering along our southern border. Every time Democrats voted against this commonsense amendment.

So it is hypocritical to declare that Americans must take precautions, Americans must be subject to mandates to protect public health, while allowing non-Americans, noncitizens, to roam free into the country without so much as a temperature check.

Representative MILLER-MEEKS' bill will require a negative coronavirus test before any immigrant without proper documentation can be released from custody. As you know, currently the procedure is catch and release.

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

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, this Nation was built by immigrants. And we take in, legally and lawfully, over a million immigrants each year; more than any other country. But those seeking to come here must follow our laws, must follow our current regulations.

Unfortunately, they do not get to cross the border just because they want to; they must acquire proper documentation and take precautions to protect public health, as is currently required by all other Americans by the Biden administration.

Madam Speaker, so I urge my fellow Members to vote against the previous question so we can immediately take up this important bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I just want to point out for the record that in Texas only 51 percent of the population is fully vaccinated. That is better than Tennessee, but still that means half the population.

Madam Speaker, I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, the gentleman will notice that the primary county that I represent, Denton County, has a significantly higher vaccination rate because we put together a vaccine hub at Texas Motor Speedway. We are very grateful for the participation of all members of the community.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I merely point out that we have a lot of work to do in this country to be able to control the virus.

Madam Speaker, I also include in the RECORD a letter to Speaker PELOSI from Janet Yellen, who is the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, DC, September 28, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I am writing to follow up on my previous letters regarding the debt limit and to provide additional information regarding the Department of the Treasury's ability to continue to finance the operations of the U.S. government.

In my September 8 letter, I explained that Treasury's cash and extraordinary measures would most likely be exhausted sometime during the month of October. Based on our most recent information, including tax payments associated with the September 15 deadline for third quarter estimated tax payments for businesses and individuals, I am now able to further refine that projection.

We now estimate that Treasury is likely to exhaust its extraordinary measures if Congress has not acted to raise or suspend the debt limit by October 18. At that point, we expect Treasury would be left with very limited resources that would be depleted quickly. It is uncertain whether we could continue to meet all the nation's commitments after that date. While this is our best estimate, the federal government's cash flows are subject to unavoidable variability. For example, the government's daily gross cash flow (excluding financing) over the past year averages nearly \$50 billion per day and has exceeded \$300 billion. As a result, it is important to remember that estimates regarding how long our remaining extraordinary measures and cash may last can unpredictably shift forward or backward. This uncertainty underscores the critical importance of not waiting to raise or suspend the debt limit. The full faith and credit of the United States should not be put at risk.

Furthermore, we know from previous debt limit impasses that waiting until the last minute can cause serious harm to business and consumer confidence, raise borrowing costs for taxpayers, and negatively impact the credit rating of the United States for years to come. Failure to act promptly could also result in substantial disruptions to financial markets, as heightened uncertainty can exacerbate volatility and erode investor confidence.

I am also writing to notify you, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8348(1)(2), of my determination

that, by reason of the statutory debt limit, I will continue to be unable to fully invest the portion of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (CSRDF) not immediately required to pay beneficiaries, and that a “debt issuance suspension period,” previously determined to end on September 30, 2021, will continue through October 18, 2021. As a result, the Treasury Department will continue to suspend additional investments of amounts credited to, and will redeem an additional portion of the investment held by, the CSRDF, as authorized by law.

In addition, because the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act of 2006 provides that investments in the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund (PSRHB) shall be made in the same manner as investments for the CSRDF, the Treasury Department will also continue to suspend additional investments of amounts credited to, and will redeem an additional portion of the investments held by, the PSRHB. By law, the CSRDF and PSRHB will be made whole once the debt limit is increased or suspended. Federal retirees and employees will be unaffected by these actions.

Again, I respectfully urge Congress to protect the full faith and credit of the United States by acting as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

JANET L. YELLEN.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, let me quote from the letter. It says: “We know from previous debt limit impasses that waiting until the last minute can cause serious harm to business and consumer confidence, raise borrowing costs for taxpayers, and negatively impact the credit rating of the United States for years to come. Failure to act promptly could also result in substantial disruptions to financial markets, as heightened uncertainty can exacerbate volatility and erode investor confidence.”

We are not asking you to do anything more other than to just step out of the way. We will do the serious business of making sure that we don't default on our financial obligations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I just want to quickly inquire of my friend. I am prepared to close, if my friend is.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, could I have a quick time check?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma has 12½ minutes remaining.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I can assure Members I won't use it all.

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

Madam Speaker, I just want to quickly point out to my friend who has cited a number of statistics on State vaccinations, and I agree with him. Everyone should be vaccinated. I spend a lot of time in my district urging people to do that. I know my good friend from Massachusetts does the same thing.

But with respect to the previous question, nobody is vaccinated that is coming across illegally. They are not tested, and they are not vaccinated. This is really a commonsense item. I am surprised, quite frankly, my friends

have not accepted this in some earlier iteration. My friend, Dr. BURGESS, mentioned he brought it up multiple times. This is actually something we should agree on.

Let's not just let anybody into our country that has not been tested. And if they are found unvaccinated, give them the vaccine. I think we can argue about immigration all day long. I don't know why in the world we argue about that particular issue at all. What my friend from Iowa is proposing is very much common sense.

Madam Speaker, the bill before us today is a deeply misguided bill. It makes in order one item, a standalone bill lifting the debt ceiling through the end of 2022.

Republicans have been very clear on their stance. So long as Democrats continue to spend, spend, spend on partisan reconciliation bills, Republicans will not act to help them lift the debt ceiling. The majority has been governing in a partisan manner since they took control earlier this year. That is their prerogative.

If they continue to insist on ramming their big government socialist agenda through Congress on narrow partisan votes, then it becomes their responsibility to lift the debt limit on their own.

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

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

Madam Speaker, let me remind my colleagues that MITCH MCCONNELL led three efforts to increase the debt limit under President Trump. He has voted over 30 times to increase the debt limit by over \$20 trillion during his career.

He worked with President Obama in 2015, saying then: I made it very clear that after the November election we are certainly not going to shut down the government or default on the national debt. We will figure some way to handle that. What is different now? Not a thing. Nothing.

He did the right thing then. He is simply unwilling to do the right thing today. Instead, he is making up new precedent out of whole cloth, the impacts of which would be devastating.

So this is not just about Senator MCCONNELL, every Republican in the House and Senate should do the right thing and raise the debt ceiling.

It has never been the responsibility of just one party to ensure that America pays its bills. And to pretend otherwise, is to blindly be following a policy that will send our economy off a cliff.

Madam Speaker, I just have to say to my Republican friends, stop doubling down on the insanity. At some point we all have to act like grownups around here and get the people's business done. Too many of my friends on the other side of the aisle continue to get on one knee and genuflect in front of the altar of Donald Trump and all the stuff that goes with that. Well, you know what, it

is time that we all act like serious legislators.

We have a discussion on immigration and COVID testing, we ought to have that discussion in a different context, not on the debt ceiling bill.

I will again say to my colleagues, I don't even know how many Members of the Republican Conference are vaccinated. We have people who come here and fight against efforts to get everybody vaccinated, who fight against communities that want to encourage people to wear masks in order to protect the citizens of that community.

We are here to legislate. This bill will fulfill one of the most basic responsibilities Congress has; that is, to ensure that America pays its bills. We always have, Madam Speaker.

And, you know, to try to make this debate into a debate about reconciliation—by the way, which we want to pay for as much of it as possible so it won't add to the deficit and the debt. That is a future debate.

This is about paying all the bills that were accumulated; 97 percent of which was accumulated, not under Joe Biden, but under his predecessor. Stuff that my friends on the other side of the aisle voted for. And to turn this into a political football about what might happen down the road is really ridiculous. It is dangerous. It is reckless.

My friends have said that they want Democrats to basically carry these bills. Happy to do it. On our side nobody wants to default. On our side we all understand the consequences. Mark Zandi, an economist for Moody's, said that it would be such a catastrophe if we defaulted on our debt. He said it would impact generations and generations and generations into the future.

Every economist, no matter what their political affiliation may be, has said the same thing. So we have to do this.

And, again, to try to make this about something else is just trying to avoid dealing with reality. I would say to my colleagues, all we are asking for now—we are no longer asking for your vote—you know, that is a waste of time at this particular point. I have seen all the press releases. I have seen the talking points come out of the RCCC and the RNC. It is maddening to see how this issue can be so distorted. We are not asking for that anymore. You already decided to make this a political issue.

We are just asking you to get the hell out of the way and to allow us to keep this government running on track and not in default. That should not be a controversial issue. It should not be an issue that people walk away from. When you accumulate bills, you got to pay for them.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this rule so we can prevent a completely avoidable economic meltdown.

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

Lofgren Pappas Soto Stewart Van Drew Westerman Courtney Hoyer Murphy (NC)
 Lowenthal Pascrell Spanberger Taylor Van Duyn Williams (TX) Craig Hudson Nadler
 Luria Payne Speier Tenney Van Duyn Williams (SC) Crawford Huffman Napolitano
 Lynch Perlmutter Stansbury Thompson (PA) Walberg Wittman Crenshaw Huizenga Neal
 Malinowski Peters Stanton Tiffany Walorski Womack Crist Issa Neguse
 Maloney, Phillips Stevens Timmons Waltz Young Young Crow Jackson Lee Nehls
 Carolyn B. Pingree Strickland Turner Weber (TX) Cuellar Jacobs (CA) Newhouse
 Maloney, Sean Pocan Suozzi Webster (FL) Curtis Jacobs (NY) Newman
 Manning Porter Swailwell Valadao Davidson Jeffries Jayapal Norcross
 Matsui Pressley Takano Thompson (CA) Davis, Danny K. Johnson (GA) Nunes
 McBath Price (NC) Quigley Thompson (MS) Davis, Rodney Johnson (LA) Johnson (SD)
 McCollum Raskin Titus Tlaib Ross Owens
 McEachin Rice (NY) Ross Tonko Torres (CA) Palazzo
 McGovern Rice (NY) Ross Tonko Torres (NY) Meng Pallone
 McNeerney Ross Tonko Torres (CA) Ruppertsberger Palmer
 Meeks Roybal-Allard Ruiz Trahan Trone Underwood Morelle
 Meng Roybal-Allard Ruiz Trahan Trone Underwood Morelle
 Mfume Ruppertsberger Rush Ryan Varas Sarbanes Pappas
 Moore (WI) Ryan Varas Sarbanes Pappas
 Morelle Sanchez Vargas Veasey Payne Pascrell
 Moulton Sarbanes Scanlon Vela Velazquez Wasserman Peters
 Mrvan Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrier Pfluger
 Murphy (FL) Scanlon Schiff Schneider Schrier Pfluger
 Nadler Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrier Pfluger
 Napolitano Schiff Schneider Schrier Pfluger
 Neal Schneider Schrier Pfluger
 Neguse Schrier Pfluger
 Newman Scott (VA) Watson Coleman Babin (Arrington) Lawrence
 Norcross Scott, David Welch (Arrington) Barragan (Gallego) Sherman
 O'Halleran Sewell Wild Williams (GA) Beyer (Connolly) Butterfield (Kildee) Fulcher (Johnson) Grijalva (Garcia) (IL)
 Omar Sherman Sherrill Williams (GA) Wilson (FL) Yarmuth
 Pallone Sires Slotkin
 Panetta Slotkin

NAYS—212

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

Stewart Van Drew Westerman Courtney Hoyer Murphy (NC)
 Taylor Van Duyn Williams (TX) Craig Hudson Nadler
 Tenney Van Duyn Williams (SC) Crawford Huffman Napolitano
 Thompson (PA) Walberg Wittman Crenshaw Huizenga Neal
 Tiffany Walorski Womack Crist Issa Neguse
 Timmons Waltz Young Young Crow Jackson Lee Nehls
 Turner Weber (TX) Cuellar Jacobs (CA) Newhouse
 Upton Webster (FL) Curtis Jacobs (NY) Newman
 Valadao Davidson Jeffries Jayapal Norcross
 Takano Thompson (CA) Davis, Danny K. Johnson (GA) Nunes
 Thompson (MS) Davis, Rodney Johnson (LA) Johnson (SD)
 Titus Tlaib Ross Owens
 Tlaib Ross Tonko Torres (CA) Palazzo
 Tonko Torres (NY) Meng Pallone
 Torres (CA) Ruppertsberger Palmer
 Ruiz Trahan Trone Underwood Morelle
 Trahan Trone Underwood Morelle
 Trone Underwood Morelle
 Underwood Morelle
 Varas Sarbanes Pappas
 Veasey Payne Pascrell
 Vela Velazquez Wasserman Peters
 Wasserman Peters
 Schultz Schrier Pfluger
 Waters Watson Coleman Babin (Arrington) Lawrence
 Welch (Arrington) Barragan (Gallego) Sherman
 Wexton Wild Williams (GA) Beyer (Connolly) Butterfield (Kildee) Fulcher (Johnson) Grijalva (Garcia) (IL)
 Wild Williams (GA) Wilson (FL) Yarmuth
 Williams (GA) Wilson (FL) Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—5
 Lesko
 Pence
 Smith (WA)

□ 1400

So the resolution was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Babin (Arrington)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Rush (Underwood)
Barragan (Gallego)	McCaul (Salazar)	Ryan (Kildee)
Beyer (Connolly)	McEachin (Wexton)	Sires (Pallone)
Butterfield (Kildee)	McHenry (Cammack)	Stefanik (Smucker)
Fulcher (Johnson) (OH)	Meng (Jeffries)	Torres (NY) (Jeffries)
Grijalva (Garcia) (IL)	Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Payne (Pallone)	

FEDERAL ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3599) to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 15, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]
 YEAS—410

Adams Blumenauer Carter (GA)
 Aderholt Blunt Rochester Carter (LA)
 Aguilar Bonamici Carter (TX)
 Allen Bost Cartwright
 Allred Bourdeaux Case
 Amodei Bowman Casten
 Armstrong Boyle, Brendan Castor (FL)
 Arrington F. Castro (TX)
 Auchincloss Brady Cawthorn
 Axne Brooks Chabot
 Babin Brown Cheney
 Bacon Brownley Chu
 Baird Buchanan Cicilline
 Balderson Buck Clark (MA)
 Banks Bucshon Clarke (NY)
 Barr Budd Cleaver
 Barragan Burchett Cline
 Bass Burgess Cloud
 Beatty Bush Clyburn
 Bentz Bustos Clyde
 Bera Butterfield Cohen
 Bergman Calvert Cole
 Beyer Cammack Comer
 Bice (OK) Carbajal Connolly
 Billirakis Cardenas Cooper
 Bishop (GA) Carl Correa
 Bishop (NC) Carson Costa

Williams (TX) Williams (SC) Wittman Womack Young Zeldin
 Crenshaw Crist Issa Jackson Lee
 Cuellar Cuellar Jacobs (CA) Jacobs (NY) Jayapal
 Curtis Curtis Jacobs (NY) Jayapal Jayapal
 Davids (KS) Davidson Jeffries
 Davidson Jeffries Johnson (GA) Johnson (LA) Johnson (SD)
 Davis, Danny K. Johnson (LA) Johnson (SD) Johnson (TX)
 Davis, Rodney Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Johnson (TX)
 Dean Jones Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA)
 DeFazio DeGette DeLauro DeBene Delgado Demings DesJarlais DesJarlais Deutch Diaz-Balart Dingell Doggett Kelly (IL) Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Doyle, Michael F. Khanna Kildee Kilmer Kim (CA) Kim (NJ) Kind Kinzinger Kirkpatrick Estes Krishnamoorthi Kuster Rice (NY) Kustoff Rice (SC) LaHood LaHood Lamb Lamborn Langevin Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Latta LaTurner Lawrence Ruiz Lawrence Lawson (FL) Lee (CA) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Leger Fernandez Letlow Letlow Levin (CA) Levin (MI) Lieu Lofgren Lofgren Long Loudermilk Lowenthal Lowenthal Lucas Luetkemeyer Luetkemeyer Lynch Lynch Mace Mace Malinowski Malliotakis Maloney, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Mann Manning Mast Matsui Matsui Smith (NJ) Smith (WA) Smucker Soto Soto Spanberger Spartz Spartz Speaker Stansbury Stanton Stauber Steel Steel Stefanik Steil Meng Meuser Mfume Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar Mooney Mooney Mooney Moore (AL) Moore (UT) Moore (WI) Morelle Morelle Moulton Mrvan Mrvan Mullin Mullin Murphy (FL) Murphy (FL)

Tonko	Vela	Westerman
Torres (CA)	Velázquez	Wexton
Torres (NY)	Wagner	Wild
Trahan	Walberg	Williams (GA)
Trone	Walorski	Williams (TX)
Turner	Waltz	Wilson (FL)
Underwood	Wasserman	Wilson (SC)
Upton	Schultz	Wittman
Valadao	Waters	Womack
Van Drew	Watson Coleman	Yarmuth
Van Duyne	Webster (FL)	Young
Vargas	Welch	Zeldin
Veasey	Wenstrup	

NAYS—15

Biggs	LaMalfa	Roy
Boebert	Massie	Rutherford
Good (VA)	McClintock	Sessions
Gosar	Norman	Tenney
Greene (GA)	Perry	Tiffany

NOT VOTING—6

Jackson	McHenry	Pence
Lesko	Meeks	Weber (TX)

□ 1416

Messrs. BABIN and ARRINGTON changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Speaker, I missed votes today fulfilling my official duties and meeting with constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 307.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 305, “nay” on rollcall No. 306, and “yea” on rollcall No. 307.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Rush (Underwood)
Babin (Arrington)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Ryan (Kildee) Sires (Pallone)
Barragan (Gallego)	McCaul (Salazar) McEachin (Wexton)	Stefanik (Smucker)
Beyer (Connolly)	Meng (Jeffries)	Torres (NY) (Jeffries)
Butterfield (Kildee)	Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	Payne (Pallone)	
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Reschenthaler (Meuser)	

PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AMERICANS ACT

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 688, I call up the bill (S. 1301) to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 688, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–16, is considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

S. 1301

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

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply for the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 16, 2022.

(b) SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO OBLIGATIONS ISSUED DURING EXTENSION PERIOD.—Effective on December 17, 2022, the limitation in effect under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall be increased to the extent that—

(1) the face amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of such title and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding on December 17, 2022, exceeds

(2) the face amount of such obligations outstanding on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) EXTENSION LIMITED TO NECESSARY OBLIGATIONS.—An obligation shall not be taken into account under subsection (b)(1) unless the issuance of such obligation was necessary to fund a commitment incurred pursuant to law by the Federal Government that required payment before December 17, 2022.

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

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 1301.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, one of the essential duties of Congress is to preserve the full faith and credit of the United States. Today, we will once again take action to do precisely that.

A suspension of the debt ceiling will prevent us from defaulting on debt we already owe. This is not about new spending. It is about investments that this Congress has agreed to in the past and previously approved.

This is about what the American family does every day. They don't get to say: “I am not going to make my credit card payment this month. I am not going to make my mortgage payment this month. Oh, maybe I won't make my car payment this month. And I won't honor the personal loan that I signed up for.”

Our vote today is not a novel exercise. Congress has addressed the debt limit 78 times since 1960 to prevent default, 29 times with a Democrat in the White House and 49 times with a Republican in the White House.

Ensuring that the government can finance its existing obligations is a responsibility that we share jointly in

this Chamber. Regrettably, that apparently is not the case this time.

