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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 2, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GREG STANTON 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.

CONGRATULATING SERGEANT MAJOR RICK CALDWELL

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sergeant Major Rick Caldwell for receiving the Silver Helmet Award presented during the AMVETS 76th national convention.

The Silver Helmet Award is given to those for their excellent and outstanding accomplishment in Americanism, defense, rehabilitation, and congressional and civil service.

In 2002, Sergeant Major Caldwell helped bring back the AMVETS post to Camp Atterbury.

After serving in the U.S. Army for 32 years, Sergeant Major Rick Caldwell resigned as a reservist in 2008.

Sergeant Major Rick Caldwell has committed his life to serving this country and his community in our hometown of Columbus, Indiana. I am honored to call Rick my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Sergeant Major Rick Caldwell on this award and thank him for his service.

CELEBRATING THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate 246 years of service by the United States Marine Corps.

Founded on November 10, 1775, before our Nation was established, the Marines stood ready to win our country's hardest battles and never back down. Marines are guided by our core values of honor, courage, and commitment.

Even when the United States has faced tremendous odds in the war to preserve our freedom, like Iwo Jima, the Marines have answered the call to always remain faithful.

As a marine whose greatest honor it has been to serve our Nation and to those who have served and continue to serve: Oorah. Semper fi.

CONGRATULATING COLUMBUS NORTH GIRLS CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Columbus North girls cross-country team on winning the State championship this past weekend.

This marks the second State title for the Bull Dogs, and I congratulate each of these young student-athletes, head coach Rick Sluder, and the entire team on a job well done.

Furthermore, the Columbus North boys also finished third as a team in the State finals, while Reese Kilbarger-Stumpff claimed overall victory in the boys' race.

Having each of my four children participate in cross-country at Columbus North, I know these accomplishments stand as a true reflection of their outstanding program.

It is great to see the Bull Dogs back on top again.

RECOGNIZING MAYOR CHUCK FEWELL

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the hard work and dedication of Greenfield Mayor Chuck Fewell as he has announced his retirement.

A fellow marine, Chuck's career started in law enforcement as a member of the Shelbyville Police Department before moving on to become an Indiana State Trooper.

When there was a vacancy to serve as mayor, Chuck stepped up and answered the call, serving his neighbors in the community for nearly a decade.

Today, I congratulate Chuck on his many years of dedication to making Greenfield such a great place. I know I speak for many when I say he will be dearly missed at city hall.

On behalf of Indiana's Sixth District, we wish Mayor Fewell a peaceful retirement enjoying time with his wife, Kristen, four kids, and seven grandkids.

NUMBERS DON'T LIE

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the U.S. GDP has dropped to a disappointing 2 percent in the third quarter.

Thanksgiving 2021 is expected to be the most expensive in the history of the holiday, a Turkey tax year.

Americans are being warned that their Christmas presents will cost more this year and might not arrive on time.

Numbers don't lie. Democrats' out-of-control spending and far-left socialist policies are to blame for the supply chain and economic crisis America is facing.

It is clear: The Democrats' liberal agenda is out of touch with Hoosier values and out of touch with America.

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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SOARING AMERICAN ENERGY COSTS

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the energy crisis that my Hoosiers and all Americans are facing.

This week, President Biden jetted off to Glasgow to rub shoulders with world dignitaries and to take a nap.

American energy costs are soaring while he is sleeping, and the bottom line is this: This administration needs to worry less about their image and more about how Hoosiers can keep their lights on, heat their homes this winter, and afford to fill up their gas tanks.

EARTH SCIENCE LESSON ON
EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about evapotranspiration.

Perhaps you are not used to getting a mini Earth science lesson on the floor of the House, but hear me out for a minute.

Nevada boasts 300 sunny days a year. It is great for hiking and biking, not so great when it comes to precipitation and our growing severe drought. But we can't just rely on precipitation data in understanding our drought because we are losing water with all of our sunny days.

Evapotranspiration, or ET, is the combination of water lost through evaporation from the land and transpiration from plants. It is a critical measurement that we need to plan for the future of western water.

Until recently, and frankly, to my surprise, water managers could not access this data. But a group of scientists, academics, advocacy organizations, and even corporations are working to change that.

OpenET is filling the biggest data gap in water management by giving everyone access to ET data, and I mean everyone. You can Google it and pull it right up on your computer.

From water managers, to utility providers, to farmers and ranchers, to conservationists, this data will help folks across the West make better water decisions to protect our most vital resource for decades to come.