Our Democratic Caucus, with some hope and help, I believe, from the Republicans at the right moment, will meet the moment and prevent a devastating financial catastrophe. We will take the action necessary to protect businesses, workers, and families.

When Americans' jobs and retirement savings are on the line, we are going to make sure we do what is necessary to prevent disaster.

Madam Speaker, I encourage every Member to support this critical measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, today's debt ceiling issue is a political and economic crisis of the Democrats' own making. They have known for 2 years this day was coming. They never even bothered to draft a budget for the government, much less pass it, and never lifted a finger to start the bipartisan discussions on how to raise the debt ceiling while addressing America's exploding national debt.

They have insisted on one-party rule all year, from an unnecessary, wasteful \$2 trillion COVID stimulus that didn't stimulate the economy or defeat the virus to a national takeover of State and local elections, bailouts of failing State and local governments, ignoring the humanitarian and security crisis at the southern border, and the disastrous surrender to the Taliban in Afghanistan.

House Democrats have made it clear: We are running the place. Just sit down and shut up.

The bottom line on the debt ceiling today: Democrats alone have set fire to America's house and are now demanding Republicans put it out for them.

I urged Treasury Secretary Yellen, who I respect and who has bipartisan credibility, to do what the congressional Democrats have not: engage with Republicans on a reasonable framework of financial stability for our Nation.

There is precedent. Secretary Mnuchin certainly set that, reaching out repeatedly to Democrat leadership on these issues.

Although it should be noted, given the strident blame game now by Speaker PELOSI on the debt ceiling, I remember February 2018 when she, Leader HOYER, Whip CLYBURN, and 116 other House Democrats voted to default on America's debt, shut down the government, and refuse disaster relief to devastated communities across America.

One of the Democrat leaders even said: “Republicans control the House, the Senate, and the White House. The responsibility to govern rests squarely on their shoulders.”

Well, right now, the Democrats control the House, the Senate, and the White House. The responsibility to govern rests squarely on their shoulders.

I agree that Congress should not play political games with the debt ceiling or

ignore the danger of making permanent the temporary COVID relief with spending that will bankrupt our Nation in the future.

Democrats control everything—the House, the Senate, and the Presidency—and they can easily pass the debt ceiling by including it in their \$3½ trillion tax hikes and welfare state expansion, which requires no Republican votes.

But rather than work together, what did Democrats do? As I noted, they rammed through a partisan, nearly \$2 trillion so-called stimulus bill. This was unaccountable, partisan Washington spending that only made matters worse, especially rising inflation for working families.

For example, in that bill, Democrats undid a bipartisan agreement to protect taxpayers against the greatest theft of American tax dollars in our lifetime, which by now has lost up to \$400 billion to fraud.

They even opened the door to greater fraud by replacing the Republican child tax credit that rewarded work with the cash-for-kids welfare check program with few safeguards.

Stopping fraud and taking care of tax dollars should be a bipartisan goal that would stretch the spending in the Federal Government. Instead, Democrats are demanding this tax and spending binge that will kill 3 million U.S. jobs, drive prices even higher, and impose the largest expansion to the welfare state in our lifetime.

I urge my Democrat colleagues: End the brinkmanship. We can achieve a bipartisan framework. Just look at the Republicans' repeated efforts.

In 2016, the House passed a Ways and Means bill called the Debt Management and Fiscal Responsibility Act, creating a system that would have allowed Congress to make informed decisions about the debt ceiling and consider changes before it became a crisis. Yet, the Obama administration opposed the bill.

Today, Democrats are hardly worried about new burdens as they put the IRS in charge of workers' paid family and medical leave, or hire 80,000 new IRS agents, or impose IRS bank surveillance on the personal and business accounts of Main Street and working families.

And Democrats won't take up a similar bill, the Debt Solution and Accountability Act, offered by Ways and Means Republican Representative LLOYD SMUCKER from Pennsylvania.

Democrats' alternatives these days to a bipartisan framework range from ridiculous to irresponsible.

One Democrat Congressman has proposed U.S. Treasury mint a trillion-dollar coin—a trillion-dollar coin. Why not a quadrillion-dollar coin?

This farfetched idea sounds about as brilliant as many Democrats' own calls to end the debt limit entirely, as the Speaker has sought.

I think Democrats' best answer to Washington's out-of-control spending

is to spend more and to tear out the brakes.

Let's be honest. This is an economic and political crisis of the Democrats' own making. There isn't enough money in America to cover what Democrats want to spend, and Americans know it.

That is why President Biden has gone out of his way to sell his \$3.5 trillion bill as not adding to the debt, saying the "Build Back Better agenda costs zero dollars," a claim that ranks right up with: "If you like your healthcare plan, you can keep it."

Unfortunately for him and for the taxpayers that will have to foot the bill, The Washington Post fact-checker found this claim misleading.

□ 1430

They said that it "would take dubious gimmicks that will help disguise the true cost of President Biden's agenda."

Again, considering Democrats have not had a single conversation about spending, stimulus, or the debt with us to date, I think they, by their behavior, have taken responsibility to pass this by themselves.

It is irresponsible to keep raising the debt limit, keep on spending without any framework, or any discussion about this explosion of America's debt.

We need to grow the economy, constrain our spending, work together, both parties together, to get our financial house back in order for our children and grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), Speaker of the House, for a firm rebuttal.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank him for his masterful leadership of the Committee on Ways and Means to address many of the health concerns and climate concerns, issues of fairness in our economy in such an important way that has been manifested in the rescue package and now in the Build Back Better legislation.

Today, we come to the floor about a very important issue of concern on the economic stability and fiscal soundness of our country.

Madam Speaker, as you recall, last week, House Democrats honored our responsibility to the American people by voting on lifting the debt ceiling and on a continuing resolution to keep government open to avoid a devastating shutdown. Not one Republican voted to lift the debt ceiling or to keep government open, even though there were very important measures to address the needs of people affected by Ida and to help us help the evacuees from Afghanistan, and other issues in there of concern to all Americans.

We all know the full faith and credit of the United States should not be questioned. This is in the Constitution. In the Fourteenth Amendment, Section 4, states: "The validity of the public

debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall . . . not be questioned."

Madam Speaker, even by questioning it, our credit rating was brought down when the Republicans questioned it when President Obama was in office.

Let's just talk about the consequences. Our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means talked about what it meant in people's personal lives. And that is really what we are here about, for people in their personal lives, their financial and health security.

The consequences of not lifting the debt ceiling would be catastrophic. The nonpartisan Moody's Analytics found these consequences could include a loss of 6 million jobs, the elimination of potentially \$15 trillion of household wealth, sending the unemployment rate surging to 9 percent, and a decline in the real GDP of our country by 4 percent.

What that means in people's personal lives, according to the Joint Economic Committee, default on not lifting the debt ceiling could prompt a lasting downgrade in America's credit, drastically increasing the cost for car loans—families have car loans—mortgages, student loans, credit card bills, and other borrowing. I don't know if there is anyone in the country who doesn't have such a loan, certainly among America's working families.

In a larger sense, JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon predicted that such a default "could cause an immediate, literally cascading catastrophe of unbelievable proportions and damage to America for 100 years. Let me repeat that: "could cause an immediate, literally cascading catastrophe of unbelievable proportions and damage to America for 100 years."

As I said before, it would be catastrophic. We must act now.

Yesterday, Secretary Yellen announced that by October 18, the Treasury is set to exhaust extraordinary measures and cash on hand, leading us barreling towards a default. This has been going on since the end of July when the debt limit expired.

Addressing the debt limit is not about future spending. This is about meeting the obligations that the American government has already incurred, including when we worked together on the bipartisan COVID relief legislation last December. Only 3 percent of the current debt that we are lifting the debt ceiling to accommodate has been accrued under President Biden.

A big chunk of this, though, is attributed to at least \$2 trillion in the tax scam of 2017 where the Republicans gave 83 percent of the benefits to the top 1 percent. And now we have to lift the debt ceiling to pay for that.

The debt limit has long been a bipartisan issue, and you could talk about times when Democrats and Republicans voted against it, in part. But it is very hard to find a time when they said my vote will take down the debt limit. Democrats have never done that.

Congress has addressed the debt limit 78 times, as the distinguished chairman mentioned, since 1960; 29 times with a Democrat in the White House; 49 times under a Republican President.

More recently, since 2011, each of the seven times that the debt limit was addressed, Congress did so on a bipartisan basis. This includes three times under the most recent former President when Democrats cooperated.

We did so because the full faith and credit of the United States of America cannot be questioned—the Constitution says that—and because of all of the consequences that would happen if we did not lift the debt ceiling. Republicans' refusal to support a suspension of the debt limit now is cynical, hypocritical, and downright dangerous.

As MITCH MCCONNELL himself has said about the need to address the debt limit, this is what he said last time: "Don't play Russian roulette with our economy." Yet, that is exactly what he is doing: playing Russian roulette—interesting that he is playing Russian roulette—with our economy and with the financial security and the well-being of America's working families. The kitchen table concerns: How are they going to pay the bills? Well, now the interest rate will be higher if the Republicans prevail.

That is why today, we will pass this suspension of the debt limit. Democrats are for the people and will never let the full faith and credit of the United States be questioned because we take an oath to the Constitution of the United States—and that is an oath that we always intend to uphold—and because we have a responsibility to the health and well-being of America's working families, and this would have a disastrous effect on them.

Madam Speaker, I salute the distinguished chairman once again, and I urge—and hopefully—a strong bipartisan vote on this legislation.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD this fact-check from The Washington Post about this claim we just heard, that 83 percent of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act went to the top 1 percent. They gave that false statement "3 Pinocchios," calling it a "zombie claim" and "galling." PolitiFact agreed, calling it "misleading."

[From the Washington Post]

THE PINOCCHIO SIX: MYTHS, LIES & DEBUNKED CLAIMS ABOUT TAXES

1. False: Biden: "All of [GOP Tax Cuts] went to folks at the top and corporations that pay no taxes."

The Washington Post fact check gave this "4 Pinocchios," saying this is "simply wrong" and "clearly false."

Three of every four dollars in the 2017 tax cuts went to individuals, cutting taxes for the lowest-income Americans by 10% while cutting taxes for the top 1% by less than one-half of 1%.

In the 2017 GOP tax reform, corporations effectively paid for 85% of their tax cuts thanks to eliminating special tax provisions and broadening the U.S. tax base.

2. Myth: "The wealthy don't pay their 'fair share.'"

America has long had one of the most progressive tax codes among developed nations, with higher-income people paying higher tax rates, say the Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD).

The top 1% pay 40% of all income taxes, and the top 10% pays 70% of all income taxes, according to the Tax Foundation.

After the GOP Tax Cuts, the rich pay a larger, not smaller, share of income taxes.

3. False: "83% of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) tax cuts went to top 1%."

The Washington Post gave this false statement "3 Pinocchios," calling it a "zombie claim" and "galling." Politifact agreed, calling it "misleading."

4. False: "Corporate tax receipts declined by 40% after GOP Tax Cuts."

Like government revenue that reached record levels in the two years after GOP tax reform, corporate tax receipts are higher and growing after TCJA, despite Democrats' claims.

Corporate tax revenues this year are \$285 billion, 22% higher than the Obama-Biden Admin's last year.

The Congressional Budget Office projects corporate tax revenues under TCJA will increase to \$379 billion in 2023—a record high.

Biden's own budget scorers project U.S. corporate tax revenues under TCJA will reach 1.63% of GDP by 2025, higher than the 1.55% average in the decade before the GOP tax cuts.

5. Myth: "55 profitable U.S. corporations paid no taxes last year."

This is an unverifiable claim by a far-left group (ITEP) using flawed methodology. It is not based on actual tax data—taxpayer data is private and most 2020 tax corporate returns have yet to be filed.

This group confuses the difference between taxable income and financial statement reports.

Similar reports that U.S. multinational corporations only pay very low tax rates on their earnings overseas are flawed either by double-counting, faulty methodology, or cherry-picked data.

6. Myth: "The Death Tax only impacts two of every 1,000 taxpayers who die."

Relatively few estates pay the Death Tax, but many more file estate tax returns, and millions of farms and other family businesses are forced to waste precious time and money to avoid a mistake that will result in a confiscatory tax bill from the IRS.

The Death Tax crushes investment in workers & expanded operations, harms growth & opportunity.

The Death Tax ranks as a devastatingly inefficient tax since it raises a very small amount of revenue while placing a very large burden on farms and other family businesses. In fact, the Cato Institute says the Death Tax "is anti-saving and anti-investment," encourages "wealthy folks to consume their wealth before death," and does nothing for U.S. long-term growth.

A growing number of women- and minority-owned businesses are finding themselves subject to the Death Tax as they try to build wealth for the first time and pass it on to the next generation.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES).

Mr. NUNES. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today and oppose the Democrat's latest socialist spending spree.

Today, the Federal Government presides over nearly \$30 trillion in debt and \$100 trillion of unfunded liabilities

in Medicare, Social Security, and Medicaid.

These catastrophic debts are growing increasingly unsustainable. And now the Democrats are using the debt ceiling as a blackmail to enable passage of an unaffordable so-called human infrastructure bill. I still don't quite understand what that means, but maybe they will enlighten us during the debate.

The Democrats, themselves, can't honestly tell us how much this bill would cost. First, they said it was \$3.5 trillion, then the amount was raised to over \$4 trillion. And both figures, obviously, underestimate the true cost by trillions of dollars.

Then with an amazing message discipline, Democrats in the House, Senate, and White House, along with their media cheerleaders, suddenly began claiming, in unison, that the bill won't cost anything at all.

They previously argued that "tax the rich" would pay for everything. But now, they have apparently conjured a true economic miracle:

No one will have to pay for the astronomical cost of this bill. It is Congress' first self-financing, multi-trillion-dollar spending plan. It is amazing that no Member of Congress ever figured this out before.

Now that the Democrats are full of their new socialist colleagues, you have finally achieved the Marxist dream of abolishing money.

The bill itself is the mother of all socialist spending programs. It is as if the Democrats are rejecting all fiscal restraint and decided that they had one shot to turn America into a socialist welfare state.

Madam Speaker, I reject that transformation and the spending gimmicks needed to enact it. I urge all Members to vote against this scheme and vote down the increase in the debt limit.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), a very capable member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and his great leadership in regard to the issues that we are dealing with today.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, our national debt rose \$7.8 trillion under the last President, a Republican President. My Republican colleagues voted for that spending; raising the debt ceiling is about paying those bills. But my Republican colleagues who claim to be the party of fiscal responsibility don't want to pay their bills.

Well, the Republicans are risking economic Armageddon to score political points against a Democratic President. If we don't pass this bill, unemployment numbers will skyrocket, markets will tumble, Social Security payments will be delayed, borrowing costs will go up, so that means for car

loans, for home loans, for farm loans—all of that, because of their irresponsibility—will be out of reach for most Americans. It will be a catastrophe.

Madam Speaker, it is time to stop playing games, political games, and raise the ceiling, as we have done many times before in a bipartisan way.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Madam Speaker, let us be clear. My colleagues across the aisle want to raise the debt ceiling to pay for their 3.5 trillion tax and spending spree.

In my home State of West Virginia and across the country, people are paying more for gas, groceries, and other everyday items because of the liberals' reckless spending.

Taxpayers are sick of footing the bill for the terrible policies which continue to make the problem of inflation even worse.

Americans shouldn't have to pay for the consequences of Democrats' out-of-touch actions. Democrats are responsible for the spending, and they need to take responsibility for the borrowing. This entire Congress, House Democrats have chosen to go it alone and push through liberal items without any Republican input.

The liberals have managed to spend trillions by themselves. They can raise the debt ceiling alone, too. Socialism has a price tag. It is time the Democrats learn that lesson.

□ 1445

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), whose work on infrastructure is a model for the Nation.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy and his leadership on this issue. I agree with his comments earlier.

The notion that somehow this is a wild, Democratic, socialist spending spree and we need to raise the debt ceiling to deal with it is patently false. I just note that there was \$5 trillion that was spent recently in the end of the Trump administration and recently here dealing with the COVID crisis.

Much of that spending was passed on a bipartisan basis. It wasn't wild socialist spending. These are funds that the American people desperately need.

The dismissive comment about cash for kids—give me a break. Being able to provide 69 million American children with monthly payments has resulted in lifting almost half of poor children out of poverty, and it is wildly popular by the American public. This is not reckless. This is reasonable. It is more necessary now than ever.

I do hope we are able to move forward with the broad outline of programs moving forward for infrastructure, the environment, and fighting the climate crisis. In the meantime, we must and we will meet our obligations to pay for money that the Congress has already spent.

Now, I see my colleague BRENDAN BOYLE here who has an idea to stop the lunacy of the debt ceiling charade for a long-term solution. But unless and until we do that, we need to meet our obligations and be able to protect the full faith and credit of the United States, and I hope we do that in a more honest basis.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), the ranking Republican of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I truly hope that my Democrat colleagues don't believe the garbage that they have been spouting, but I would say that they probably do. Unfortunately, for months Democrats have been pursuing a radical partisan agenda that contains the most expensive piece of legislation in the history of Congress, all while ignoring our Nation's debt. Now they are scrambling.

First they claimed it was Republicans' responsibility to cosign a loan for their reckless spending bill, even though they control the White House, the House, and the Senate. Then they tried adding a debt ceiling increase to a bill to keep the government open, knowing it would fall on its face in the United States Senate.

Then they argued there wasn't enough time to raise the debt limit on their own, even though they have time and they have tools to do it. In fact, last weekend the House Budget Republicans gave Democrats a chance to address the debt limit by demanding their budget in a markup be revised. They refused. Then we offered to postpone the markup for just 48 hours to allow them to address the debt limit in reconciliation.

Since you love to do everything else in reconciliation, why not to raise the people's debt? You are spending it. It is time for you to get a loan for it. Folks, we are in a crisis right now. My counterpart on the House Budget Committee made the statement: We should raise the debt a gazillion dollars.

This is what we are dealing with, folks. The America people are fed up. They want fiscal accountability. We need a reasonable body in this House.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, a champion of the underserved.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation.

This is legislation that protects the full faith and credit of our Nation; that protects the well-being of millions of our most vulnerable citizens, including seniors receiving Social Security, veterans, servicemembers, small businesses, as well as physicians treating Medicare and Medicaid patients; and that protects our economic recovery and the global financial system.

The refusal of Republican leadership to extend the debt limit threatens catastrophic damage to America and

Americans. Economists estimate that default could cost to United States' economy up to 6 million jobs; wipe out as much as \$15 trillion in household wealth; cause the unemployment to surge to 9 percent; and send global financial markets into chaos.

Republicans must work and be real with Democrats to address the debt limit to ensure that hardworking Americans, businesses, and communities across the country do not pay the price.

Raising the debt limit is the only responsible thing to do.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose this disastrous attempt to suspend the debt ceiling.

For the past 9 months, the Democrat-led House has made spending trillions of dollars on Big Government socialist and Green New Deal programs their priority. They have done this while ignoring so many critical needs of our country, which has led to a crisis at our southern border, runaway inflation, rising crime, workforce shortages, and a disastrous retreat from Afghanistan.

For the most part, my colleagues on the left have simply ignored these crises, while Republicans have introduced commonsense legislation and pushed the administration to answer for these very real and concerning issues.

But today we are facing a crisis by their own creation that they cannot ignore: suspending the debt ceiling when we already have \$28 trillion in debt. Some of my colleagues have even suggested that we should abandon the debt limit altogether, giving the Federal Government no safeguards to prevent ballooning debt and damaging the United States' credit rating.