That is exactly why I have introduced the bipartisan, bicameral Open Access Evapotranspiration Act with Senator CORTEZ MASTO to fill these critical data gaps and inform drought solutions across the West.

I am all in when it comes to finding solutions for Nevada's drought. We must explore every option and make these investments before it is too late.

THE TIME IS NOW TO LOWER DRUG PRICES

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as we continue to negotiate the Build Back Better Act.

When I ran for Congress, I promised my constituents that I would do everything to fight for lower drug prices.

Over and over again in townhalls, I hear from my constituents that they

are so extremely worried about how they are going to pay for prescription drugs. In fact, one in five seniors reports not taking their medicines as prescribed because of the cost. I have even heard from constituents who say they skip meals so they can afford the prescriptions they need to stay healthy.

This is outrageous. I urge my colleagues to address this problem with the urgency it deserves.

With the Build Back Better agenda, we have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to change the status quo and make good on our promise that no one should have to choose between affording their prescription drugs, or putting food on the table, or paying rent.

We must enact legislation to lower the cost of prescription drugs. The time is now. Our constituents all over this country are counting on us.

NCAA SHOULD BE ACCOUNTABLE

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

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about something that plays a special role in American life, and that is college athletics.

College sports is ingrained in our culture, and its impact is far-reaching on student-athletes, alumni, and their fans.

For decades, college athletics have been governed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, more commonly known as the NCAA. The NCAA has tremendous power, really omnipotent power over college athletics. The NCAA decides the rules of play, who gets to play, and who gets the revenue.

Now, the NCAA investigates and penalizes any school, coach, or student-athlete that it claims infringes on its rules. This is what the NCAA calls the infractions process.

Let's be clear. The NCAA infraction process is systemically and fundamentally flawed. The NCAA's rules are vague, constantly changing, and irregularly enforced. The NCAA's investigations lack transparency and established procedures and are performed while universities are often kept in the dark.

Fundamentally, there is no due process for member schools nor for their students. The NCAA investigations can last years, and they cost universities millions of dollars in legal fees and other expenses.

Finally, the NCAA punishes universities and student-athletes with no consistency and no predictability. The NCAA may decide to punish one school but not another.

Without a doubt, the NCAA acts with little regard for fairness, due process, or transparency. Through its monopolistic power and lack of oversight, the NCAA has caused irreparable damage to athletic departments, to colleges, and to universities across the Nation.

That is why today I am introducing the NCAA Accountability Act with my

colleagues, Representatives BURGESS OWENS and JOSH HARDER.

This bipartisan legislation will establish due process protections for any athlete, university, or individual going through the NCAA infraction process. These protections include fair notice on enforcement proceedings, a defined statute of limitations, and a deadline for the completion of investigations.

The NCAA Accountability Act also includes mechanisms to ensure that NCAA sanctions are equitable and fit the alleged infraction.

Universities will have the right to resolve punishment disputes with the NCAA through binding arbitration. This will bring an independent, unbiased voice into the process to ensure that an equitable outcome is obtained.

If the NCAA fails to comply with these obligations, the Department of Justice will have the authority to fine the NCAA and its staff, and the Department of Justice will have the power to permanently remove any member from the NCAA Board of Governors.

For our universities and our student-athletes, it is vital that Congress end the NCAA's long reign as prosecutor, judge, jury, and executioner over college athletics.

I urge my colleagues to support this important, bipartisan legislation that will finally hold the NCAA accountable.

LOWERING COSTS OF
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

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

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, years ago, I began running for Congress because I believed that hardworking Americans shouldn't have to pay three times what people in other countries pay for the same exact medicines.

I ran for Congress because I believed that none of our constituents should have to pay \$20,000 a year for insulin, a medication they quite literally cannot live without.

I ran for Congress because I believe that Minnesotans deserve a Representative who will fight to lower the cost of drugs, even in the face of millions of dollars in attack ads funded by Big Pharma.

My fellow colleagues, this week we have a real opportunity to make a difference in our constituents' lives, to save American families thousands of hard-earned dollars every single year, while finally standing up to an industry that has raked in record-breaking profits at the expense of hardworking Americans.

□ 1015

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass us by.

Empowering Medicare to negotiate drug prices would not only grant long overdue relief to struggling constituents but save the American taxpayers billions of dollars annually.

We may not get everything we wanted in this package, but we must take the power back from Big Pharma. Big Pharma has had way too much power over this town for way too long. This is our opportunity to demonstrate to our constituents that we work for them, not for Big Pharma. We cannot return to our districts without delivering on our promise to lower the cost of prescription drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to do what is right and fight for these critical provisions in the Build Back Better Act.

HURLEY FLOOD RESCUE

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

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I offer these remarks today to honor the bravery and selfless service of the law enforcement officers and other first responders that worked to ensure the safety of the residents of Buchanan County during the horrendous flooding caused by heavy rainfall in the small town of Hurley, Virginia, on August 30, 2021.

Their efforts saved lives and were core to rescue and recovery following the destructive power of the flood. Particularly, I honor Buchanan County Sheriff John McClanahan, Deputy Raymond Webb, Deputy Lieutenant Brandon Hall, Deputy Lieutenant Ryan Mitchell, Deputy Billy Owens, Deputy Aaron Skeens, Deputy Andy Webb, Deputy John Hagy III, and Deputy Tasha Meadows.

The excessive rainfall resulted in blocked roadways, numerous landslides, and severe flooding in the town of Hurley. There were school closures from the storm as well. All of this caused devastating damage and jeopardized the safety of many.

In the face of danger, these officers and first responders of Buchanan County displayed great heroism by rescuing a number of citizens from harm's way. The storm caused a level of flooding in Hurley which has not been seen for nearly 20 years and matched any level of devastation from a natural disaster that I have seen in the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia.

Hundreds of residents had to evacuate their homes. As many as a thousand were left without power and drinking water, and I saw roughly 20 homes that had been uprooted from their foundations. But the terrible flood was also an occasion of heroism and helping others. Besides the deputies and the sheriff, around 500 volunteers lent their time to rescue and cleanup efforts.

Mr. Speaker, let me highlight one remarkable rescue from the flooding on Monday, August 30, 2021, involving a woman trapped in her home.

The woman's mobile home had been swept off its foundation, carried downstream, and when it crashed into a railroad trestle, the home, with the woman

inside of it, was caught between the raging water and the train trestle. The home would have continued further downstream if it had not been trapped at the trestle. And as officers quickly arrived on the scene, her home was already little more than rubble.

As the water thundered by and the rain continued to pour down, the trailer, surrounded by water, was precariously positioned and appeared ready to collapse completely at any moment. Amid this peril, the officers showed no regard for their own safety as they came to the rescue.

Deputy Raymond Webb was first to arrive on the scene. He crossed the railroad tracks, climbed over to where the collapsed home remained, with water raging around, and was able to cut a hole in the roof of what was left of the house.

Shortly after, Sheriff John McClanahan and Deputies Skeens, Meadows, Hall, Mitchell, Owens, Webb, and Hagy arrived at the scene to assist with the rescue. Deputy Raymond Webb tied a rope around the woman, while the rest of the officers and personnel retrieved her and pulled her out of the trailer and up to safety. Thanks to the rapid response of these officers from the Buchanan County Sheriff's Office, she was rescued from the battered trailer.

Mr. Speaker, this storm was devastating for the town of Hurley. In a time when the community was in great need, these officers courageously came together to do their utmost to ensure the safety and security of those who were in harm's way.

I offer my gratitude to the officers from the Buchanan County Sheriff's Office, as well as all the community leaders and first responders that played a hand in keeping Hurley safe on that day and the days that followed.

TIPS FOR PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise, many of us being survivors of sexual harassment and violence, because we are tired of victim blaming. We are tired of being told that if we had just done this or done that it wouldn't have happened to us. We are tired of being told to feel guilty about what we wore or what we said. We are tired of our truth being dismissed.

Today, I rise to change the narrative and give some tips instead for how to prevent sexual violence. So let's talk about it.

If you are thinking about putting drugs in someone's drink, don't.

If you can't keep yourself from committing sexual assault, always have a trusted friend by your side to stop you from committing sexual assault.

If you encounter someone who is drunk, unconscious or asleep, do not commit sexual assault against that person.

If you see someone walking by themselves, just leave them alone.

If you are worried about committing sexual assault, make sure you wear something that will remind you not to, like a sign or a sticker.

If you think you might commit sexual assault, always carry a whistle. When you find yourself about to commit sexual assault, blow the whistle until someone else stops you.

To every survivor of sexual violence, know that no matter how hard the media or your peers or your family or others try to make you feel that what happened to you was your fault, it was not.

Hear me when I say this: It was not your fault.

Know that your congresswoman is working every day to build a world where sexual violence no longer exists, a world where survivors are protected, where we have access to the care that we need, which includes abortion care, a world where the instinct to blame the survivors is replaced with one to provide healing and care.

Know that in this moment that I love you and that there are others who love you and want to make sure you are healthy, and you are protected. We see you. We hear you. We love you.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the advocates for giving us all these great tips.