Families, farmers, businesses, and even State and local governments have to live within their means and make responsible financial decisions to be successful, but the attitude in Washington continues to pass on massive debt to future generations in exchange for our current lifestyle.

But we aren't looking at this debt crisis in a vacuum. We could be voting on \$5.5 trillion in more spending soon if Speaker PELOSI can pull together her caucus.

Suspending the debt ceiling while also proposing trillions in new spending is reckless. Every American, adult and child, already bears the burden of about \$85,000 each. Raising the debt ceiling is about future spending. An unlimited debt ceiling until December of 2022 would result in a massive increase in spending by the Democrats.

The last debt ceiling increase covered all of the spending done during the Trump administration and for the first 7 months of the Biden administration. We can't just keep kicking the can down the road for future generations to figure out. We need to stop the reckless spending, taxing, and borrowing now.

That is the best way to protect the full faith and credit of the United States.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), a very capable member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, the Republican Party is, in fact, the party of debt and deficit. Ronald Reagan, a Republican, grew the deficit to \$152 billion. Bush 1, a Republican, grew that deficit to \$290 billion. President Clinton, a Democrat, wiped out the entirety of the deficit and gave \$128 billion surplus to Bush 2, a Republican, who turned that \$128 billion surplus into a \$1.4 trillion deficit. Obama, a Democrat, cut the Bush deficit of \$1.4 trillion to \$600 billion, from which Trump, a Republican, grew that deficit to \$1 trillion.

Over the past 60 years, Democrats have created 21 million more jobs than Republicans. Annual economic growth is almost double. The Democratic Party continues the clean up the mess that the Republicans have made. And the Republicans are running away from the mess that they are responsible for.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER).

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, there are several problems with what I am hearing on the floor today. One, this is a blank check for Democrats to continue to spend at unprecedented levels. They talk about this spending for previous expenditures. Not true. This doesn't even set a limit. This would suspend completely the debt limit until December 16, 2022. They can spend as much as they want. It is a big problem.

Number two. Democrats aren't talking about finding ways to reduce the debt. We must tackle that problem. Rather, they believe that they can spend their way into a prosperous economy. In fact, they are attempting to completely erode the foundation of our society that has been built on individual freedom and personal responsibility, and they want to pave the way for the radical socialist agenda.

Unfortunately, we are already seeing the economic damage from their disastrous policies. Inflation is showing a 4 percent increase year to date. Consumer price inflation is higher than that. That is more than double the Federal Reserve's 2 percent goal. Those increases are being felt in my district; they are being felt across the country; and they are essentially a hidden tax on the American people.

Another problem we have, while they are attempting to spend even more money, cause even more economic harm, they will further degrade confidence in the dollar.

And, finally, another problem. This is an exercise in futility, and they know it. They know that this bill is very unlikely to pass in the Senate. So this is simply to score cheap political points today.

Democrats are in full control of the House, Senate, and the Presidency. They can raise the debt at any time. In fact, they passed up another opportunity to amend their budget resolution to include a debt ceiling increase, and they refused to do so.

Madam Speaker, I am strongly opposed to the Democrats' radical socialist agenda, and I oppose this bill which will help them advance that agenda.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, chief architect of the child credit expansion.

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today and ask this body to keep in mind four numbers: 6 million, 9, 15 trillion, and 4. Moody's predicts that if Congress fails to address the debt ceiling, we will lose 6 million jobs, reach a 9 percent unemployment rate, wipe out \$15 trillion in household wealth, and see a decline in real GDP of 4 percent.

That would trigger a global market panic not seen since the 2008 financial crisis. The brinkmanship that has been displayed by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle is really incomprehensible, but also dangerous.

The debt limit has long been a bipartisan issue. Each of the last seven times the debt limit has been addressed, it was on a bipartisan basis. Putting politics ahead of the country is the exact kind of cynicism that makes American people sick. And as a former business leader, these are the games that keep our business community from being able to invest, to innovate, and grow.

So I say to my colleagues, it is your duty to extend the debt ceiling and protect the American people from an economic crash. The Joint Economic Committee, which we all depend on for advice and guidance, predicts a default will result in a lasting downgrade of America's credit, drastically increasing costs for car loans, mortgages, student loans, and credit.

Six million jobs, a 9 percent unemployment rate, \$15 trillions in household wealth, and a decline in real GDP of 4 percent is what is at stake. We must vote "yes."

□ 1500

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from west Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, it is not our duty to raise the debt limit; it is our duty to not spend so recklessly and so egregiously and irresponsibly that we bankrupt this country, and we rob our children of their freedoms and the opportunities that we have all been blessed with as Americans. That is our duty.

I won't give Republicans a pass on this, Madam Speaker. This place is broken. We play by a different set of rules—if we are honest—than the American people. The pay-fors just for the infrastructure bill are total jokes.

It is a gimmick. It is Enron accounting scams. People in our country who operate that way would be thrown in prison. So we are all accountable.

But I have never seen this kind of spending spree to accelerate the curse that we are putting on the heads of our children. James Madison said: "... a public debt is a public curse, and in a Republican Government a greater curse than any other."

Trillions of dollars have been spent. We were promised bipartisanship and restoration of unity in this place. We are jamming more bipartisan spending bills starting with COVID, which was a bailout of union pensions and which was a bailout of blue States and Democrat-run cities. Very little went to COVID. That is deception.

We are accelerating what Admiral Mullin said was the greatest threat to the United States. He said that the greatest threat to our national security was our national debt. So we promised the cradle-to-grave cash, entitlements, and more handouts without any regard to responsibility and without any requirement for work, and we are going to bankrupt the next generation. We are going to steal from them what we have enjoyed.

This is not a profile in courage.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reconsider all of this spending that is bankrupting the country, and I urge them to vote "no" on the reconciliation bill.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), who is a very capable member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of doing what every adult is expected to do: pay their bills. That means raising the debt limit.

Let's be clear: this is not about new spending. This has nothing to do with any of our plans for new investments in infrastructure. Those plans are all paid for through other means. When we raise the debt ceiling, it is so we can pay the bills for money we have already spent. That means the reason we need to raise the debt ceiling right now is to pay Donald Trump's bills—which, as usual, he would rather leave unpaid.

Under the last administration, the deficit grew every year, totaling over \$7 trillion in debt increases, requiring Congress to raise the debt ceiling three times.

And why was that?

Because the 2017 GOP tax scam used the reconciliation process to spend \$2 trillion on tax cuts for corporations and the wealthy that were not paid for. The American people were told that the tax cuts would pay for themselves, but that was a lie. And now the bill comes due. Again.

But this time the Republicans are refusing to even allow a vote. It is not that they are choosing to vote "no", which would be their prerogative, even if it is political and insincere. Instead, they are filibustering to prevent us

from even voting to stop the U.S. from defaulting; something they all said would be terrible.

We are not children who flip a game over when we lose. It is our responsibility to pay the government's bills no matter who is in charge.

Madam Speaker, if you can vote to give tax cuts to billionaire amateur astronauts like Jeff Bezos and Elon Musk, then you can vote to pay the bill for it. It is that simple.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH), who is the ranking member of the tax policy subcommittee.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I would like to state for the record the prior remarks shared were inaccurate.

The fact of the matter is, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act actually resulted in more revenues to the Treasury. Let's not forget that. And the fact of the matter is, a growing economy will do far more for the American people than new government programs that we can't afford.

We are standing here now, and of course, I think we should make good on our debts and make good on our obligations. This bill is not the solution. Instead of focusing on basics of governing, the majority has chosen to spend the past 10 months kind of arguing here and there—a lot actually—first passing their \$2 trillion inflation catalyst at the beginning of the year, and now arguing among themselves how to spend another \$5 trillion.

This bill is clearly not the solution. This bill isn't bipartisan. It was brought to the floor solely by Democrats and reflects their take-it-or-leave-it approach to governing. It does nothing to address our Nation's spending problem. It is a blank check which allows the majority to spend as much as they want in the coming months unrestrained by a true debt limit for the duration of this Congress.

Democrats control government and can immediately raise the debt ceiling right now. There is a better way, however, than this particular bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), who is always the great champion of expanding the earned income tax credit.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support raising the debt limit and to keep the main thing the main thing.

I really don't have time to address the Taliban, Afghanistan, the southern border, socialism, and all the rest of the stuff that has been raised. But I do have time to talk about blackmail that was raised here. This is the failure to join the Democrats in raising the debt ceiling to pay for one thing: the \$2 trillion that Republicans ran up providing

tax cuts to the wealthiest corporations and individuals.

The blackmail is that they want to force us to restore those cuts to the wealthiest people and to raise taxes on regular Americans by trying to upend our initiative to provide, for example, the child tax credit and to blackmail us into not providing those benefits.

We have heard a great deal, Madam Speaker, about how this will hurt the markets and how this will create chaos, but who will really pay the price?

It is everyday people and ordinary people, those Social Security recipients and veterans whose benefits will be delayed; people who won't be able to get a car or a washer and dryer at a reasonable interest rate; and those thousands of people who will lose jobs. That is where the damage will come in.

Madam Speaker, instead of paying these partisan games, I urge my colleagues across the aisle to act responsibly. The full faith and credit of the United States should never be put in jeopardy. And by the way, people are not leverage.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), who is always a champion of the industrial heartland.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and chairman for yielding time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation to protect the American economy, to save it from catastrophe, and to prevent a default on the obligations of the United States of America. The full faith and credit of the United States can't be questioned. The full faith and credit of the United States should never be a partisan question.

We have passed action to address the debt limit 78 times—29 times with a Democrat in White House and 49 times with a Republican in the White House. In fact, when President Trump was in office, Democrats helped. We cooperated, and we helped to address this issue three times.

Yet now they are refusing to vote and refusing to support, meeting obligations that we already have. A robust debate about the future is fine, and we should have that, and we will have disagreements. But we should never, ever, ever question, let anyone question the promises made by the United States Government.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE), who is a champion of very complicated issues relating to the debt ceiling.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I will attempt to address two things: the present and the future.

First, on the present, there is no question, none—and let's not let the

other side get away with this conflating of two different things—this is not about adding new debt. It is about whether or not we are going to pay the bills for the old debt that was already rung up under all of the previous administrations combined, including, and especially, the last one.

That is what this is about.

Are we going to pay our bills?

Of course, the answer is yes. I have voted to raise the debt ceiling under a Democratic administration, and I have done it under a Republican administration because it is the responsible thing to do.

But the second thing is the future.

Why do we constantly keep finding ourselves in this rather bizarre, counterproductive debate that achieves nothing?

We always know the debt ceiling is ultimately going to be raised.

The question is: How much of a political game of chicken will we have to go through?

And that game of chicken comes at a real cost. The last time the United States came close to not raising the debt ceiling was exactly 10 years ago. The GAO found the cost at \$1.3 billion, and, my God, just imagine if ever a miscalculation brought about an occasion in which by accident we truly didn't raise the debt ceiling.

When on the Ways and Means Committee I asked Secretary Mnuchin what would happen, he replied that the consequences would be so dire he couldn't even imagine them.

So let's fix this. I have a piece of legislation with Budget Committee Chairman YARMUTH that would take this out of the political sphere. It would depoliticize it. And instead, make this the responsibility of the Treasury Secretary—Democratic Treasury Secretary today, Republican Treasury Secretary tomorrow. That would be the responsible approach and end this game once and for all.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), who is a very capable gentleman. He is champion of all things Philadelphia, as well as quite knowledgeable about the debt ceiling.

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I proudly rise in strong support of this bill. We have to pay our bills and uphold the full faith and credit of the United States. My constituents in Philadelphia don't get a choice. They have to pay their bills. Congress must do the same.

We are working together to finalize legislation to advance the Build Back Better agenda that we share with President Biden. As we do that, we must remember we are elected to govern. Let me repeat that. We are elected to govern.

Yes, the Senate needs to act, but we also must be responsible in this House. We are responsible for protecting the recovering economy against the threat

of severe financial damage. This will clear the way to focus on bold opportunities to support American families.

Madam Speaker, I call on my colleagues to act responsibly and join me by voting “yes”, “yes” to avoid the first-ever default in the Nation’s debt.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee and well-known for his midwestern values.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, today is my dad’s 88th birthday. As a CPA he taught me about financial responsibility. He taught me about paying our bills on time. I am sure he never could imagine our Congress would or could possibly put the full faith and credit of the United States at risk, but that is exactly the path my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are advocating today.

The stakes could not be higher. Secretary Yellen has said that it would be catastrophic for the United States to default on its debt. There would be chaos in the financial markets, higher interest rates, slowed economic growth, an estimated 6 million lost jobs, and \$15 trillion of people’s wealth disappeared.

For the last 4 years the Republicans have run up our Nation’s debt. The bill is now due, and the Republicans want to tear up the statement and throw away the checkbook.

□ 1515

Burying our heads in the sand won’t solve our problems, and it won’t keep our creditors at bay. It will, however, cause catastrophic damage to our Nation’s credibility, damage to our Nation’s economy, damage to our Nation’s future, to our children’s future.

I urge my colleagues to put the partisanship aside, put the country first. Let’s vote “yes” on this bill and make sure that our country pays its debts.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) again, a very knowledgeable member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge all of my colleagues in Congress to fulfill our obligation, not just to the people of our districts, but to the people and the economy of our Nation.

Suspending and raising the debt limit simply lets our government pay our bills. It is a very simple responsibility that has been done 78 times since 1960, including 49 times under Republican administrations, and that includes three times during the Trump administration.

We raise the debt ceiling because we have to take into account the spending that we have already committed to, including this time, where 97 percent of the spending was done during the Trump administration.

If my colleagues are concerned with fiscal responsibility, they should know

that breaching the debt ceiling will raise borrowing costs and add hundreds of billions of dollars to our debt.

Failure to act on the debt ceiling will not just result in economic catastrophe. It will affect every American family, as borrowing costs and unemployment will rise and markets will crash.

Provoking such a financial crisis through such a sovereign default would be self-sabotage, and it is flirting with brazen irresponsibility. We are better than that. Let’s act responsibly, do our job, and raise the debt ceiling.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, it is a pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GOMEZ), whose work on USMCA was outstanding.

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise because I have had enough of the games. I have had enough of the bad faith arguments and enough of the hypocrisy when it comes to the debt limit from the other side of the aisle.

Increasing or suspending the debt limit enables us to fulfill our existing financial obligations, and part of that includes the Republican Donald Trump tax cuts from 2017, the tax cuts that went to the top one-tenth of 1 percent and the largest corporations.

That shows who they prioritized, by giving corporations permanent tax cuts while giving tax cuts to the middle class that expire in 2025 and were so small people didn’t even notice that they were given a tax cut in their paychecks.

So, we are trying to fulfill the obligation of their tax cuts, and it does not authorize new spending. It doesn’t authorize new spending. It doesn’t authorize new spending. What it does is helps pay for that previous spending that has already occurred.

I know my colleagues over here love to talk about the Pinocchios, but I want to say that they sit on a throne of lies, based on the arguments they have been making not only in the Ways and Means Committee but the ones they are trying to fool the American public with today.

If we default, it ruins the creditworthiness of the United States. It causes our credit rating to be downgraded, interest rates to increase, and will make things a lot more expensive. But for them, it is okay as long as they score their political points and put the blame at the feet of the Democrats.

But that is not something that we should be playing with, and that is for both Republicans and Democrats. Do not play with the full faith and credit of the United States. It is irresponsible, and it is beneath you to do that.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the very capable Congresswoman.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. As a member of the Budget Committee, we sat for many hours on Saturday giving this Congress and the American people a budget. So I know that the discussions

of my good friends are purely political, and the reason is this. In 2019, during the Trump administration, Majority Leader MCCONNELL, the very person who stood up with such great profoundness and did not want to vote to raise the debt ceiling in order to adhere to the Constitution, as the leader, he voted to raise the debt ceiling, and he said: “We will raise the debt ceiling because America can’t default. That would be a disaster.”

Is there any poorer recollection?

Then for those of us who are historians or love history, in 1789, Alexander Hamilton, the Nation’s first and greatest Treasury Secretary, understood that the path to American prosperity and greatness lay in its creditworthiness, which provided the affordable access to capital needed to fund internal improvements and economic growth. That is why we are known as the greatest economy in the world.

I would venture to say to my colleagues that the importance of what we do stands on the premise of the Constitution. We the people have formed to create a more perfect Union and for the general welfare of our people.

Vote to increase the ability to pay our bills and stand worthy in the world’s eye.

I want Leader MCCONNELL to remember his words. We need to do this on behalf of the American people.

Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, and on the Budget, I rise in support of the rule governing debate for RCP 117–16, S. 1301, the “Temporary Extension of Public Debt Act,” which provides funding to extend the national debt limit through December 16, 2021 and avoids a wasteful, irresponsible, reckless threatening of one of the nation’s singular indispensable assets: the full faith and credit of the United States.

Madam Speaker, American families do not get to choose which bills to pay and which ones to ignore; neither can the United States Congress without putting the nation into default for the first time in its history.

Long ago, in 1789, Alexander Hamilton, the nation’s first and greatest Treasury Secretary, understood that the path to American prosperity and greatness lay in its creditworthiness which provided the affordable access to capital needed to fund internal improvements and economic growth.

The nation’s creditworthiness was one of its most important national assets and according to Hamilton: “the proper funding of the present debt, will render it a national blessing.”

But to maintain this blessing, or to “render public credit immortal,” Hamilton understood that it was necessary that: “the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment.”

In other words, to retain and enjoy the prosperity that flows from good credit, it is necessary for a nation to pay its bills.

Madam Speaker, if our friends across the aisle really want to shrink the deficit, reduce the national debt, practice fiscal responsibility, and bring about sustained economic growth and prosperity, there is a much better, easier, and more certain way to achieve these goals than by tampering with the U.S. Constitution.

The easier and better way is for the American people to keep a Democrat in the White House and place Democratic majorities in the House and Senate.

In the 1990s under the leadership of President Clinton the budget was balanced for four consecutive years, the national debt was paid down, the national debt, 23 million new jobs were created, and projected surpluses exceeded \$5 trillion.

Under President Obama the financial crisis and economic meltdown inherited from his Republican predecessor was ended, the annual deficit was reduced by 67 percent, the auto industry was saved from collapse, and 15 million jobs were created.

In contrast, under every Republican administration since President Reagan the size of the deficit bequeathed to his successor was substantially larger than the one he inherited, a major economic recession occurred, and economic growth was lower than it was at the beginning of his administration.

According to Moody's Chief Economist Mark Zandi, it would be "cataclysmic" for the United States to default.

Republicans know the debt ceiling needs to be raised; in 2019 during the Trump Administration, Majority Leader MCCONNELL and Senate Republicans voted to raise the debt ceiling, "We raised the debt ceiling because America can't default[,] that would be a disaster."

Madam Speaker, this debate over extending the debt limit is not about restraining future spending, it is about paying the bills piled up already under both Republican and Democratic administrations.

To preserve the sanctity of the full faith and credit of the United States, protect American jobs and businesses of all sizes, and ensure the continued growth of the economy, I strongly support the provision in the bill before extending the public debt limit to December 16, 2021.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for S. 1301, the "Temporary Extension of Public Debt Act."

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds, and I can't help but remember that, in February 2018, my colleague from Houston, Texas, voted to default on America's debt, to shut down the government, and to withhold disaster funding for Hurricane Harvey in our region.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader, one of the most capable legislators I have known.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for yielding. As you can tell, he is a good friend of mine, and he uses hyperbole in introducing me. I appreciate that.

The ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee just made a comment. I don't think anybody has clean hands on this issue. I tell the ranking member, I don't think anybody has clean hands. I don't know the exact voting pattern of the ranking member. I think he probably has been on both sides of this issue himself. I think I have been.

But I will tell the ranking member, if I am here when there is a Republican President—and I do not wish for that end, of course. But if I am here, I want to guarantee you that I will vote to lift the debt limit—guarantee you.

I said 3 years ago, I will never vote against raising the debt limit and keeping America's creditworthy status, never. In my view, it is intellectually dishonest to do so.

This is a phony issue, and anybody who is intellectually honest with themselves knows it is a phony issue because it has no relationship to what the debt is. The debt relates to when we cut revenues or spend money, not some arbitrary limit that we theoretically put on our debt. We ought to be honest with the American public because too many people demagogue about this issue.

Madam Speaker, on Monday, Senate Republicans voted against keeping the government open and paying the bills that our Nation has already incurred. That was not a reflection of responsible opposition in a democracy.

We talk about the loyal opposition. The loyal opposition ought not to be loyal to the majority, but they ought to be loyal to the country. Instead, their vote is a reckless and irrational action that signaled very clearly to the American people, the financial markets, and the international community that Republicans would choose to precipitate an economic catastrophe for American businesses and families to score political points against President Biden and Democrats. That is what is happening here today.

Three times over the past 4 years, House and Senate Republicans voted to suspend the debt limit when President Trump asked them to do so. I have no idea what President Trump is asking people to do at this point in time, but my experience is it is not the responsible thing.

Madam Speaker, when they asked Democrats for our help taking that needed step in order to prevent a catastrophic default, we joined with them to vote for it.

When Speaker Boehner could only get 78 of his colleagues to vote with him to maintain fiscal responsibility in this country, only 78—I guess 77 because he was the 78th—would follow. And how did those bills carry? Because we, in the minority, joined with Speaker Boehner.

When Speaker Ryan did the same thing, couldn't get the majority of his own colleagues to back him, we gave the necessary votes to pursue and to ensure fiscal responsibility. Why? Because it was the right thing to do, because it was the necessary and responsible thing to do.

Treasury Secretary Yellen told us yesterday that we will run out of extraordinary measures to forestall a default on October 18. That is fewer than 20 days from today.

Yet, we talk about partisanship, and we accuse others of not doing it one

time or not doing it another time. This is the one time. This is our time. This is the time that the vote presents itself to us to keep America's creditworthy status and to prohibit a national and international crisis.

There is an urgency to our action, and we twiddle our partisan thumbs.

Leader MCCONNELL, I am sure, has been quoted frequently. I haven't heard all the debate, but frequently. "Let me make it perfectly clear. The country must never default. The debt ceiling will need to be raised." That is his quote.

Now, what he didn't add was: But I am not going to help. But I am going to ask my party to be irresponsible. But I am going to ask my party not to do what I say should never happen and allow the country to default.

I don't know how you rationalize that. I don't know how anybody with intellectual honesty rationalizes that, Madam Speaker, that you think we must never default, but by the way, I won't vote for it.

What does that mean? What kind of language is that? What kind of lack of principle is that?

In order to give him and his fellow Republicans one last opportunity to prevent a default at a time when our recovery from the pandemic is not yet complete and still quite fragile, today, we are considering a clean debt limit suspension, not a number, just a date, which is, by the way, what both Republicans and Democrats have used in the past.

The bill before us simply says the United States of America will pay its bills on time. What a radical proposition.

Yet, our Republican friends cannot summon the intention to do just that. If Senate Republicans still cannot be consistent with their own votes from the past 4 years, they can stand aside and, as Leader MCCONNELL has suggested, vote for cloture to allow Democrats to pass the bill with 51 votes. At least do that. At least have the courage to allow others to display the courage of standing up and voting for what they know is absolutely essential and what they have said is absolutely essential.

But if you believe that the full faith and credit of our country is worth safeguarding, that our businesses and working families deserve to be spared unnecessary economic pain, then vote "yes" on both sides of the aisle.

This is not a partisan vote. This is an American vote. This is for our country. This is for our fiscal responsibility. This is for fiscal stability. This is for families.

□ 1530

Don't twiddle your thumbs and say it is a partisan vote. It is not.

A "yes" vote on this bill is not a victory for Democrats or for the President. It is the responsible thing to do and a victory for our country. Although we ought never to get to this place, we get to it all time, because we

play these silly, partisan, pedantic, weak, meritless arguments.

Everybody knows we have to do this. To sit there and say, "Well, I am not going to do it" is not fulfilling the oath to defend and protect this great Nation and this great democracy.

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

What a bunch of nonsense that we just heard. I respect the majority leader. I love his talk about courage and principle and language and all of that.

But what he didn't tell you was that in February of 2018, Speaker PELOSI, he, Whip CLYBURN, 119 House Democrats, voted to shut down this government, to default on America's debt, and deny hurricane assistance to communities not just in Texas, but across the country. He played politics with America's debt. So did many Democrats that day.

While they lecture us about irresponsibility, here is what we do know. This is a dangerous, irresponsible charade. Democrats are desperate to blame the GOP for this when, in fact, they created this economic crisis.

For 2 years, our Democrat colleagues have known this day was coming and never even passed a budget. They didn't even try to pass a budget to deal with this. They never sat down with Republicans. They have rammed everything through this House this year.

Now, even though they have all of the votes they need, they are just playing political games, willing to shut down this government, willing to deny disaster aid, willing to harm our economy and working families so they don't have to raise this debt ceiling.

The truth is, they don't want to. They can. They don't want to. They are manufacturing this crisis. They have all the votes they need. They are willing to bring this economy to the brink. They have got all the votes they need. All they have to do is include it in reconciliation. They just don't want to. They just don't want to.

We could fact-check so much of what we heard today. We could spend the next 2 hours on this, and we could talk about all of the tax breaks for the billionaires and the wealthy in the new spending bill that is being brought to the floor. Trust me, this isn't just about past debts. This is about a green light to spend America deeper and deeper into debt.

To quote our Democrat leaders in 2018: "Republicans control the House, the Senate, and the White House. The responsibility to govern rests squarely on their shoulders."

Democrats control the House, the Senate, and the White House. This responsibility rests on their shoulders.

I will tell you, Madam Speaker, at the end of this debate, I intend to offer a motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means and include a provision that would prohibit the IRS from implementing a bank surveillance scheme.

The reason I am doing this is because Democrats are leading a campaign to

impose bank surveillance on your personal bank account and your business bank account. They are targeting families and farmers and America's small businesses.

They want to give the IRS unfettered access to individual and business bank accounts. It is an outrageous intrusion into the private lives of all Americans. And they want to do that because they think they can raise money to lift the SALT cap, to give tax breaks to millionaires, to create tax havens for billionaires against the very tax hikes that they are proposing. Penthouse occupants are cheering. The building janitor gets nothing.

This is why they don't want to take responsibility for lifting the debt ceiling, because they have huge plans to really harm middle-class Americans while giving huge tax breaks to their friends.

When Democrats want to sit down with Republicans and have a serious conversation about how we raise the debt ceiling, how we address the financial stability of this country, let me tell you, I am in, a lot of us are in. I am hopeful someday we can get to that because that is what our country deserves. I will oppose this debt ceiling.

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 commit.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Madam Speaker, we keep hearing from our colleagues that somehow we are asking them to cosign a loan. I am prepared here to vote to lift the debt ceiling. That is the responsible position.

We have heard a lot today from the other side about why Democrats should shoulder the responsibility of acting responsibly in terms of governance, but that is not how governing simply works.

We have been given great responsibility and privilege to serve this great country, and that responsibility means making hard decisions and putting the good of the Nation ahead of all else, including day-to-day politics.

So in my hand, Madam Speaker, I have a \$1 bill. For anybody in this Chamber or who is watching or who has ever had a chance to travel this great country of ours, you know that wherever you go, you can redeem this dollar. The purchasing power of this dollar is well known to all.

But you know what is even more fascinating about this? No matter where you travel in the world, to any nook or cranny of this globe, you put the dollar on the table and they figure out how to redeem it. This argument today is about the full faith and credit of the

United States of America. This is signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States of America. The basis of redemption is the trust that we might even have in strangers as it relates to the transaction of using this dollar to pay our bills.

We have always come together to pay our bills. In 2017, when the debt ceiling was reached, 183 Democrats, every Democrat present, voted to lift that limit, joining 133 Republicans.

Resist the ill-considered parts of the argument that have been offered today and vote for the responsible position to raise the debt ceiling based upon the full faith and credit of the dollar bill that we know is redeemed everywhere across the globe.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to commit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Brady moves to commit S. 1301 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Strike section 1 and insert the following:

SECTION 1. RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT CERTAIN INFORMATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds appropriated to the Department of the Treasury shall be used to implement any new information reporting requirements on inflows or outflows of deposits and withdrawals in individual and business banking accounts and other financial accounts.

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

The question is on the motion to commit.

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

Mr. BRADY. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

DHS SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4611) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue guidance with respect to certain information and communications technology or services contracts, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4611

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Software Supply Chain Risk Management Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY GUIDANCE WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY OR SERVICES CONTRACTS.

(a) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Under Secretary, shall issue guidance with respect to new and existing covered contracts.

(b) NEW COVERED CONTRACTS.—In developing guidance under subsection (a), with respect to each new covered contract, as a condition on the award of such a contract, each contractor responding to a solicitation for such a contract shall submit to the covered officer—

(1) a planned bill of materials when submitting a bid proposal; and
(2) the certification and notifications described in subsection (e).

(c) EXISTING COVERED CONTRACTS.—In developing guidance under subsection (a), with respect to each existing covered contract, each contractor with an existing covered contract shall submit to the covered officer—

(1) the bill of materials used for such contract, upon the request of such officer; and
(2) the certification and notifications described in subsection (e).

(d) UPDATING BILL OF MATERIALS.—With respect to a covered contract, in the case of a change to the information included in a bill of materials submitted pursuant to subsections (b)(1) and (c)(1), each contractor shall submit to the covered officer the update to such bill of materials, in a timely manner.

(e) CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATIONS.—The certification and notifications referred to in subsections (b)(2) and (c)(2), with respect to a covered contract, are the following:

(1) A certification that each item listed on the submitted bill of materials is free from all known vulnerabilities or defects affecting the security of the end product or service identified in—

(A) the National Institute of Standards and Technology National Vulnerability Database; and

(B) any database designated by the Under Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, that tracks security vulnerabilities and defects in open source or third-party developed software.

(2) A notification of each vulnerability or defect affecting the security of the end product or service, if identified, through—

(A) the certification of such submitted bill of materials required under paragraph (1); or
(B) any other manner of identification.

(3) A notification relating to the plan to mitigate, repair, or resolve each security vulnerability or defect listed in the notification required under paragraph (2).

(f) ENFORCEMENT.—In developing guidance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall instruct covered officers with respect to—

(1) the processes available to such officers enforcing subsections (b) and (c); and
(2) when such processes should be used.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The guidance required under subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

(h) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Secretary, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes—

(1) a review of the implementation of this section;

(2) information relating to the engagement of the Department of Homeland Security with industry;

(3) an assessment of how the guidance issued pursuant to subsection (a) complies with Executive Order 14208 (86 Fed. Reg. 26633; relating to improving the nation’s cybersecurity); and

(4) any recommendations relating to improving the supply chain with respect to covered contracts.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BILL OF MATERIALS.—The term “bill of materials” means a list of the parts and components (whether new or reused) of an end product or service, including, with respect to each part and component, information relating to the origin, composition, integrity, and any other information as determined appropriate by the Under Secretary.

(2) COVERED CONTRACT.—The term “covered contract” means a contract relating to the procurement of covered information and communications technology or services for the Department of Homeland Security.

(3) COVERED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY OR SERVICES.—The term “covered information and communications technology or services” means the terms—

(A) “information technology” (as such term is defined in section 11101(6) of title 40, United States Code);

(B) “information system” (as such term is defined in section 3502(8) of title 44, United States Code);

(C) “telecommunications equipment” (as such term is defined in section 3(52) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(52))); and

(D) “telecommunications service” (as such term is defined in section 3(53) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(53))).

(4) COVERED OFFICER.—The term “covered officer” means—

(A) a contracting officer of the Department; and

(B) any other official of the Department as determined appropriate by the Under Secretary.

(5) SOFTWARE.—The term “software” means computer programs and associated data that may be dynamically written or modified during execution.

(6) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term “Under Secretary” means the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4611, the DHS Software Supply Chain Risk Management Act of 2021.

With each passing day, we see cyberattacks becoming increasingly more frequent and sophisticated, posing a significant threat to homeland security and the U.S. economy.

The tactics cybercriminals use to steal information or disrupt access to critical information systems are ever evolving. Many prey upon vulnerabilities within the victim’s security measures or the victim’s software supply chain.

The ransomware attack on the Colonial Pipeline and the attempted hack of a water treatment plan in Oldsmar, Florida, earlier this year, show just how easily critical infrastructure systems can be compromised.

Last year’s compromise of the SolarWinds Orion software supply chain demonstrated how widespread and damaging such attacks can be.

In the SolarWinds attack, cybercriminals were able to add malicious code to a commercial software product that was subsequently downloaded by several Federal agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security.

As the lead Federal agency for cybersecurity, it is important that DHS lead by example, aggressively protecting its own networks.

To that end, H.R. 4611 would enhance the Department’s ability to protect its networks by modernizing how it buys information and communications technology or services.

H.R. 4611 directs DHS to issue Department-wide guidance to improve visibility into the supply chain for software purchased from new and existing contractors.

Specifically, under this legislation, contractors would have to provide a bill of materials that identifies each part or component of the software supplied to DHS and take steps to ensure that each item is free from known security vulnerabilities or defects.

The bill of materials process is akin to the listing of ingredients on a package of food.

Once DHS has this detailed supply chain information, it will have far greater visibility into what it is purchasing and installing on its networks.

□ 1545

With this information, DHS can take more timely action to mitigate risks associated with software on its network.

Importantly, H.R. 4611, which was introduced by my colleague from New York (Mr. TORRES), requires DHS to instruct personnel on how to enforce the new requirements to hold contractors accountable.

Finally, the bill requires the Government Accountability Office to review the department-wide guidance and assess how it aligns with President Biden's recent executive order on improving the Nation's cybersecurity.

As the President stated in this order, the Federal Government must take decisive steps to modernize its approach to cybersecurity to keep pace with today's dynamic and increasingly sophisticated cyber threat environment.

I could not agree more.

Enactment of H.R. 4611 would be a decisive step toward improving DHS's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to cyberattacks on its own networks.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4611, the DHS Software Supply Chain Risk Management Act of 2021.

As we have seen over the past year, our software supply chains are increasingly vulnerable. It is vital that the Department of Homeland Security does its part to ensure that software in use by the Department and its contractors is secure.

This legislation will help DHS better understand and track the software and systems in use by its contractors so that it can better mitigate risk within the software supply chain.

I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 4611, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES), the vice chair of the Committee on Homeland Security and the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, a cyberattack on a software supply chain is like an infectious disease outbreak, spreading widely and rapidly, and causing untold damage far and wide.

The SolarWinds espionage campaign against the United States, which spread surreptitiously through a software product, represents the greatest intrusion into the Federal Government in the history of the United States.

SolarWinds should serve as a wake-up call. The United States Government can no longer take for granted the safety of the software it uses. The Federal Government must be proactive in identifying and correcting cyber vulnerabilities; and as the lead agency on cybersecurity, DHS in particular must emerge as the gold standard.

I am therefore proud to partner, on a bipartisan basis, with my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO), to pass H.R. 4611, the DHS Software Supply Chain Risk Management Act of 2021.

H.R. 4611 would require the DHS Under Secretary for Management to issue department-wide guidance that in turn requires DHS contractors to submit a software bill of materials, identifying the origin of each component of software provided to DHS.

DHS should know the precise origin of the software it uses; whether a software component comes from a questionable firm that fails to follow best practices in cybersecurity; whether it comes from a hostile nation-state intent on planting back doors.

Homeland security can easily die in darkness, and the purpose of H.R. 4611 is to bring greater light, greater transparency to the software supply chains which for far too long have been left wide open to cyber espionage and sabotage. We owe it to ourselves to learn from the experience of SolarWinds, for those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I urge Members to support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

As the lead Federal agency for cybersecurity, DHS has taken steps to increase public awareness of software vulnerabilities routinely exploited by malicious cyber actors.

To identify and manage these types of vulnerabilities on its own network, DHS needs better visibility into the supply chains of the software it procures.

Enactment of H.R. 4611 would ensure that DHS has access to the information it needs to enhance its ability to manage the risks to its own networks.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4611, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4611, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. POSEY. 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 motion are postponed.

DARREN DRAKE ACT

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4089) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate best practices for rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior to law enforcement agencies at the point of sale of a covered rental vehicle to prevent and mitigate acts of terrorism using motor vehicles, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4089

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Darren Drake Act".

SEC. 2. BEST PRACTICES RELATED TO CERTAIN INFORMATION COLLECTED BY RENTAL COMPANIES AND DEALERS.

(a) DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall develop and disseminate best practices for rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior to law enforcement agencies at the point of sale of a covered rental vehicle.

(2) *CONSULTATION; UPDATES.*—The Secretary shall develop and, as necessary, update the best practices described in paragraph (1) after consultation with Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies and relevant transportation security stakeholders.

(3) *GUIDANCE ON SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR.*—The Secretary shall include, in the best practices developed under paragraph (1), guidance on defining and identifying suspicious behavior in a manner that protects civil rights and civil liberties.

(b) *REPORT TO CONGRESS.*—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of this section, including an assessment of—

(1) *the impact of the best practices described in subsection (a) on efforts to protect the United States against terrorist attacks; and*

(2) *ways to improve and expand cooperation and engagement between—*

(A) *the Department of Homeland Security;*

(B) *Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies; and*

(C) *rental companies, dealers, and other relevant rental industry stakeholders.*

(c) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *The terms "dealer" and "rental company" have the meanings given those terms in section 30102 of title 49, United States Code.*

(2) *The term "covered rental vehicle" means a motor vehicle that—*

(A) *is rented without a driver for an initial term of less than 4 months; and*

(B) *is part of a motor vehicle fleet of 35 or more motor vehicles that are used for rental purposes by a rental company.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4089, the Darren Drake Act.

This month the Nation observed the 20th anniversary of the September 11th attacks. Next month we mark the fourth anniversary of the deadliest terrorist attack to be carried out in New York City since the 9/11 attacks.

In that attack, a lone wolf, inspired by ISIS, rammed a rented truck into pedestrians and cyclists who were out enjoying a sunny Halloween afternoon on a pathway that ran along the Hudson River.

That attack took the lives of 8 people and injured 11 others. One of the victims of the attack was Darren Drake, a 32-year-old bicyclist and the namesake for this important legislation.

While it is not within our power to bring back Darren Drake or the seven other victims of this tragedy, we do have the ability to learn from this event to better address the threats of vehicle-based attacks.

H.R. 4089, introduced by my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), seeks to ensure that rental vehicle facilities, like the one where Darren Drake's killer rented a truck, are better equipped to prevent vehicle-based attacks.