PROTECT COMMUNITIES FROM A POROUS BORDER

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, before my commentary on this disastrous border self-inflicted by this administration, I want to speak on behalf of my fellow Texans.

I think I can say this with confidence: They welcome the immigrant, the God-fearing, freedom-loving immigrant that wants to make this country their home, pledge allegiance to our flag, embrace our ideals and improve even our way of life.

Mr. Speaker, we welcome the immigrant, but only if they respect our laws, our sovereignty, and the safety of our fellow Americans.

Since January, this administration has created an unprecedented and unmitigated crisis at our southern border. They have repealed every effective measure that was in place to stop the flow of illegal Americans and to secure the border. They have willfully disregarded the Constitution and its mandate on the people's government to provide for the common defense.

Our President has failed to faithfully uphold the law, to fulfill the sacred duty to enforce the laws of the land. They have completely ceded control of our border and the sovereignty of this great country to paramilitary drug cartels. They have enriched, empowered, these narco terrorists at the expense of the vulnerable migrants who take this dangerous trek and, most importantly, at the expense of the American people, our families, our children.

Mr. Speaker, this administration has intentionally opened up our border to a flood of human trafficking, unprecedented drug smuggling, and a record amount of crime and gang activity. There is no apology for it. There is no recognition of it. There seems to be no sign of changing the posture and policies of this administration. There is no accountability. They are not committed to detaining and deporting.

Mr. Speaker, they are catching and releasing, there is lawlessness, chaos, and a border beyond recognition. This central tenet of catch and release has not only rewarded illegal immigration, but it has dispersed this crisis beyond our border to every State in the United States, making every State a border State.

Since March, 160,000 illegal immigrants have been released into the United States. This, in addition to almost a half a million got-aways.

Mr. Speaker, I recently learned that folks who were being detained, illegal immigrants, were being released into neighborhoods in communities in my district. They couldn't tell me how many. They couldn't tell me where they came from. They couldn't tell me who was going to follow up, when they would show up for court. They had nothing. They could confirm, however, that there were people being released, illegal immigrants, into our communities who were COVID positive, and some who had criminal records. Nobody notified. Not me, not our governor, not local officials—just releasing folks.

Meanwhile, this administration is mandating and insisting on vaccines and public health protocols, but letting folks just stream into our country. They say one of every five illegal immigrants crossing is COVID positive, and so there is this public safety threat of another surge inundating our hospitals while they force their policies on the American people in this regard. Shameful.

And there has been an exponential increase in criminal aliens apprehended at the border. These are folks who have committed a crime on our soil who have crossed back over—four times as much criminal activity, criminal aliens.

Mr. Speaker, the numbers are startling: 348 percent increase in criminal aliens convicted of DUIs coming back to the United States; 454 percent increase in criminal aliens convicted of drug possession; 477 percent increase in robbery, theft, burglary; over 200 percent increase in sex offenses, and over 1600 percent increase in criminal aliens who have come over to our country and committed murder.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT POWELL HOLDING, III

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

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Robert Powell Holding, III, of Wilmington, North Carolina. Thomas Jefferson once said, "God who gave us life gave us liberty."

North Carolina is fortunate to have an embodiment of this American spirit in Robert Holding, III, who is continuing his battle against pancreatic cancer by working on a new E.A. Morris/Robert P. Holding Pancreatic Cancer Research Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I first met Robert, or "Robbie", as so many of his closest friends and family in our home county of Johnston call him, when I was a teenager working on our family farm during the summers.

He drove up in his pickup, with his wrist resting on top of the steering—the window rolled down, of course. I don't know how I can recall that detail so vividly and not remember the exact year, but I think I was about 13 or 14.

He had stopped by the shop there at the farm to visit with my uncle for a bit. They talked weather and the crops and the latest news in the county for a good 30 minutes, maybe longer.

□ 1030

Now, that wasn't the first time I had seen a neighboring farmer come by in their pickup to talk, but it was the first time I had ever met a Holding. I had heard about the family for years—arguably the most influential family in Johnston County and eastern North Carolina—but I had never met one until that day. Years later we would be neighbors at McGee's Crossroads in Johnston County and in Wilmington as well.

Former U.S. Senator Lauch Faircloth said it best when he wrote about Robert Holding: Robert, you are one of the strongest people of faith I know. Lauch went on: I remember launching my campaign in your living room. You have been in the top leadership for Reagan in 1980, Senator Jesse Helms, myself, Senator Dole, and others.