Specifically, the Darren Drake Act requires the Department of Homeland Security to develop best practices for vehicle rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior in a manner that protects civil rights and civil liberties.

The bill directs DHS to consult and share best practices with State and local partners and rental companies to help strengthen communication and relationships to guard against vehicle-based attacks.

H.R. 4089 is a commonsense measure that acknowledges that vehicle rental companies are important partners in efforts to prevent vehicle-based terrorist attacks and provide them with the tools to identify suspicious behavior and notify authorities.

I urge my colleagues to support the Darren Drake Act and reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4089, the Darren Drake Act.

In the wake of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, it is critical that we remain vigilant to threats posed by terrorists and extremist organizations.

Over the past two decades, terrorists have carried out multiple vehicle-ramming attacks in North America and Western Europe.

Al-Qaida and ISIS have promoted these type of attacks for years, including in Inspire, the online magazine of al-Qaida, and Rumiya, ISIS's magazine.

ISIS has called upon its followers to conduct vehicle-ramming attacks by buying, renting, stealing, or borrowing trucks and targeting large outdoor events, crowded pedestrian streets, outdoor markets, and rallies.

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate best practices for rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior to law enforcement agencies at the point of sale of a covered rental vehicle to prevent and mitigate acts of terrorism using these motor vehicles.

This represents an important tool for addressing extremist threats—the ability of government and the private sector to work together to mitigate terrorism risk.

I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 4089, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4089, the Darren Drake Act, bipartisan legislation I introduced in the Committee on Homeland Security with my Republican colleague and co-chair of the Problem Solvers Caucus, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), to help prevent terrorist vehicle attacks and to protect Americans nationwide.

This legislation is named in memory of a constituent from my district, Darren Drake from New Milford, New Jersey, who was one of those tragically killed in the terrorist attack in Lower Manhattan on October 31, 2017, when an ISIS-inspired terrorist drove a rented pickup truck into cyclists and runners for one mile along the West Side Highway, killing eight.

The bill takes critical steps to stop these weapons of terror and help prevent terrorist truck attacks by requiring the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate best practices for vehicle rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior to law enforcement.

These best practices will be developed and updated in consultation with State and local law enforcement as well as industry experts.

This crucial legislation will provide rental companies and car dealers with the vital information they need to flag and stop potential terrorist threats in their tracks. We can take no chances when it comes to terrorism, which is

why this bill will help ensure all rental companies report suspicious behavior at every point of sale. No excuses. We simply cannot afford any excuses when it comes to a question of life or death.

The bill will also require the Secretary of Homeland Security to report to Congress regarding the implementation of these best practices and other ways they are helping improve coordination between the Department and rental vehicle providers.

This commonsense, bipartisan bill is aimed at stopping ISIS-inspired, lone wolf, and domestic terrorists from easily trucks and other vehicles to wreak havoc and cause mass destruction and health. It is an important addition to our arsenal as we work to eradicate threats of terror across our Nation.

I want to thank Darren's parents, Jimmy and Barbara Drake, who have become dear friends, for working with me on this effort. I thank them for their leadership. We will continue working to ensure this measure becomes law, in Darren's memory and honor, to help prevent future attacks and save lives. It is the least we can do.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge all my colleagues to support this commonsense, bipartisan legislation to help our Nation fully combat terror wherever it rears its ugly head.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I urge Members to support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, from the 2016 Bastille Day truck attack in France to the 2017 deadly car ramming in Charlottesville to the 2017 attack that took the lives of Darren Drake and seven others, we have seen the use of vehicles to carry out terrorist attacks become disturbingly common.

Our Nation faces a complex and evolving threat landscape. But the threat of vehicle-ramming attacks is not going away.

As long as would-be terrorists seek to use rental vehicles as weapons of terror, we must provide rental dealers with the ability to do their part.

I urge my colleagues to support the Darren Drake Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4089, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. POSEY. 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 motion are postponed.

□ 1600

K-12 CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1917) to establish a K-12 education cybersecurity initiative, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1917

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “K-12 Cybersecurity Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) K-12 educational institutions across the United States are facing cyber attacks.

(2) Cyber attacks place the information systems of K-12 educational institutions at risk of possible disclosure of sensitive student and employee information, including—

(A) grades and information on scholastic development;

(B) medical records;

(C) family records; and

(D) personally identifiable information.

(3) Providing K-12 educational institutions with resources to aid cybersecurity efforts will help K-12 educational institutions prevent, detect, and respond to cyber events.

SEC. 3. K-12 EDUCATION CYBERSECURITY INITIATIVE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CYBERSECURITY RISK.—The term “cybersecurity risk” has the meaning given the term in section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659).

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security.

(3) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term “information system” has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(4) K-12 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The term “K-12 educational institution” means an elementary school or a secondary school, as those terms are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in accordance with subsection (g)(1), shall conduct a study on the specific cybersecurity risks facing K-12 educational institutions that—

(A) analyzes how identified cybersecurity risks specifically impact K-12 educational institutions;

(B) includes an evaluation of the challenges K-12 educational institutions face in—

(i) securing—

(I) information systems owned, leased, or relied upon by K-12 educational institutions; and

(II) sensitive student and employee records; and

(ii) implementing cybersecurity protocols;

(C) identifies cybersecurity challenges relating to remote learning; and

(D) evaluates the most accessible ways to communicate cybersecurity recommendations and tools.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall provide a Congressional briefing on the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(c) CYBERSECURITY RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the completion

of the study required under subsection (b)(1), the Director, in accordance with subsection (g)(1), shall develop recommendations that include cybersecurity guidelines designed to assist K-12 educational institutions in facing the cybersecurity risks described in subsection (b)(1), using the findings of the study.

(d) ONLINE TRAINING TOOLKIT.—Not later than 120 days after the completion of the development of the recommendations required under subsection (c), the Director shall develop an online training toolkit designed for officials at K-12 educational institutions to—

(1) educate the officials about the cybersecurity recommendations developed under subsection (c); and

(2) provide strategies for the officials to implement the recommendations developed under subsection (c).

(e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Director shall make available on the website of the Department of Homeland Security with other information relating to school safety the following:

(1) The findings of the study conducted under subsection (b)(1).

(2) The cybersecurity recommendations developed under subsection (c).

(3) The online training toolkit developed under subsection (d).

(f) VOLUNTARY USE.—The use of the cybersecurity recommendations developed under (c) by K-12 educational institutions shall be voluntary.

(g) CONSULTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the course of the conduction of the study required under subsection (b)(1) and the development of the recommendations required under subsection (c), the Director shall consult with individuals and entities focused on cybersecurity and education, as appropriate, including—

(A) teachers;

(B) school administrators;

(C) Federal agencies;

(D) non-Federal cybersecurity entities with experience in education issues; and

(E) private sector organizations.

(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to any consultation under paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in the past few weeks, millions of students have returned to school across the country. The range of public health, safety, and security risks that schools face today is truly astounding.

In recent years, schools have increasingly been subjected to ransomware attacks where cybercriminals lock networks and demand ransom payments,

sometimes while threatening to release sensitive information, including students' personal data.

According to the K-12 Cybersecurity Resource Center, in 2020 alone, there were over 480 publicly disclosed cyber incidents at schools in the United States, an 18 percent increase over the previous year.

Notably, the rate of such incidents increased in the second half of last year as COVID-19 forced schools to shift to virtual learning, creating new risks, such as the disruption of online classes and online school meetings.

The impacts of ransomware attacks on schools have included the cancellation of classes, the release of sensitive information, like the name of a 9-year-old student being evaluated for a disability, and costs as high as \$7.7 million for Baltimore County schools to respond to and recover from a November 2020 attack.

With many schools still operating under virtual or hybrid conditions because of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the vulnerabilities to such cyberattacks are even greater.

In December, the FBI Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, and the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center released a joint cybersecurity advisory to alert schools to the increase in cyber threats and provide best practices on how to reduce the risk of such incidents.

To further assist K-12 schools, we must do more to help schools guard against cyber threats.

S. 1917, the K-12 Cybersecurity Act, introduced by Senator GARY PETERS from Michigan, requires CISA to conduct a study of the cybersecurity risks facing K-12 educational institutions and develop recommendations based on that study.

By developing an online training toolkit for schools, and making the study and recommendations publicly available, CISA will be able to provide schools with targeted information to better protect their networks and reduce their cybersecurity risk.

An identical version of this legislation was introduced in the House by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and cosponsored by Representatives MATSUL, SLOTKIN, GARBARINO, and CLYDE. The House measure was reported favorably by the Homeland Security Committee by voice vote in July.

Passing S. 1917 today would send this bill to the President for signature, allowing CISA to begin this important work to better secure our schools.

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

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

I rise today in support of S. 1917, the K-12 Cybersecurity Act of 2021.

Schools around our country are increasingly the target of malicious cyber actors and have recently been targeted with a deluge of ransomware attacks.

This legislation introduced by Chairman PETERS and passed by the Senate mirrors the House version spearheaded by Representatives LANGEVIN, GARBARINO, and MATSUI.

This bill requires CISA to conduct a study to develop recommendations and provide resources regarding specific cybersecurity risks facing K-12 educational institutions. Importantly, it requires CISA to do so in consultation with teachers, schools, administrators, Federal agencies, nine Federal cybersecurity entities, and other private-sector organizations.

In doing so, the study required by this bill would help the Federal Government better support schools in defending against cyber threats.

I urge Members to join me in supporting S. 1917, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, while we are in the process of getting the sponsor of this legislation prepared to give his comments, let me say that we all have been involved in making sure that our schools are as safe as possible. Clearly, this legislation, as offered by Senator PETERS and Representative LANGEVIN and others, is integral to making sure that our schools are kept as safe as possible from cyberattacks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN), the sponsor of the House version of this bill.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I commend the chairman for his strong leadership on cybersecurity issues and in support of this act before us today.

This bill, the House companion of which I sponsored with Representatives MATSUI, KATKO, and GARBARINO, would help address a serious issue that has not received the attention it deserves: the cyber threats targeting our Nation's schools.

The education of our children is clearly a critical function, yet the increasing frequency and severity of cyber threats targeting K-12 schools have jeopardized the education of students across America.

In the past 4 years, more than 1,000 educational organizations across the country have fallen victim to cybercriminals. More than 400 incidents have occurred in the past year alone. What is more, an increasing proportion of these incidents are ransomware attacks that are particularly debilitating to the operation of our schools.

Our students and educators have experienced more than enough disruption in the past year and a half. We cannot afford to let this issue continue to go unaddressed.

Many of our schools do not have the resources to counter the cyber threats that we face. Without assistance, this problem will continue to get worse, jeopardizing our students' privacy and ability to learn.

Fortunately, this Congress has already demonstrated a recognition of

the government's need to provide cybersecurity assistance to entities that perform essential functions yet live below the cybersecurity poverty line, unable to defend themselves against the myriad threats they face.

It is why we took steps to invest \$50 million in support for State and local government entities as part of the forthcoming reconciliation bill.

It is also why I fought to increase the budget of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency by more than \$400 million earlier this year. I thank Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD for her leadership, and I thank her team and the members of the Appropriations Committee, along with Chairman THOMPSON and his team and the members of the Homeland Security Committee.

It should also be the reason that we pass the K-12 Cybersecurity Act into law without delay.

This bill would direct the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to study the cybersecurity risks facing our elementary schools and secondary schools.

With a detailed understanding of the specific cybersecurity challenges facing our schools, including challenges raised by remote learning, CISA would then be required to develop cybersecurity recommendations and online training tools for educational officials at K-12 institutions. Our educators and administrators would be equipped with the knowledge they need to better defend themselves against cyber threats and keep our schools safe for our students.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MATSUI for her tireless attention to this issue and Representatives GARBARINO, SLOTKIN, and CLYDE for joining us in advancing this legislation. I recognize the efforts of my colleagues in the Senate, Senator PETERS and Senator SCOTT, who deftly shepherded this bill through their Chamber. Finally, I recognize my good friend, Chairman BENNIE THOMPSON, for ensuring this bill received the consideration it deserves.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

With sophisticated cybercriminals operating overseas launching ransomware attacks on our schools, it is essential that the Federal Government step up efforts to support the cybersecurity of our schools.

Without more assistance, many of our Nation's school districts will continue to be vulnerable, as many lack the cyber expertise to defend against these incidents.

Enactment of the K-12 Cybersecurity Act would enhance the technical support provided by CISA to schools to help better protect school IT networks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1917, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1917.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOMELAND SECURITY FOR CHILDREN ACT

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4426) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4426

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Homeland Security for Children Act".

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112) is amended by adding at the end of the following new subsection:

"(h) PLANNING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall ensure the head of each office and component of the Department takes into account the needs of children, including children within under-served communities, in mission planning and mission execution. In furtherance of this subsection, the Secretary shall require each such head to seek, to the extent practicable, advice and feedback from organizations representing the needs of children. The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply whenever such advice or feedback is sought in accordance with this subsection."

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL EXPERT AUTHORIZED.

Paragraph (2) of section 503(b) of the Homeland Security Act (6 U.S.C. 313(b)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (G), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(I) identify, integrate, and implement the needs of children, including children within under-served communities, into activities to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the risk of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other disasters, including catastrophic incidents, including by appointing a technical expert, who may consult with relevant outside organizations and experts, as necessary, to coordinate such integration, as necessary."

SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report describing the efforts the Department has undertaken to review and incorporate feedback from organizations representing the needs of children, including children within underserved communities, into Department policy in accordance with subsection (h) of section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as amended by section 2 of this Act), including information on the following:

(1) The designation of any individual responsible for carrying out such subsection (h).

(2) Any review, formal or informal, of Department policies, programs, or activities to assess the suitability of such policies, programs, or activities for children and where feedback from organizations representing the needs of children should be reviewed and incorporated.

(3) Any review, change, modification, or promulgation of Department policies, programs, or activities to ensure that such policies, programs, or activities are appropriate for children.

(4) Coordination with organizations or experts outside the Department pursuant to such subsection (h) conducted to inform any such review, change, modification, or promulgation of such policies, programs, or activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, during disasters, children are uniquely vulnerable to physical and emotional harm. Sixteen years ago, Hurricane Katrina opened our eyes to the disproportionate consequences of disasters on our Nation's children. It uprooted 300,000 children, forcing them to enroll in new schools, and separated 5,000 children from their families, some for months.

Drawing on the lessons from Katrina, the National Commission on Children and Disasters in 2010 issued recommendations to better protect children during catastrophes. To date, fewer than a quarter of those recommendations have been implemented.

Children today face a diverse range of homeland security challenges that impact their lives. We have seen COVID-19, school shootings, hurricanes, and wildfires disrupt access to education and have far-reaching impacts on the lives of children.

According to a study published this week, children today will experience three times as many climate-related disasters as their grandparents.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a Washington Post article on the consequences of climate change for children.

[From The Washington Post]

TODAY'S KIDS WILL LIVE THROUGH THREE TIMES AS MANY CLIMATE DISASTERS AS THEIR GRANDPARENTS, STUDY SAYS

(By Sarah Kaplan, September 27, 2021)

Adriana Bottino-Poage is 6 years old, with cherub cheeks and curls that bounce when she laughs. She likes soccer, art and visiting the library. She dreams of being a scientist and inventing a robot that can pull pollution out of the air. She wants to become the kind of grownup who can help the world.

Yet human actions have made the world a far more dangerous place for Adriana to grow up, according to a first-of-its-kind study of the impacts of climate change across generations.

If the planet continues to warm on its current trajectory, the average 6-year-old will live through roughly three times as many climate disasters as their grandparents, the study finds. They will see twice as many wildfires, 1.7 times as many tropical cyclones, 3.4 times more river floods, 2.5 times more crop failures and 2.3 times as many droughts as someone born in 1960.

These findings, published this week in the journal *Science*, are the result of a massive effort to quantify what lead author Wim Thiery calls the "intergenerational inequality" of climate change.

Drawing on multiple climate and demographic models, Thiery and 36 colleagues compared the risks faced by previous generations to the number of extreme events today's children will witness in their lifetimes. Unless world leaders agree on more ambitious policies when they meet for the United Nations climate summit in Glasgow, Scotland, this fall, the study says, today's children will be exposed to an average of five times more disasters than if they lived 150 years ago.

The changes are especially dramatic in developing nations; infants in sub-Saharan Africa are projected to live through 50 to 54 times as many heat waves as someone born in the preindustrial era.

The disparities underscore how the worst effects of climate change will be experienced in places that contributed least to warming, by people who have had little say in the policies that allow continued emissions to occur, Thiery said. More than half of all greenhouse gases in the atmosphere were generated after 1990, meaning that most of the disasters today's children will experience can be linked to emissions produced during their parents' lifetimes.

"Young people are being hit by climate crisis but are not in position to make decisions," he said. "While the people who can make the change happen will not face the consequences."

Aggressive efforts to curb fossil fuel use and other planet-warming activities can still dramatically improve the outlook for today's children, he added. If people manage to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) above preindustrial levels, newborns' risk of extreme heat exposure will fall almost by half. They could see 11 percent fewer crop failures, 27 percent fewer droughts and almost a third as many river floods than if emissions continue unabated.

But the world is nowhere near meeting that 1.5 degree target. A U.N. report published earlier this month warned that, based on countries' current climate pledges, greenhouse gas emissions could actually increase by 16 percent by the end of the decade. That would put the planet on track to warm by 2.7

degrees Celsius (4.9 degrees Fahrenheit) by the end of the century.

This makes Adriana angry. The Woodbridge, Va., first-grader already worries about the wildfires in California, where her half brother lives. She has heard about islands being inundated by rising seas, caught glimpses of hurricanes and droughts on the news.

Meanwhile, adults "don't listen, and they keep doing it and keep making the Earth hotter" she added. "Everything will keep getting worse and worse until I grow up. Somebody has to do something."

The *Science* paper was partly inspired by Thiery's three sons, who are 7, 5 and 2. But its implications are not restricted to children. Anyone under 40, he said, is destined to live a life of unprecedented disaster exposure, experiencing rates of extreme events that would have just a 1 in 10,000 chance of happening in a preindustrial world.

"It used to be a story of, like, 'yeah we have to limit global warming because of grandchildren,'" he said. "This study is making clear that climate change has arrived. It's everywhere."

The numbers provided in the study are almost certainly an underestimate, said co-author Joeri Rogelj, director of the Grantham Institute for Climate Change and the Environment at Imperial College London. Data limitations, and the complexity of the analysis, meant the scientists didn't assess the increased risk of some hazards, such as coastal flooding from sea level rise. The study also doesn't take into account the increased severity of many events; it only looks at frequency.

On the other hand, he noted, countries also have a chance to adapt to the changes that are coming. If the world invests in making communities safer—for example, installing flood barriers, adopting fire-safe building codes, providing shelter for people at risk from deadly heat—disasters don't have to be as destructive for future generations as they are for people today.

"Our aim is for this not to be the conclusion of this debate," Rogelj said, "but for this to be the start of looking at the lived experience of children being born today."

Kim Cobb, a climate scientist at the Georgia Institute of Technology who was not involved in the new research, called it a "robust study" based on established findings from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. As a scientist, Cobb said, she was unsurprised by the results.

But Cobb is also a mother to four children. Reading the report through that lens, she said, "it brings into sharp focus what so many economic models of climate change impacts fail to capture—the vast toll of human suffering that is hanging in the balance with our emissions choices this decade."

She added: "The moral weight of this moment is almost unbearable."

In a report published in conjunction with Thiery's findings, Save the Children International called on world leaders to make the changes necessary to meet the 1.5 degree Celsius target. Wealthy nations must also follow through on their unmet pledge to give \$100 billion per year to help low-income countries curb their own emissions and adapt to changes that are already underway, the group said.

Yolande Wright, who directs the nonprofit's climate efforts, also hopes the findings will bolster legal efforts to force climate action on behalf of children. Last year, a federal appeals court threw out a case brought by 21 American young people who argued that the government's failure to act on climate change was a violation of their

rights. Similar cases have been filed in Portugal, Peru and elsewhere.

"Now that we can really quantify how a child in their lifetime will see so many more of these extreme events . . . it helps make the case," Wright said.

Environmental attorney Dan Galpern, general counsel and director of Climate Protection and Restoration Initiative, agreed that "anticipatory research" like this can help establish governments' and corporations' liability for real harms experienced by kids.

Young people already say climate change has touched their lives and harmed their mental health. In a recent survey of 16- to 25-year-olds, scientists found that three quarters of respondents feared the future and more than half believed they would have less opportunity than their parents. Nearly 60 percent said their governments had betrayed them and future generations—making them feel even more anxious.

"The future for me and everyone who comes after is so insecure," said Emanuel Smari Nielsen, a 14-year-old climate activist from Norway. "When politicians and those with power do not do anything, it makes me feel tired. It almost makes me angry."

Adriana, the 6-year-old, said she feels "super nervous" when she thinks about what the future might hold. In those moments, there's nothing that helps her feel better.

"I just wait till I'm done thinking about it," she said.

Experts say one way to help children cope with climate anxiety is to help them feel empowered to do something about it. The Save the Children report calls for communities, countries and global institutions like the U.N. to give young people a greater role in setting climate policy.

Cormac Buck, an 8-year-old from Savannah, Ga., has decided to stop eating meat (except for the occasional chicken nugget). He is part of a group of kids at his school who have asked teachers and administrators to use fewer fossil fuels.

"Sometimes I hear some depressing things happening, like some animals because of climate change are really close to extinction . . . and I feel sad," he said. "And then I normally try to think of a way to stop that from happening again."

And adults must earn back children's trust, Thiery said, by making the dramatic emissions reductions that have been so long delayed. Our choices now will determine whether kids grow up in a world with four times as many heat waves or seven times as many heat waves, a world with occasional crop failures or chronic food shortages.

"We can still avoid the worst consequences," he said. "That is what gives me strength as a father . . . Their future is in our hands."

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the safety of our children is central to our country's well-being, and we must ensure that, for its part, the Department of Homeland Security is equipped to consider these needs.

The Homeland Security for Children Act would ensure the unique needs of children are taken into account throughout the Department by mandating the DHS Secretary direct all components and offices to consider children when creating policies and implementing programs.

□ 1615

It specifically directs the Department to seek feedback from organizations that represent children when developing and carrying out policies and programs.

H.R. 4426 would also permanently authorize a "children's technical expert" within the Federal Emergency Management Agency to prioritize the interests of children in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery initiatives.

Lastly, the legislation, as introduced by my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) would require DHS to report to Congress on the Department's work to incorporate children's interests throughout all its work.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4426, the Homeland Security for Children Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, September 23, 2021.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON, *Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I write concerning H.R. 4426, the Homeland Security for Children Act. There are certain provisions in this legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In order to expedite floor consideration of H.R. 4426, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure agrees to forgo action on the bill. However, this is conditional on our mutual understanding that forgoing consideration of the bill would not prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or similar legislation that fall within the Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. I also request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest into the committee report on H.R. 4426 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,

Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,

Washington, DC, September 23, 2021.

Hon. PETER A. DEFAZIO, *Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4426, the "Homeland Security for Children Act." I recognize that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 4426, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 4426 in the Congressional RECORD during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this Nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,

Chairman,

Committee on Homeland Security.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4426, the Homeland Security for Children Act.

While terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other large-scale emergencies have devastating effects on our communities that last for years, the impacts on children whose lives are often shaped by such emergencies can be felt throughout our country for decades. This legislation will help ensure that DHS, especially FEMA, is considering those long-term implications in all aspects of its mission and planning.

I commend Representative PAYNE for his tireless effort over the years to support and protect our Nation's children.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 4426. I have no more speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's children need our help. Natural disasters have impacted one in three Americans. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, over 5.5 million children have tested positive, and conditions are not trending in the right direction.

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, last week, with kids back at school, the number of infected children had exponentially risen to the third highest level since the beginning of the pandemic.

As a partner to schools, which are critical to infrastructure, the Department of Homeland Security has a critical mission to play in helping to protect children. To do so effectively, it is critical that children's unique needs are front and center in DHS programs and policies. Enactment of the Homeland Security for Children Act will do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4426, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4426, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ONE-STOP PILOT PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4094) to conduct a pilot program at foreign last point of departure airports to permit passengers and their accessible property to continue on additional flights or flight segments originating in the United States without additional security re-screening, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4094

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “One-Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. PILOT PROGRAM FOR ONE-STOP SECURITY.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Notwithstanding 44901(a) of title 49, United States Code, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, in coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, is authorized to conduct a pilot program at not more than six foreign last point of departure airports to permit passengers and their accessible property arriving on direct flights or flight segments originating at such participating foreign airports to continue on additional flights or flight segments originating in the United States without additional security re-screening if—

(1) the initial screening was conducted in accordance with an aviation security screening agreement described in subsection (d);

(2) passengers arriving from participating foreign airports are unable to access their checked baggage until the arrival at their final destination; and

(3) upon arrival in the United States, passengers arriving from participating foreign airports do not come into contact with other arriving international passengers or those passengers’ property or other persons who have not been screened or subjected to other appropriate security controls required for entry into the airport’s sterile area.

(b) *REQUIREMENTS FOR PILOT PROGRAM.*—In carrying out this section, the Administrator shall ensure there is no reduction in the level of security or specific aviation security standards or requirements for screening passengers and their property prior to boarding an international flight bound for the United States, including specific aviation security standards and requirements regarding the following:

(1) High risk passengers and their property.

(2) Weapons, explosives, and incendiaries.

(3) Screening passengers and property transferring at a foreign last point of departure airport from another airport and bound for the United States, and addressing any co-mingling of such passengers and property with passengers and property screened under the pilot program described in subsection (a).

(4) Insider risk at foreign last point of departure airports.

(c) *RE-SCREENING OF CHECKED BAGGAGE.*—The Administrator may determine whether checked baggage arriving from participating foreign airports referenced in subsection (a) must be re-screened in the United States by an explosives detection system before such baggage continues on any additional flight or flight segment.

(d) *AVIATION SECURITY SCREENING AGREEMENT DESCRIBED.*—An aviation security screening agreement described in this subsection is an agreement signed by the Administrator, without delegating such authority, and entered into with a foreign country that delineates and implements security standards and protocols utilized at a foreign last point of departure airport that are determined by the Administrator to be comparable to those of the United States and therefore sufficiently effective to enable passengers and their accessible property to deplane into sterile areas of airports in the United States without the need for re-screening.

(e) *RE-SCREENING REQUIREMENT.*—If the Administrator determines that the foreign country participating in the aviation security screening agreement has not maintained and implemented security standards and protocols comparable to those of the United States at foreign last point

of departure airports at which a pilot program has been established in accordance with this section, the Administrator shall ensure that passengers and their property arriving from such airports are re-screened in the United States before such passengers and their property are permitted into sterile areas of airports in the United States. In the case of continued or egregious failure to maintain such security standards and protocols, the Administrator shall suspend or terminate the aviation security screening agreement, as determined appropriate by the Administrator, and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such suspension or termination, as the case may be, not later than seven days after such suspension or termination.

(f) *CERTIFICATIONS AND BRIEFINGS TO CONGRESS.*—Not later than 30 days before an aviation security screening agreement in accordance with subsection (d) enters into force, the Administrator shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees the following:

(1) A copy of such agreement.

(2) A homeland security threat assessment for the country in which such foreign last point of departure airport is located, information on any corresponding mitigation efforts to address any security issues identified in such threat assessment, and the Administrator’s plans for ensuring through joint covert testing or other measures compliance with the security standards and protocols set forth in such agreement.

(3) A certification that such agreement satisfies all requirements specified in subsection (b) or, in the event that one or more of such requirements is not so satisfied, an identification of the unsatisfied requirement and information on what actions will be taken to ensure such remaining requirement is satisfied before such agreement enters into force.

(4) A certification that the Administrator consulted with stakeholders, including air carriers, airport operators, relevant interagency partners, and other stakeholders the Administrator determines appropriate.

(5) A detailed briefing on the substance of paragraphs (1) through (4).

(g) *SUNSET.*—The pilot program described in subsection (a) shall terminate six years after the date of enactment of this section.

(h) *REPORT TO CONGRESS.*—Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Administrator, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding the implementation of the pilot program described in subsection (a), including information relating to the following:

(1) The impact to homeland security and international aviation security, including any benefits and challenges, of such pilot program.

(2) The impact to passengers, airports, and air carriers, including any benefits and challenges, of such pilot program.

(3) The impact and feasibility of continuing such pilot program or expanding into a more permanent program, including any benefits and challenges.

(i) *RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.*—Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to inspect persons and baggage arriving in the United States in accordance with applicable law.

(j) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *ADMINISTRATION; TSA.*—The terms “Administration” and “TSA” mean the Transportation Security Administration.

(2) *ADMINISTRATOR.*—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration.

(3) *APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.*—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on

Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4094, the One-Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021.

This legislation seeks to simplify and streamline the security screening process for certain international air travelers arriving in the U.S.

It does so by directing the Transportation Security Administration to carry out a pilot program to allow passengers arriving from certain foreign airports to proceed directly to their connecting flights in the United States without having to go through the domestic security screening process.

Under current law, TSA is required to screen international passengers and their belongings upon their arrival in the U.S. before they can continue on to a connecting flight at a domestic airport. In practice, this means that upon landing, passengers must go through a TSA checkpoint with their carry-on items and have their checked baggage rescreened by TSA.

Under the pilot program required under H.R. 4094, arriving international passengers would forego TSA screening when transferring to a domestic flight if they originated from certain airports where strong security measures are in place on the front end.

As amended, this bill requires foreign airports participating in the pilot to uphold security screening standards and procedures that are comparable to those used by TSA. In doing so, passengers and their belongings at these airports will be securely screened before they arrive in the United States so they can more easily catch their connecting flight to their final destination.

Beyond an improved passenger experience, requiring security standards and protocols at foreign airports to be on par with those used in the U.S. could help strengthen aviation security around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, 20 years after 9/11, enhancing transportation security remains a critical priority. With that, I support H.R. 4094, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4094, the One-Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021. This legislation will allow TSA to conduct a pilot program with select foreign airports that will make international air travel both more secure and more efficient.

Streamlining international aviation security for passengers from certified foreign airports would not only encourage airports around the globe to reach U.S. security standards, but it will also help revitalize a struggling international aviation industry. This innovative pilot program shows that it is possible to have both better security and a more seamless passenger experience.

I thank Ranking Member KATKO for his tireless work with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to bring this legislation to where it is today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 4094, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), the ranking member.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4094, the One-Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021 authorizes the Transportation Security Administration to establish a pilot program to streamline international travel and enhance aviation security.

Specifically, under this bill, international travelers from certified last point of departure airports would not need to be rescreened upon arrival in the United States for their domestic connecting flight.

H.R. 4094 will improve international aviation security since participating LPD airports must elevate their level of security to that of the United States in order to be certified. Given the desire and competition among international airports to participate, the one-stop security pilot will help to raise the global baseline of aviation security.

The bill ensures robust oversight of the pilot program by requiring TSA to brief and certify to Congress that security standards are maintained at participating pilot airports. Additionally, the pilot program will inform Congress and DHS as to whether a more permanent one-stop program is practical and beneficial to U.S. aviation security.

One-stop screening would enable TSA to better utilize its screening workforce and technology to help facilitate the increased travel volume as we emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Just this morning, the TSA administrator testified before the Committee on Homeland Security about the security and efficiency benefits that this pilot program will have on TSA's operations.

The pilot program will also provide international travelers with a more seamless and efficient travel experi-

ence. Travelers will no longer have to rush to be rescreened by TSA during their layover and will have more time at the airport without fear of missing their connecting flights.

The aviation industry will also realize efficiencies as a result of this bill. Air carriers will potentially be able to shorten connection times for travelers and streamline staffing at participating airports. U.S. airports will also see benefits as connecting travelers will have more time to dine and shop while on their layover. This is critically important as the travel and tourism industry continues to struggle with the effects of this brutal pandemic.

For these reasons, and many others, aviation and travel industry stakeholders are very enthusiastic about this legislation, and I appreciate their strong support.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters of support from Airlines for America, the American Association of Airport Executives, and the Airports Council International North America.

AIRLINES FOR AMERICA,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2021.

Ranking Member JOHN KATKO,
House Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR RANKING MEMBER KATKO: I write to express Airlines for America's (A4A) robust support for H.R. 4094, the "One-Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021." This bill would serve as a critical tool for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), partner governments and the commercial aviation industry to pilot innovative ways to increase security at foreign last point of departure airports while increasing efficiency of screening for passengers and baggage within the United States.

This bill would authorize a pilot program at 10 or fewer foreign last point of departure airports, permitting passengers flying from these airports and their carry-on baggage to continue to additional flights or flight segments within the U.S. without additional security rescreening. U.S. airlines have collaborated positively with the TSA on similar initiatives for years, but unfortunately our collective efforts have been stymied by outdated requirements in the Aviation and Transportation Security Act.

By permitting the TSA to pilot a new concept in a safe and controlled manner, it will be possible to demonstrate how such security enhancement programs may be permanently and broadly implemented. The bill is consistent with standards and recommended practices set by the International Civil Aviation Organization and puts the United States in a position to lead the international community on modern approaches to enhance aviation security.

Safety and security are always the top priorities of A4A and our member airlines, and we are encouraged that this bill maintains the high aviation security standards for flights into and within the United States. Upon passage, we look forward to continued collaboration with the TSA on all One-Stop security efforts.

On behalf of the commercial U.S. aviation industry, A4A strongly supports this legislation. Thank you for your leadership on this issue.

Sincerely,

LAUREN BEYER,
Vice President, Security and Facilitation,
Airlines for America.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
AIRPORT EXECUTIVES,
Alexandria, VA, June 29, 2021.

Hon. JOHN KATKO,
Ranking Members, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR RANKING MEMBER KATKO: On behalf of the American Association of Airport Executives (AAAE) and the thousands of men and women across the country who manage and operate our nation's airports, thank you for your continued leadership in Congress on aviation security issues. I am writing to express AAAE's support for the "One Stop Pilot Program Act of 2021" that you introduced earlier this week.

This legislation would permit the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to conduct a three-year pilot program at up to 10 airports at which connecting passengers' and their carry-on baggage would not need to be rescreened upon arrival in the United States before connecting to another domestic flight provided that the last point of departure airport has a commensurate level of screening to the U.S. Some of AAAE's airport members had been exploring this concept with TSA prior to the COVID-19 pandemic as a way to eliminate screening redundancy and improve passenger facilitation. We appreciate the necessary changes your legislation would make to permit this concept to be tested on a pilot basis.

Once international travel is allowed to fully resume, which AAAE and our airport members are eagerly awaiting and working to see implemented as quickly and safely as possible in concert with the federal government, the One Stop Pilot Program will provide additional passenger facilitation solutions to make international travel more seamless and secure.

We appreciate your efforts to advance this security screening concept. Our member airports remain interested in piloting this idea. AAAE stands ready to work with you to advance this legislation.

Sincerely,

STEPHANIE K. GUPTA,
Senior Vice President,
Security and Facilitation.

AIRPORTS COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL,
June 25, 2021.

Hon. JOHN KATKO,
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR RANKING MEMBER KATKO: On behalf of Airports Council International-North America, which represents local, regional, and state governing bodies that own and operate commercial airports throughout the United States, I want to share our support of your new bill, H.R. 4094, the One-Stop Pilot Program Act.

Airports welcome the introduction of this important legislation to establish a pilot program at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security that would allow passengers and their baggage departing from approved foreign airports to continue onto their connecting flights without having to go through additional security screening. This one-stop security pilot would create needed efficiencies by eliminating an unnecessary and burdensome rescreening process for passengers and baggage that were subject to a commensurate level of screening at their departing airport. It also would allow TSA to reallocate scarce resources to augment staffing at checkpoint and checked baggage screening locations.

Thank you for your efforts to enhance aviation security and the passenger experience at America's airports. I look forward to

continuing to work with you on these important issues.

Sincerely,

KEVIN M. BURKE,
President and CEO, Airports
Council International—North America.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, lastly, I thank my friend, Representative STEPHANIE MURPHY from Florida, for her partnership on this bipartisan bill, and I thank Chairman THOMPSON, my friend, for his commitment to bringing it to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 4094.

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I also have no further speakers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the pilot program authorized under H.R. 4094 is intended to provide TSA and its international aviation security partners with an opportunity to streamline travel and enhance security.

Importantly, H.R. 4094 includes essential security guardrails to ensure that the pilot is carried out in a way that does not result in lessened security standards regarding, for example, the carriage of small knives on planes or the transfer of upstream passengers without rescreening.

That is why the legislation, which was introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), received bipartisan support when it was approved by the Committee on Homeland Security in July.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4094, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1630

UNMANNED AERIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4682) to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring certain foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4682

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Unmanned Aerial Security Act” or the “UAS Act”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON OPERATION OR PROCUREMENT OF CERTAIN FOREIGN-MADE UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) PROHIBITION ON AGENCY OPERATION OR PROCUREMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and subsection (c)(3), the Secretary of Homeland Security may not operate, provide financial assistance for, or enter into or renew a contract for the procurement of—

(1) an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) that—

(A) is manufactured in a covered foreign country or by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country;

(B) uses flight controllers, radios, data transmission devices, cameras, or gimbals manufactured in a covered foreign country or by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country;

(C) uses a ground control system or operating software developed in a covered foreign country or by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country; or

(D) uses network connectivity or data storage located in a covered foreign country or administered by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country;

(2) a software operating system associated with a UAS that uses network connectivity or data storage located in a covered foreign country or administered by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country; or

(3) a system for the detection or identification of a UAS, which system is manufactured in a covered foreign country or by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country.

(b) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to waive the prohibition under subsection (a) if the Secretary certifies in writing to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate that a UAS, a software operating system associated with a UAS, or a system for the detection or identification of a UAS referred to in any of subparagraphs (A) through (C) of such subsection that is the subject of such a waiver is required—

(A) in the national interest of the United States;

(B) for counter-UAS surrogate research, testing, development, evaluation, or training; or

(C) for intelligence, electronic warfare, or information warfare operations, testing, analysis, and/or training.

(2) NOTICE.—The certification described in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committees specified in such paragraph by not later than the date that is 14 days after the date on which a waiver is issued under such paragraph.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This Act shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) WAIVER PROCESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a process by which the head of an office or component of the Department of Homeland Security may request a waiver under subsection (b).