My dear friend and former Congressman George Holding added: I watched my older brother work hard for years, building businesses in manufacturing, media, real estate, and finance. And I watched him tirelessly give back to his family and community.

I have personally seen firsthand how Robert Holding's hard work, mentoring, and insightful mind inspires others. He has helped make our State and Nation a much better place.

From the Nutcracker Company to vice president of promotional wholesale; from founder and CEO of Carolantic Communications and RP Industries; to founding Reedy Branch Farms, Robert has worked to be a contributor to his community.

From founder and CEO of Allied Communications, Delta Broadcasting

and WKFT-TV, to CFB Construction Company, Jefferson Marketing, RP Holding Realty, the Coalition for Freedom, and the Vance Young Team at Intracoastal Realty, Robert has provided love, leadership, and jobs to employees and owners.

From Americans for Reagan to Helms, Faircloth, Dole, Leo Daughtry, the Congressional Club, and so many others, Robert Holding is a visionary business leader who stands for what he believes.

You can see his kind heart in how he continues to give back to our community locally through his nonprofit work, and by his help to champion to E.A. Morris Cancer Center at Duke University. He is helping lead projects in Johnston County to strengthen Providence Presbyterian Church, expand LifeSpring Academy, and support Friendship Baptist Church, as well as his work with the Wilmington Boys and Girls Club, and leadership of Monday night Bible study.

He has also worked tirelessly to champion wildlife conservation across North Carolina with legendary conservationist Eddie Bridges. His vision for the Eddie C. Bridges, Robert P. Holding Black Creek Youth for Christ Wildlife Habitat Conservation Grounds will help future generations value our amazing natural sources.

Like his father and grandfather before him, Robert Holding, III, is an example of the American spirit that makes this country great; the spirit of faith, family, and community; the spirit to be the best we can be and to help others.

God bless you, Robert, and thank you. May God bless your wife, Pam; your children, Bob and Amy; your six grandchildren; your brothers, Frank and George; your sister, Jane; and all those whose lives you continue to touch.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to know Robert and to recognize him today.

WASHINGTON'S SPENDING ADDICTION

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, Washington, in fact, has a spending addiction. We doubled our spending last year to fight the pandemic, protect public health, and get the economy back open and protect jobs. On top of that, this spring, Democrats spent another \$1.9 trillion on extra spending.

Now my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are further fueling this addiction and just can't take their foot off the gas. We are headed downhill with no brakes. They continue to push forward with what amounts to another \$5.5 trillion tax-and-spending spree that is nothing more than a Trojan horse filled with tax hikes for American families and far-left, progressive priorities.

We need to abandon this reckless spending and come together in a bipartisan way and put together a commonsense 2022 budget plan before we burden our children and grandchildren with further debt.

HEATING BILLS JUMP

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, winter is right around the corner and households could see their heating bills jump 54 percent. While some of this can be attributed to our supply chain issues, the administration's spending addiction coupled with their anti-American energy policies aren't helping.

At every turn, the Biden administration has hindered domestic energy production. They halted construction on the Keystone XL pipeline, costing jobs in my home State of Arkansas and throughout the Midwest. They halted new oil and gas leasing on U.S. lands and waters, costing 1 million American jobs in the near term. Now they are pushing a heat-your-home tax in their tax-and-spending spree.

Mr. Speaker, the holidays are around the corner and Americans will unfortunately bear the burden of President Biden's ill-conceived, anti-American energy policies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to end their war on American jobs and our energy independence.

RECOGNIZING 2021 ARKANSAS HISTORY TEACHER OF THE YEAR KRISTY BRASFIELD

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Kristy Brasfield, the 2021 Arkansas History Teacher of the Year.

Mrs. Brasfield earned her bachelor and master's degree in education from Arkansas State University at Jonesboro and is currently working on her doctorate.

Currently, Mrs. Brasfield teaches U.S. history and English IV at the Joe T. Robinson High School in Pulaski County.

To those who know her, this award is no surprise. Her hard work and dedication have been previously rewarded, winning the 2019 Arkansas Council for Social Studies 9 through 12 Teacher of the Year and the 2016 Rotary Educator of the Year.

Mrs. Brasfield, on behalf of all the parents in central Arkansas, I thank you for your hard work, your dedication to your students, and congratulate you on this meaningful award.

RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT OF JULIA GAFFNEY

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievement of Julia Gaffney of Mayflower, Arkansas. This summer she won the bronze medal in the 400 meter freestyle and the bronze medal in the 100 meter backstroke at the Tokyo Paralympics.