(3) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the prohibition under subsection (a), the head of an office or component of the Department of Homeland Security may continue to operate a UAS, a software operating system associated with a UAS, or a system for the detection or identification of a UAS described in any of subparagraphs (1) through (3) of such

subsection that was in the inventory of such office or component on the day before the effective date of this Act until—

(A) such time as the Secretary of Homeland Security has—

(i) granted a waiver relating thereto under subsection (b), or

(ii) declined to grant such a waiver, or

(B) one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

(d) DRONE ORIGIN SECURITY REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a terrorism threat assessment and report that contains information relating to the following:

(1) The extent to which the Department of Homeland Security has previously analyzed the threat that a UAS, a software operating system associated with a UAS, or a system for the detection or identification of a UAS from a covered foreign country operating in the United States poses, and the results of such analysis.

(2) The number of UAS, software operating systems associated with a UAS, or systems for the detection or identification of a UAS from a covered foreign country in operation by the Department, including an identification of the component or office of the Department at issue, as of such date.

(3) The extent to which information gathered by such a UAS, a software operating system associated with a UAS, or a system for the detection or identification of a UAS from a covered foreign country could be employed to harm the national or economic security of the United States.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY.—The term “covered foreign country” means a country that—

(A) the intelligence community has identified as a foreign adversary in its most recent Annual Threat Assessment; or

(B) the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, has identified as a foreign adversary that is not included in such Annual Threat Assessment.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given such term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

(3) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM; UAS.—The terms “unmanned aircraft system” and “UAS” have the meaning given the term “unmanned aircraft system” in section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–95; 49 U.S.C. 44802 note).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I

may consume. I rise in support of H.R. 4682, the Unmanned Aerial Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, to help carry out many of its many missions, the Department of Homeland Security has increasingly come to rely on drones.

For instance, DHS utilizes drones to get “eyes in the sky” to make timely assessments about the extent of damage caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, and other natural disasters in instances in where FEMA cannot easily deploy personnel to affected areas by ground.

In remote parts of the land border, DHS uses this technology to detect and prevent illicit drug activities. With so many unmanned aerial systems in the marketplace today developed in nations that are considered foreign adversaries, there are legitimate security concerns about the integrity of data they collect.

In fact, recent reports suggest that Chinese-manufactured drones might be compromised and used to send sensitive information to the Chinese Government. In response to security concerns, the Departments of Interior and Defense have taken steps to limit their use of foreign-made drones.

H.R. 4682, the Unmanned Aerial Security Act, would direct the Department of Homeland Security to take similar protective measures. It would prohibit DHS from purchasing or using drone systems manufactured in a foreign country that is deemed to be an adversary by either the intelligence community’s Annual Threat Assessment or the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Importantly, H.R. 4682 does allow the DHS Secretary to waive the prohibition, case by case, in certain circumstances, such as for counter-drone research, testing, development, training, or for certain intelligence operations.

H.R. 4682 has bipartisan support and was reported out of committee by voice vote.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4682, the Unmanned Aerial Security Act.

It is imperative that the Department of Homeland Security be able to protect the Nation against all threats. This defense includes ensuring that the unmanned aircraft systems, commonly known as drones, that DHS uses and buys, are not made in foreign countries that do not align with our interests; countries such as China.

DHS requires the dominant, air domain capabilities that drones provide to accomplish many of its land and maritime missions. We know that DHS uses drones for surveilling our southwest border. Utilizing drones is a cost-efficient way to protect large areas of the homeland.

However, many of the commercial drones used in the United States are

manufactured in China, which dominates the United States market. Of the top 10 drone manufacturers that supply the United States market, a single Chinese manufacturer towers over all the others with nearly 77 percent of the market share.

DHS has issued warnings in recent years about Chinese-made drones, specifically citing concerns that they may be sending sensitive data to their manufacturers in China, where it can be accessed by the Chinese Government.

Our colleagues in the Senate share our concern. In fact, Senator RICK SCOTT has introduced similar legislation to ban the purchase and use of these drones across the Federal Government, not just at DHS.

Given the role that drones have in protecting homeland security, it is more important than ever to require DHS to assess its drone fleets. This bill would require DHS to provide a threat assessment report to Congress on whether the agency has analyzed the threat of its drone from adversarial nations; the number of these drones that the Department is currently operating; and the extent to which the information gathered by these drones may be a threat to the homeland or economic security of the United States.

Second, the bill would prohibit DHS from buying or using drones made in adversarial nations going forward.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friend and colleague, Ranking Member KATKO, for being an original cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation. Along with Members on the other side of the aisle, this is truly a bipartisan piece of legislation.

With China looming as a growing threat on the horizon, maintaining our homeland security is of the utmost importance, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Mississippi closes. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I urge all Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) for introducing this bill that seeks to ensure the integrity and security of the drone systems that the Department of Homeland Security operates.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4682, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4682, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS CONTRACT REPORTING ACT OF 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4363) to establish a daily public reporting requirement for covered contract awards of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4363

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. DAILY PUBLIC REPORT OF COVERED CONTRACT AWARDS.

(a) DAILY REPORT.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall post, maintain, and update in accordance with paragraph (2), on a publicly available website of the Department, a daily report of all covered contract awards. Each reported covered contract award shall include information relating to—

- (A) the contract number, modification number, or delivery order number;
- (B) the contract type;
- (C) the amount obligated for such award;
- (D) the total contract value for such award, including all options;
- (E) the description of the purpose for such award;
- (F) the number of proposals or bids received;
- (G) the name and address of the vendor, and whether such vendor is considered a small business;

(H) the period and each place of performance for such award;

(I) whether such award is multiyear;

(J) whether such award requires a small business subcontracting plan; and

(K) the contracting office and the point of contact for such office.

(2) *UPDATE.*—Updates referred to in paragraph (1) shall occur not later than two business days after the date on which the covered contract is authorized or modified.

(3) *SUBSCRIBING TO ALERTS.*—The website referred to in paragraph (1) shall provide the option to subscribe to an automatic notification of the publication of each report required under such paragraph.

(4) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

(b) *UNDEFINITIZED CONTRACT ACTION OR DEFINITIZED AMOUNT.*—If a covered contract award reported pursuant to subsection (a) includes an undefinitized contract action, the Secretary shall—

(1) report the estimated total contract value for such award and the amount obligated upon award; and

(2) once such award is definitized, update the total contract value and amount obligated.

(c) *EXEMPTION.*—Each report required under subsection (a) shall not include covered contract awards relating to classified products, programs, or services.

(d) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *COVERED CONTRACT AWARD.*—The term “covered contract award”—

(A) means a contract action of the Department with the total authorized dollar amount of \$4,000,000 or greater, including unexercised options; and

(B) includes—

(i) contract awards governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation;

(ii) modifications to a contract award that increase the total value, expand the scope of work, or extend the period of performance;

(iii) orders placed on a multiple award or multiple-agency contract that includes delivery or quantity terms that are indefinite;

(iv) other transaction authority agreements; and

(v) contract awards made with other than full and open competition.

(2) **DEFINITIZED AMOUNT.**—The term “definitized amount” means the final amount of a covered contract award after agreement between the Department and the contractor at issue.

(3) **DEPARTMENT.**—The term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(5) **SMALL BUSINESS.**—The term “small business” means an entity that qualifies as a small business concern, as such term is described under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(6) **TOTAL CONTRACT VALUE.**—The term “total contract value” means the total amount of funds expected to be provided to the contractor at issue under the terms of the contract through the full period of performance.

(7) **UNDEFINITIZED CONTRACT ACTION.**—The term “undefinitized contract action” means any contract action for which the contract terms, specifications, or price is not established prior to the start of the performance of a covered contract award.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4363, the DHS Contract Reporting Act of the 2021. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Homeland Security spends billions of dollars each year to acquire goods and services needed to carry out its missions.

It purchases everything from disaster relief supplies to passenger screening equipment to software designed to protect Federal Government networks from cyber threats.

The Department’s Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office have consistently identified challenges with respect to DHS contract management efforts.

For instance, the DHS Inspector General has identified instances where FEMA awarded contracts to inexperienced vendors that were unable to deliver critical supplies in response to major disasters.

In June 2020, GAO determined that U.S. Customs and Border Protection

had misspent funding that Congress specifically appropriated for migrant medical care and related supplies.

H.R. 4363 seeks to improve visibility in DHS’ contract awards by requiring daily reporting of contract awards on the Department’s public website. The reports are to include key information about the award, such as the purpose of the contract and where work is expected to be performed.

The reports are also to include information about the award recipient, such as the name of the company and whether it is considered a small business.

H.R. 4363 has bipartisan support and was reported out of committee by voice vote. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4363, the DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021.

The Department of Homeland Security, along with its component agencies, is appropriated billions of dollars every year to carry out its mission. This legislation, authorized by my colleague, Representative HARSHBARGER, will bring long overdue transparency to the money DHS spends when contracting services from the private sector.

I commend Representative HARSHBARGER for her legislation to battle waste, fraud, and abuse, and to ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent efficiently and transparently.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 4363, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Mississippi closes. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER).

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4363, the DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021.

Improving transparency and accountability is an essential way for the America people to gain and have confidence in their government and the Department of Homeland Security.

Currently, there is no clear line of sight into DHS’ purchasing decisions. Even though DHS is required to report some contract awards to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, it is not required to report them to other committees with oversight responsibilities such as ours, the House Committee on Homeland Security.

And most importantly, if the American people want to know where their tax dollars are going, that information is almost impossible to find.

Today, if someone wanted to find a DHS contract award, they would have to know how to use and navigate the cumbersome Federal data systems, and even then they may not be successful if

they don’t already know some key details about the contract.

Furthermore, DHS acquisition management is still on the Government Accountability Office’s high-risk list. GAO reports that although DHS has taken steps to strengthen its acquisition requirements development process, DHS continues to face challenges in effectively executing its acquisition portfolio, with many programs not meeting the cost and schedule goals they establish.

I want to change this. The bill I am putting forward today will increase the transparency into these contracts. The DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021 requires DHS to have a public facing website where it will report all contract awards over \$4 million.

To illustrate the current opaqueness of our oversight, I want to ask: Does anybody here know whether all the DHS contracts that should have been awarded competitively actually were? I don’t know the answer. But I do know that competition and contract awards helps to lower the cost of services and technologies the Department buys, and to get the best return on investment for the American taxpayer.

To get at this type of information and to have more insight into DHS’ awards more generally, this bill also requires DHS to include key aspects of each contract award it reports, such as the total amount it plans to spend; what the contract is for; what type of agreement it is; and whether the government competed the contract award.

According to the government’s top 100 contractors report for 2020, DHS alone awarded over \$12 billion to its top 100 contractors. And this is an increase in spending of \$1 billion from just the previous year.

□ 1645

This includes everything from drones and IT systems to medical services at the border. With these significant levels of increased spending, it is crucial that Congress have better oversight of DHS contracts.

If this requirement would have been in place last year, the American people and Congress would have had that insight into nearly 1,000 contracts DHS awarded in 2020. We need to put this requirement in place now so that Congress can ensure better stewardship of taxpayer dollars next year.

With increased Federal spending across the board, it is more important than ever that this committee does its job to ensure DHS is being a good steward of taxpayer dollars. More accountability will make the Department a better business partner and a better provider of services to the public, and that is why I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I would like to thank Ranking Member KATKO and Representatives LURIA and SLOTKIN for reaching across the aisle and cosponsoring this bill with me.

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, DHS obligated the \$20 billion on goods and services in fiscal year 2020, making it the fourth highest spending civilian agency in the Federal Government.

Congress has a responsibility to ensure that the Department's funds are well spent. Enactment of H.R. 4363 would provide greater transparency into the Department's contract awards and enable better oversight of DHS's spending.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4363, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4363, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER SALARY HOME RULE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1204) to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to permit the District of Columbia to establish the rate of pay of the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 259, nays 170, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 308]
YEAS—259

Adams Brown Clyburn
Aguilar Brownley Cohen
Allred Bucshon Cole
Amodiel Bush Comer
Auchincloss Bustos Connolly
Axne Butterfield Cooper
Barragán Calvert Correa
Bass Carbajal Costa
Beatty Cárdenas Courtney
Bentz Carson Craig
Bera Carter (LA) Crist
Beyer Cartwright Crow
Bishop (GA) Case Cuellar
Blumenauer Casten Davids (KS)
Blunt Rochester Castor (FL) Davis, Danny K.
Bonamici Castro (TX) Davis, Rodney
Bost Chu Dean
Bourdeaux Cicilline DeFazio
Bowman Clark (MA) DeGette
Boyle, Brendan Clarke (NY) DeLauro
F. Cleaver DelBene

Delgado Lamb
Demings Lamborn
DeSaulnier Langevin
Deutch Larsen (WA)
Diaz-Balart Larson (CT)
Dingell Lawrence
Doggett Lawson (FL)
Doyle, Michael Lee (CA)
F. Lee (NV)
Escobar Leger Fernandez
Eshoo Levin (CA)
Espaillat Levin (MI)
Evans Lieu
Fitzpatrick Lofgren
Fletcher Lowenthal
Foster Lucas
Foxy Luetkemeyer
Frankel, Lois Luria
Gallego Lynch
Garamendi Malinowski
Garcia (IL) Maloney,
Garcia (TX) Carolyn B.
Gibbs Maloney, Sean
Golden Manning
Gomez Matsui
Gonzalez (OH) McBath
Gonzalez, McCarthy
Vicente McCollum
Gottheimer McEachin
Granger McGovern
Green, Al (TX) McHenry
Grijalva McKinley
Harder (CA) McNerney
Hayes Meeks
Higgins (NY) Meijer
Himes Meng
Horsford Mfume
Houlihan Moore (WI)
Hoyer Morelle
Huffman Moulton
Huizenga Mrvan
Issa Murphy (FL)
Jackson Lee Murphy (NC)
Jacobs (CA) Nadler
Jacobs (NY) Napolitano
Jayapal Neal
Jeffries Neguse
Johnson (GA) Nehls
Johnson (OH) Newman
Johnson (TX) Norcross
Jones O'Halleran
Joyce (OH) Ocasio-Cortez
Kahele Omar
Kaptur Pallone
Katko Palmer
Keating Panetta
Kelly (IL) Pappas
Khanna Pascarell
Kildee Payne
Kilmer Perlmutter
Kim (CA) Peters
Kim (NJ) Phillips
Kind Pingree
Kinzinger Pocan
Kirkpatrick Porter
Krishnamoorthi Pressley
Kuster Price (NC)

NAYS—170

Aderholt Cline
Allen Cloud
Armstrong Clyde
Arrington Crawford
Babin Crenshaw
Bacon Curtis
Baird Davidson
Balderson DesJarlais
Banks Donalds
Barr Duncan
Bergman Dunn
Bice (OK) Ellzey
Biggs Emmer
Bilirakis Estes
Bishop (NC) Fallon
Boebert Feenstra
Brady Ferguson
Brooks Fischbach
Buchanan Fitzgerald
Buck Fleischmann
Budd Fortenberry
Burchett Franklin, C.
Burgess Scott
Cammack Fulcher
Carl Gaetz
Carter (GA) Gallagher
Carter (TX) Garbarino
Cawthorn Garcia (CA)
Chabot Gimenez
Cheney Gohmert

Kelly (MS) Newhouse
Kelly (PA) Norman
Kustoff Nunes
LaHood Obernolte
LaMalfa Owens
Latta Palazzo
LaTurner Perry
Letlow Pfleger
Long Posey
Mast Loudermilk
Mace Reschenthaler
Malliotakis Rice (SC)
Mann Rodgers (WA)
Massie Rogers (KY)
Mast Rose
McCaul Rosendale
McClain Rouzer
McClintock Roy
Meuser Rutherford
Miller (IL) Salazar
Miller (WV) Scalise
Miller-Meeks Schweikert
Moolenaar Scott, Austin
Mooney Sessions
Moore (AL) Simpson
Moore (UT) Smith (MO)
Mullin Smith (NE)

NOT VOTING—2

Hartzler Lesko
□ 1718

Mr. HERN, Mses. MACE, HERRERA BEUTLER, Messrs. GUTHRIE, PFLUGER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Messrs. NUNES, GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SMUCKER, Mrs. STEEL, Messrs. BALDERSON, KELLY of Mississippi, BERGMAN, BUCHANAN, BAIRD, WITTMAN, GARCIA of California, TURNER, FLEISCHMANN, ELLZEY, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Messrs. WALBERG, SIMPSON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Messrs. GUEST, MOOLENAAR, ROGERS of Kentucky, OBERNOLTE, BRADY, BACON, SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SALAZAR, Messrs. CRAWFORD, GONZALES of Texas, STEWART, SMITH of Missouri, JOHNSON of South Dakota, VALADAO, MCCAUL, GIMENEZ, WENSTRUP, LAHOOD, SCHWEIKERT, WESTERMAN, CHABOT, and ARMSTRONG changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CORREA changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Babin (Arrington)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Rush (Underwood)
Barragán (Gallego)	McCaul (Salazar)	Ryan (Kildee)
Beyer (Connolly)	McEachin (Wexton)	Sires (Pallone)
Butterfield (Kildee)	Meng (Jeffries)	Stefanik (Smucker)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	Napolitano (Correa)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Payne (Pallone)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Reed (Rice (SC))	

PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AMERICANS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to commit on the bill (S. 1301) to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services

of physical activity recommendations for Americans, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 219, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 309]

YEAS—211

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

NAYS—219

Adams Beatty Bourdeaux
 Aguilar Bera Bowman
 Allred Beyer Boyle, Brendan
 Auchincloss Bishop (GA) F.
 Axne Blumenauer Brown
 Barragán Blunt Rochester Brownley
 Bass Bonamici Bush

Bustos Jackson Lee
 Butterfield Jacobs (CA)
 Carbajal Jayapal
 Cárdenas Jeffries
 Carson Johnson (GA)
 Carter (LA) Johnson (TX)
 Cartwright Jones
 Case Kahele
 Casten Kaptur
 Castor (FL) Keating
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL)
 Chu Khanna
 Cicilline Kildee
 Clark (MA) Kilmer
 Clarke (NY) Kim (NJ)
 Cleaver Kind
 Clyburn Kirkpatrick
 Cohen Krishnamoorthi
 Connolly Kuster
 Cooper Lamb
 Correa Langevin
 Costa Larsen (WA)
 Courtney Larson (CT)
 Craig Lawrence
 Crist Lawson (FL)
 DeFazio Lee (CA)
 DeGette Lee (NV)
 DeLauro Lowenthal
 DelBene Luria
 Delgado Lynch
 Demings Malinowski
 DeSaulnier Maloney,
 Deutch Carolyn B.
 Dingell Maloney, Sean
 Doggett Manning
 Doyle, Michael Matsui
 F. McBeth
 Escobar McCollum
 Eshoo McEachin
 Espallat McGovern
 Evans McNeerney
 Fletcher Meeks
 Foster Meng
 Frankel, Lois Mfume
 Gallego Moore (WI)
 Garamendi Morelle
 Garcia (IL) Moulton
 Garcia (TX) Mrvan
 Golden Murphy (FL)
 Gomez Nadler
 Gonzalez, Napolitano
 Vicente Neal
 Gottheimer Neguse
 Green, Al (TX) Newman
 Grijalva Norcross
 Harder (CA) O'Halleran
 Hayes Ocasio-Cortez
 Higgins (NY) Omar
 Himes Pallone
 Horsford Panetta
 Houlihan Pappas
 Hoyer Pascrell
 Huffman Payne

NOT VOTING—1

Lesko

□ 1735

Ms. CHENEY changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong Kirkpatrick Reschenthaler
 (Timmons) (Stanton) (Meuser)
 Babin Lawson (FL) Rush
 (Arrington) (Evans) (Underwood)
 Barragán McCaul (Salazar) Ryan (Kildee)
 (Gallego) McEachin Sires (Pallone)
 Beyer (Connolly) McEachin Stefanik
 Butterfield Meng (Jeffries) (Smucker)
 (Kildee) Napolitano (Franklin, C.
 Fulcher (Johnson) (Correa) Scott)
 (OH)) Payne (Pallone) Wilson (FL)
 Grijalva (Garcia) Reed (Rice (SC)) (Hayes)
 (IL))

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

Mr. BRADY. 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 219, nays 212, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 310]

YEAS—219

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

NAYS—212

Aderholt Babin Barr
 Allen Bacon Bentz
 Amodei Baird Bergman
 Armstrong Balderson Bice (OK)
 Arrington Banks Biggs

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

NOT VOTING—1

Lesko

□ 1752

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 308, “yea” on rollcall No. 309, and “nay” on rollcall No. 310.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	Grijalva (García (IL))	Napolitano (Correa)
Babin (Arrington)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Barragán (Gallego)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Reed (Rice (SC))
Beyer (Connolly)	McCaul (Salazar)	Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Butterfield (Kildee)	McEachin (Wexton)	Rush
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	Meng (Jeffries)	(Underwood)

VACATING DEMAND FOR YEAS AND NAYS ON H.R. 978, CHAI SUTHAMMANONT REMEMBRANCE ACT OF 2021

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the ordering of the yeas and nays on the motion that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 978) to require the head of each agency to establish a safety plan relating to COVID-19 for any worksite at which employees or contractors are required to be physically present during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes be vacated, to the end that the motion be considered as withdrawn.