Julia has been swimming competitively since 2015, and quickly has made a name for herself. This year was her first Paralympic appearance, and it was an awe-inspiring achievement.

Julia's path to being a Paralympic medalist was unlike any other. After a setback in this year's games, she said: I had to move on, and I am so happy

that I was able to bounce back and earn a bronze for Team USA.

I admire Julia's courage and determination, which are the characteristics that led her to that Paralympic podium. Julia, you make Mayflower and all of central Arkansas proud.

FULLER & SON HARDWARE MARKS 100 YEARS OF BUSINESS

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable accomplishment of Fuller & Son Hardware for marking 100 years of business in central Arkansas.

Fuller & Son Hardware originally started as a feed store operated by Walter "Pop" Fuller at the corner of 28th and Arch Streets in Little Rock in 1921.

Over the past 100 years, Fuller & Son Hardware has weathered the storm of change. They have expanded to include hardware and added five locations in central Arkansas. They are now launching an online shopping option. All that by remaining closed on Sundays. The founder said, "Some money just costs too much."

Congratulations on the centennial for Fuller & Son Hardware.

TURKEY DAY TAX HIKE

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, this Thanksgiving will be the most expensive on record, and Americans have the Biden administration to thank.

Put yourself in the shoes of hard-working families across America. Every morning they wake up and leave for work. The moment their feet touch the ground outside, inflation is already reaching for their wallets. They turn on their cars and head to the gas station where inflation is ready and waiting for them. At the grocery store, inflation is lurking within the aisles.

It is a sobering reality for so many working families, and people are rightfully angry. I share their anger.

Mr. Speaker, consider what these working families are thinking as Thanksgiving approaches. Will they be able to afford President Biden's turkey tax on Thanksgiving dinner? Will they even be able to get themselves to the grocery store in time before the shelves are empty? Will they even be able to get to the grocery store at all because of rising gas prices?

Consider this: Thanksgiving dinner this year is estimated to cost 4 to 5 percent more for American families, and that is assuming they will be able to put food on the table.

Just this morning I did an interview with a local radio station in the Fifth District. The host remarked to me that under the Biden administration we are going to have to get used to empty shelves and rising prices. I take great issue with where the direction of this country is headed under this administration.

Americans have been told to "lower their expectations" and to get used to

doing with less. No, we won't. This is America, and we do not settle for less. We are better than meeting meager expectations, lowering the bar, and expecting less. That is just not who we are as a country, and it certainly is not who we are as a people.

Let's not forget that this administration touted an alleged savings of 16 cents for family barbecues over the Independence Day weekend earlier this year. Nobody took that claim seriously then, and it certainly does not hold up now.

From President Biden's turkey tax to rising gas prices, empty store shelves to rising costs of heating homes during the winter, everyone is feeling the squeeze of inflation. This is not a high-class problem by any stretch of the imagination.

Since President Biden took office, we have watched every month as inflation has ravaged the country. What is this administration thinking? Is it so blind to the fact that families and hard-working Americans are struggling to make ends meet?

Mr. Speaker, the holiday season is on the horizon and Americans are more concerned than ever. With Thanksgiving dinner and everyday commodities becoming out of reach now, Christmas dinner will cost Americans an arm and a leg. This is downright shameful.

DECONGEST AMERICA'S PORTS

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a solution to decongest America's ports, revive America's supply chain, and get Americans back to work.

In the past few months, we have learned the hard way that congested ports create a real interstate commerce and supply chain problem. Families are waiting 6 months for working refrigerators, farmers are waiting 2 months or more for a simple part to fix their equipment, and manufacturing companies are waiting 5 to 6 times longer for electronic components.

Well, people are tired of watching their paid-for, necessary goods sit on our ships off our coasts. The Biden administration is not doing anything about it.

Today, I introduced the Truckers Responding at National Shipping Ports Overcoming Retail Turmoil Act, requiring the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program for motor carriers and motor private carriers to relieve congested ports during a national state of emergency or when ports are congested at 50 percent or more.

My bill would empower the Secretary of Transportation to issue Federal grants from unused relief dollars to truckers or distributors to transport goods from a port of entry to a destination point.

Additionally, my bill would temporarily waive State-operating standards, should those standards be more stringent than the Federal standard. For example, my bill would allow Kansas farmers and truckers to operate their U.S. Department of Transportation compliant trucks in California, a State that otherwise restricts trucks older than 2011 from entering the State, to help relieve the ports and transport goods across this country.

Temporarily waiving State requirements is a small price to pay for a strong supply chain, fully stocked shelves in grocery stores, and employed transportation workers.