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5305, EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to take from the Speaker's table the bill H.R. 5305, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment; that the Senate amendment and the motion be considered as read; that the motion be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the motion to adoption without intervening motion.

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

There was no objection.

STRENGTHENING MENTAL HEALTH POLICIES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

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

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, too often, our country fails to get people the mental healthcare they need. This is true for Americans of all ages, and it is particularly acute for our Nation's college students.

They face the hurdles of corporate greed in our healthcare system and stigma against mental health treatment. But they also run into roadblocks with unhelpful or, at times, actively harmful campus policies.

Policymakers need to give students the tools they need to succeed so they can graduate and become leaders in our communities.

I have written legislation, the Student Mental Health Rights Act, that would strengthen mental health policies on college campuses to better protect young people struggling with mental health challenges.

Students have begun a third school year disrupted by COVID-19. They continue to face the challenges of being physically isolated from their peers and navigating remote or hybrid instruction.

The problem is clear: Protecting students' health is urgent and necessary.

□ 1800

MLB RESOLUTION

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to support legislation that I, along with Representative JIM HAGEDORN, are introducing to ask the House of Representatives to denounce Major League Baseball's actions in closing a plant in Caledonia, Minnesota, and moving manufacturing jobs to communist China.

For more than two decades, Miken Sports has been located in the Caledonia community. As an integral small business, Miken employs nearly 150 hardworking Americans. This decision to close the plant and move jobs to China directly defies Major League Baseball's position as America's pastime.

There is nothing American about outsourcing jobs to China, removing income from American workers, and destroying a community's economy. We know that very well in Atlanta, Georgia.

Major League Baseball should be an unquestionable supporter of American jobs. The League's decision to close the plant and move those jobs to China is incredibly disheartening. America's pastime should be supported by American-made products and jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Major League Baseball to live up to its responsibility to the American people by reversing this decision to keep these jobs at home and to purchase American-made products, and I ask my colleagues for their support.

INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

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

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the historic bipartisan Investment and Jobs Act. This bill will provide critical funding to rebuild our Nation's physical infrastructure and accelerate our

shift to green energy, all while creating good-paying jobs in communities like mine.

In North Carolina, more than 3,000 miles of highway and 1,400 bridges need repair. The average driver spends \$500 a year on vehicle maintenance costs, thanks to this rundown infrastructure.

More than 400,000 North Carolina residents lack adequate access to internet. This bill expands broadband access, helping to ensure that everyone has the tools they need to stay connected and participate fully in school and in remote work.

All these investments create good-paying jobs, spurring economic development, and catapulting our Nation into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

ABORTION ON DEMAND BILL

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

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, last week, I voted in opposition to one of the most radical attacks on the unborn that Congress has ever seen.

H.R. 3755, the abortion on demand bill would create a dangerous national standard that would allow the execution of innocents solely because of their race, sex, or disability.

Our Nation denounces those who devalue life. We condemn China and North Korea for their human rights abuses, and yet, we must reconcile with the fact that some of our Nation's leaders are devaluing the life of American babies.

It is simple. Abortion is murder, and murder is wrong. "Thou shalt not kill" is not a statement to reject for the sake of politics.

As a Catholic and a father, I will always defend the unborn. As a conservative Congressman, I will continue fighting to keep taxpayer dollars from being used to fund these violent procedures.

May God have mercy on us all.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the Build Back Better Act is historic, but I want to focus on two of its most important programs: climate change and much-needed social programs.

First, climate change, the most important issue facing the entire world, without exception. The U.S. can double its impact—reducing carbon emissions 50 percent while creating 2 million jobs annually over the next 10 years in clean technologies.

And the Build Back Better social programs respond to needs Americans have long prioritized. Among them,

childcare and lower costs for Medicare and college tuition.

Build Back Better pays over the long run with investments for reducing fast-rising climate change issues and pays right now with investments in much-needed social programs.

EROSION MITIGATION

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I just want to point out to the American public and my colleagues in this Chamber and the U.S. Forest Service, the extreme importance of all the fire devastation we have had in Northern California and the need to immediately get upon the effort to cover up the erosion that we are going to have there.

We need to mitigate the erosion that has a great potential to be there. This fire here, the Dixie fire—currently almost put out—has reached, finally, nearly a million acres, on top of the fire last year and another 2 years before that.

We have over 1.5 million acres that have burned and are now a repository for ash and erosion that is going to affect what is known as the Feather River watershed, an extremely important watershed to the California State Water Project whose customers number about 25 million people in California, as well as much of agriculture.

We need that erosion control to happen immediately, especially on the heels of the Beckwourth fire, the Dixie fire, so that we don't have our streams, our rivers, our lakes, plugged up with ash, with soil that makes it impossible for our water supply this coming year to be delivered to people in agriculture.

PRIORITIZE PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS

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

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, one of the central values of the Build Back Better Act is pandemic preparedness.

COVID-19 has left a death toll of more than 600,000 Americans and a cost of \$16 trillion. If the cataclysm of COVID-19 cannot move our country to prioritize pandemic preparedness, then nothing will.

A wise person once said, Those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it. And if we fail to pass the Build Back Better Act, we are in danger of reliving a history whose repeat we cannot afford.

The Build Back Better Act would enable the United States to develop and distribute vaccines within a few months of a new pandemic threat. It would enable the United States to develop vaccines not only for particular viruses but whole families of viruses

with pandemic potential. It would shore up domestic manufacturing of critical supplies so that we are no longer at the mercy of a fragile global supply chain.

We have the resources to prevent the next pandemic. The only question that remains is do we have the political will to Build Back Better.

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 6 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 30, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-2250. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM); Amendment [Docket ID: DoD-2020-OS-0045] (RIN: 0790-AL41) received September 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 Armed Services.

EC-2251. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final priorities — Effective Educator Development Division [Docket ID: ED-2021-OESE-0045] received August 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 Education and Labor.

EC-2252. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Major final requirements — American Rescue Plan Act Homeless Children and Youth Program (RIN: 1801-AA24) received August 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 Education and Labor.

EC-2253. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final priority and definition — Teacher and School Leader Incentive (TSL) Program [Docket ID: ED-2020-OESE-0199] received August 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 Education and Labor.

EC-2254. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final priorities and requirement — Innovative Approaches to Literacy [Docket ID ED-2021-OESE-0036] received August 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 Education and Labor.

EC-2255. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Office of General Counsel, Department

of Education, transmitting the Department's Major rule — Total and Permanent Disability Discharge of Loans Under Title IV of the Higher Education Act [Docket ID ED-2019-FSA-0115] (RIN: 1840-AD48) received September 23, 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-2256. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Measuring, Evaluating, and Reporting Radioactive Material in Liquid and Gaseous Effluents and Solid Waste [Regulatory Guide RG 1.21, Revision 3] received September 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-2257. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of Regulatory Guide — Measuring, Evaluating, and Reporting Radioactive Material in Liquid and Gaseous Effluents and Solid Waste (RG 1.21, Revision 3) received September 27, 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-2258. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Operator Licensing Examinations Standards for Power Reactors, Revision 12 received September 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-2259. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Use of Firm-Fixed-Price Contracts for Foreign Military Sales (DFARS Case 2021-D019) [Docket: DARS-2021-0016] (RIN: 0750-AL37) received September 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 Foreign Affairs.

EC-2260. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Improved Energy Security for Main Operating Bases in Europe (DFARS Case 2020-D030) [Docket: DARS-2020-0039] (RIN: 0750-AL15) received September 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 Foreign Affairs.

EC-2261. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment [Docket ID: DOD-2016-OS-0045] (RIN: 0790-AL18) received September 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2262. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, USCIS Office of Policy and Strategy, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — International Entrepreneur Program: Automatic Increase of Investment and Revenue Amount Requirements [CIS No.: 2699-21; DHS Docket No.: USCIS-2021-0018] (RIN: 1615-AC75) received September 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2263. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the De-

partment's temporary final rule — Asylum Interview Interpreter Requirement Modification Due to COVID-19 [CIS No.: 2671-20; DHS Docket No.: USCIS-2020-0017] (RIN: 1615-AC59) received September 23, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2264. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Fees for Services Performed in Connection With Licensing and Related Services-2021 Update [Docket No.: EP 542 (Sub-No. 29)] received September 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2265. A letter from the Vice President, River and Resources Stewardship, Natural Resources, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the Authority's final rule — Floating Cabins (RIN: 3316-AA24) received September 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2266. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's Major interim final rule — Presumptive Service Connection for Respiratory Conditions Due to Exposure to Particulate Matter (RIN: 2900-AR25) received September 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 Veterans' Affairs.

EC-2267. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Veterans Care Agreements (RIN: 2900-AQ45) received September 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 Veterans' Affairs.

EC-2268. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulations Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Extension of the Presumptive Period for Compensation for Persian Gulf War Veterans (RIN: 2900-AR22) received September 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 Veterans' Affairs.

EC-2269. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's temporary regulations — Recapture of Excess Employment Tax Credits under the American Relief Plan Act of 2021 [TD 9935] (RIN: 1545-BQ09) received September 23, 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.

EC-2270. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB Only rule — Guidance on the Employee Retention Credit under Section 3134 of the Code and on Miscellaneous Issues Related to the Employee Retention Credit (Notice 2021-49) received August 23, 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. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 688. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1301) to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans (Rept. 117-133). 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. GOSAR:

H.R. 5409. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the Pleasant Valley Ranger District Administrative Site to Gila County, Arizona; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. MELJER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. MACE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. LIEU):

H.R. 5410. A bill to provide for clarification and limitations with respect to the exercise of national security powers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 5411. A bill to hold the salaries of senior government officials in escrow and prohibit the use of official funds for travel by such officials if each of the regular appropriation bills for a fiscal year prior has not been enacted into law by the beginning of the fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, House Administration, Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 5412. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Ms. BARRAGAN (for herself, Mr. TURNER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NOR-TON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KILMER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SRES, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 5413. A bill to codify the existing Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program of the National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 5414. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure that children in foster care who are placed in a qualified residential treatment program are eligible

for Medicaid; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ESPALLAT, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. WILD, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 5415. A bill to provide the Secretary of the Treasury authority to increase the public debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 5416. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to establish additional authorities of the Food and Drug Administration regarding the conduct of pediatric investigations of molecularly targeted drugs to treat cancer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 5417. A bill to prohibit funding for the implementation and enforcement of federal red flag orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 5418. A bill to prohibit the Department of Transportation and other agencies from promulgating rules requiring a person to provide proof of a COVID-19 vaccination in order to engage in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 5419. A bill to amend certain banking laws to establish requirements for bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 5420. A bill to provide for the continued payment of social security benefits during lapses in appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KAHELE (for himself, Mr. CASE, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SABLAN, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 5421. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to provide research and extension grants to combat plant pests and noxious weeds that impact coffee plants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KAHELE (for himself, Mr. CASE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. SABLAN):

H.R. 5422. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to modify the macadamia tree health initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. SWALWELL):

H.R. 5423. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish the advanced solar manufacturing production credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 5424. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to eliminate certain requirements under the summer food service program for children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. KIND, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 5425. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to protect access to telehealth 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. RUSH (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 5426. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of staff-assisted home dialysis for certain hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis patients and to ensure all patients are educated on modality options and receive the resources, information, and support to succeed on the modality of their choice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 5427. A bill to regulate bump stocks in the same manner as machineguns; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, and Mrs. MCBATH):

H.R. 5428. A bill to require the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to publish an annual report on indicators of school crime and safety that includes data on school shootings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 5429. A bill to amend the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 to address the timing for the use of funds with respect to grants made to shuttered venue operators; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KELLER, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 689. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 2021 as "National Workforce Development Month" and recognizing the necessity of investing in workforce development to support workers and to help employers succeed in a global economy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H. Res. 690. A resolution disapproving the action of Major League Baseball to move one of their equipment production facilities to China and encouraging Major League Baseball to buy American-made products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TIFFANY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. FITZGERALD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. KIND, Mr. STEEL, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. CHU):

H. Res. 691. A resolution recognizing the celebration of the Hmong New Year in 2021; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. BACON, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MAST, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. OWENS, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H. Res. 692. A resolution recognizing the dedication and courage of United States veterans, veterans' organizations, and private citizens who have worked and continue to work to evacuate United States persons and vulnerable Afghans from Afghanistan; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H. Res. 693. A resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent source of news to closed societies in Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-116. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution 1019, to encourage the United States Congress to review issues related to dairy products and make changes to improve federal milk marketing orders in order to better support dairy farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

ML-117. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 1010, to encourage the United States Congress to establish a maximum limit of opiate alkaloid contamination of poppy seeds and ensure the safety of imported poppy seeds and to issue import requirements and conduct testing; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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. GOSAR:

H.R. 5409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 which 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."

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 5410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, Clause 11, Clause 14, and Clause 18.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 5411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 5412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Among other powers, those vested in Congress pursuant to Article I, Section 8 to:

Provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;

Regulate commerce, and

Make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution Congress's other powers as provided under that Article.

By Ms. BARRAGAN:

H.R. 5413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 5414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 5416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 5417.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8:

Clause 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"

Clause 18: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

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. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 5418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause III

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 5419.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 5420.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution sets forth the power of appropriations and states that "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ."

In addition, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 states that "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States. . . ."

By Mr. KAHELE:

H.R. 5421.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S Constitution including Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (General Welfare Clause) and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause), Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 (Property)

By Mr. KAHELE:

H.R. 5422.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S Constitution including Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (General Welfare Clause) and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause), Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 (Property)

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 5423.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 5424.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 5425.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 5426.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 5427.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 5428.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The United States Constitution Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 5429.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 The Congress shall have the Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof . . .

H.R. 1057: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. STEVENS, and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 1115: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 1133: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1179: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1226: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 1311: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 1321: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 1332: Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. STEEL, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HILL, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1348: Mrs. TORRES of California and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1389: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 1419: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1442: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 1471: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1476: Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 1548: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1551: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 1574: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1656: Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 1667: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1676: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 1774: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1813: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 1888: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1897: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 1919: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 1946: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. MENG, Mr. MANN, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 2007: Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. MFUME, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. JONES, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. WELCH, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. BARRAGAN.

H.R. 2049: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 2059: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2116: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 2166: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2168: Ms. WILD and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 2193: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2222: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 2249: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 2339: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 2352: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 2453: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 2466: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 2530: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 2716: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 2748: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 2759: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 2811: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SCHRIER, and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 2840: Mr. CROW, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 2848: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 2930: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 2946: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 3031: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 3046: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 3089: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 3114: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3166: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 3259: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 3288: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3294: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 3305: Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 3342: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 3344: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 3362: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 3446: Ms. BOURDEAUX.

H.R. 3485: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. STANTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CLARK of

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 82: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 151: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 303: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 534: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 623: Mr. TRONE and Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 911: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 997: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 1016: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 1041: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

Massachusetts, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WILD, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 3541: Ms. MANNING.
 H.R. 3548: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 3565: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 3572: Mrs. MCBATH.
 H.R. 3577: Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 3617: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 3645: Mr. EMMER.
 H.R. 3670: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 3685: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
 H.R. 3754: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
 H.R. 3783: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 3868: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 3967: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. GRJALVA.
 H.R. 4093: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 4134: Mrs. DEMINGS.
 H.R. 4151: Mr. KAHELE.
 H.R. 4194: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 4233: Mr. RYAN and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 4252: Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 4379: Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 4402: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 4445: Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 4449: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 4571: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 4575: Mr. MCKINLEY.
 H.R. 4592: Mr. MEUSER, Ms. VAN DUYN, and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
 H.R. 4613: Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 4635: Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 4693: Mr. STEIL and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 4735: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 4781: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 4785: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. ISSA, Ms. WILD, Mr. LIEU, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 4818: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 4833: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 4842: Mr. EMMER.
 H.R. 4878: Mrs. DINGELL.
 H.R. 4941: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 4965: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
 H.R. 4996: Mr. REED and Mrs. CAMMACK.
 H.R. 5004: Mr. CRENSHAW.
 H.R. 5035: Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 5048: Ms. STANSBURY and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 5102: Mr. JACKSON and Mr. ISSA.
 H.R. 5121: Mr. JACKSON.
 H.R. 5142: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 5150: Mrs. HAYES and Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 5177: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5207: Mrs. CAMMACK.
 H.R. 5255: Ms. BROWNLEY and Ms. NEWMAN.
 H.R. 5256: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 5326: Mr. WENSTRUP.
 H.R. 5330: Mr. BABIN.
 H.R. 5342: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. YARMUTH.
 H.R. 5350: Mr. GOSAR.
 H.R. 5360: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 5379: Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 5390: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
 H.R. 5404: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
 H.J. Res. 12: Mr. OWENS.
 H.J. Res. 48: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. LEVIN of California.
 H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H. Con. Res. 44: Ms. BOURDEAUX and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H. Con. Res. 45: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. SHERMAN.
 H. Res. 69: Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs.

CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CASE, Ms. STEVENS, and Ms. ROSS.

H. Res. 336: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. SHERMAN.
 H. Res. 397: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
 H. Res. 404: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H. Res. 407: Mr. KATKO.
 H. Res. 413: Mrs. MCBATH.
 H. Res. 471: Mr. KAHELE.
 H. Res. 516: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H. Res. 641: Mr. OWENS.
 H. Res. 647: Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. KIND.
 H. Res. 653: Mr. KILMER and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H. Res. 665: Mr. WELCH.
 H. Res. 666: Mr. KATKO.
 H. Res. 670: Ms. ADAMS and Ms. PINGREE.
 H. Res. 676: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

PT-69. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission, relative to The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, H.R. 1280, and urging and requesting the United States Senate to strengthen and pass the bill with all due haste; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PT-70. Also, a petition of Florida State Representative Matt Willhite, relative to Florida House Memorial 71, urging Congress to recognize the epidemic of suicide among veterans and to fully fund suicide prevention efforts by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.