Congested ports have far-reaching implications beyond the States in which they exist, and it is unconscionable to let the American people suffer because of the unwillingness to solve a problem that impacts us all.

□ 1045

IRS OVERREACH

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to defend the American public from the worst sort of Federal Government overreach, that which involves their private bank accounts.

President Biden's proposal to give the IRS unprecedented access to Americans' bank accounts would pose hefty compliance burdens on community banks and credit unions, hamper the ability for individuals to access capital, and entrench the Federal Government even further into our everyday lives, decaying freedom and eroding personal liberty.

This is wrong for America, and I stand and will continue to stand in opposition to this indefensible and wasteful proposal to invade the privacy of nearly every American.

RECOGNIZING BRYCEN GULICK

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank Brycen Gulick for his service to me, my office, and Kansans throughout the Big First District.

During his time in my office, Brycen has shown himself to be kind, creative, and joyful. I most admire his loyalty, always yearning to be a part of our team, and his adaptability and willingness to step outside of his comfort zone.

God continually puts open and closed doors in front of all of us, and the wise man asks God to speak and direct his steps as he walks through life. I am proud to have had Brycen on my team, and I pray that the Lord would help him blossom in his next adventure.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Brycen for his service.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Native

American Heritage Month and to honor the 35th anniversary of the Nebraska Urban Indian Health Coalition, a private nonprofit organization in Nebraska.

The Nebraska Urban Indian Health Coalition provides community healthcare and services targeting the urban American Indian and Alaska Native population in the greater Omaha metropolitan area, Lincoln area, and Sioux City, Iowa, since 1986. Their rehabilitative healthcare services and their diabetes self-management program are nationally recognized. Currently, they are led by their CEO, Dr. Donna Polk.

Donna Lee Mays was raised by her father after her mother was hit and killed by a drunk driver on Christmas Day in 1949 at the age of 23. Dr. Polk was only 7 years old. Dr. Polk credits her grandmother, Annie Lee Mays, as one of her inspirations because of her spirituality and wisdom.

Dr. Polk firmly believes in having vision and that you have to be able to see how things can be. If you don't, Mr. Speaker, you don't work to effect change.

Between 1972 to 1985, Dr. Polk served as an affirmative action and equal opportunity officer at the State of Nebraska. She volunteered in the Nebraska corrections system for 26 years and starred in her own TV show called "Frankly Female," a show for and about women.

Dr. Polk earned her bachelor's degree in university studies, her master's in counseling psychology, and a doctorate in administration, instruction, and curriculum, all from the University of Nebraska at Omaha. In addition, she is a published author. She wrote her book, "Black Men and Women of Nebraska," in 1981 to shine the light on prominent African-American individuals in our State.

She joined the Urban Indian Health Coalition in 1991, running the counseling program for women. She leads a team of over 40 employees that offer services such as inpatient and outpatient substance abuse, transitional living, alcohol and drug recovery, healthcare services, and transportation to their facilities. Dr. Polk takes great pride in the community programs—Project Upstream, the Tired Moccasins Elders Program, and the Elder's Program—which help Native youth and families overcome socioeconomic disparities and provide meals, educational opportunities, and even extracurricular activities for all ages. Dr. Polk is thrilled about the inauguration of their new headquarters scheduled to open in the spring of 2022.

In recognizing the Nebraska Urban Indian Health Coalition, we shine a spotlight on 35 years of helping elevate the health status and disparities of urban Indians and other underserved populations in Nebraska and Iowa through education, collaboration, advocacy, and health service delivery.

Congratulations to Dr. Polk and her team for 35 years of excellence and serving our great community.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS WILL LEVEL THE PLAYING FIELD

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, this infrastructure bill is about two things. This is about putting money in the pockets of the American people who have had a rough go for the last 40 years, and this is about taking on China.

Now, we have seen in the last couple of weeks CEO pay since the 1970s has gone up 1,300 percent. We have seen that 10 percent of the wealthiest people in this country own 90 percent of the stocks. So this bill is about: How do we get money in the pockets of people?

Universal preschool—that is 1 year less of childcare that a family has to pay—that is money in their pockets. Capping childcare at 7 percent of your income, Mr. Speaker, that is money in their pockets. Helping seniors with glasses or hearing aids, that is money in their pockets. A tax cut finally for working people, not for the top 1 percent but for families, that is money in their pockets.

If we don't recognize in this Chamber and down the hall that China is a looming threat—not even looming, they are here. Semiconductors, they outmanufacture us; electric vehicles, they outmanufacture us; communications equipment, they outmanufacture us; pharmaceuticals, our seniors get their pharmaceuticals from China.

When are we going to wake up? When are we going to have the guts to level the playing field and the guts to take on China and the guts to do what is right so our kids and grandkids can thrive in the United States?

We have to make these investments. We have to make them now. Washington has to wake up, or the next bill we are going to have to pass is Mandarin in all our schools because the game is going to be over.

HONORING DICK ANTOINE

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dick Antoine, a wonderful man and beloved local radio personality in my hometown of Hot Springs.

Dick served in the U.S. Air Force during the Vietnam war, and in 2018, he retired from his daily talk radio program, "Talk of the Town," where he informed and entertained his faithful listeners for 31 years.

Dick is not only known for his insightful interviews and witty commentary but also his leadership. A few of his many projects included the Veterans Memorial of Garland County,

fundraising for the Fallen Hero Memorial, and emceeding Hot Springs' annual Christmas parade for over 25 years and the Veterans Day parade for 17 years.

Families will cherish the memories of Dick's special characterization of Santa Claus, the World's Tallest Leprechaun, and Oktoberfest ambassador in a chicken costume.

Dick's legacy will live on in the memories of Hot Springs residents, and his presence will be sorely missed. My condolences go to Dick's family and many friends as we grieve his passing and celebrate his life.

HONORING JIM GULDIN

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work of a fellow Arkansan and Yale forester, Dr. James Guldin, or Jim as his friends call him.

Jim taught at Arkansas' only forestry school, the University of Arkansas at Monticello, for 10 years before joining the United States Forest Service research division, where he made great contributions to our knowledge of forest ecology and management through his applied research and publications over a career that spanned nearly three decades.

Jim worked tirelessly to restore native southern pine ecosystems, illustrating how science-based thinning and prescribed burning are common sense, and to highlight effective tools for a healthy forest providing cleaner air and water as well as abundant wildlife habitat.

I truly believe Dr. Jim Guldin is the world's most knowledgeable person when it comes to shortleaf pine and that his work will live long past the lifespan of a human generation in the forests that benefited from his labor of love.

I have been blessed to know some amazing conservationists in my life, and Jim Guldin is one of them. I wish him a happy retirement and many days ahead catching smallmouth bass in clear mountain streams and spending time where all fosterers are most at home: in the woods.

CONGRATULATING BESS BUTLER BRUNSON

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Bess Brunson for being named to Georgia Trend's 2021 40 Under 40 class.

Driven by her passion to improve the financial health of others, Bess received her undergraduate degree in business from Virginia Tech. Since returning to Savannah, she has successfully served her community through various positions at The Fiduciary Group.

Beth is the third generation of the Butler family to work at The Fiduciary Group, which was founded in 1970 by her grandfather, Lee Butler. Dedicated to serving others, Bess works tirelessly

to prepare individuals for their life beyond retirement.

Outside of the workplace, Bess is an active volunteer throughout the First District. She serves on the board of the Historic Savannah Foundation's 13th Colony and Savannah Country Day School alumni board. Her dedication to preserving Savannah's history while continuing the legacy of The Fiduciary Group is truly inspiring.

I am honored to recognize Bess for this prestigious accomplishment, and I know she will continue to make a positive impact throughout Georgia's First Congressional District.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING CHARLIE WALDROP

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor one of my pharmacy mentors, Charlie Waldrop of Savannah, Georgia, who sadly passed away on October 20 at the age of 102.

A devoted public servant, Charlie was a World War II veteran, a pharmacist, and a friend to all who knew him.

Charlie was drafted into World War II at the age of 22. He would go on to serve throughout Europe, successfully attaining the rank of major before finishing his military service in 1946.

Discovering his passion for public health, Charlie continued his education at the University of Georgia's College of Pharmacy. Charlie then returned to Savannah, where he would serve his community for the next 40 years as a pharmacist at Crumbley's Pharmacy.

Charlie's life was defined by his extraordinary character, and I am grateful for his lifetime of service to Georgia's First District and our great Nation. I am also thankful for the great example he set for me when I was a pharmacy intern working under Charlie.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his family, friends, and all who knew him during this most difficult time.

CONGRATULATING O.C. FOWLER, JR.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate O.C. Fowler, Jr., of Chatham County for being recognized as Veteran of the Year by the Veterans Council of Chatham County.

Georgia's First Congressional District is home to many of our Nation's veterans who put everything on the line to protect our freedom. So being recognized as Veteran of the Year is an incredible honor.

Mr. Fowler joined the United States Navy in 1967 and flew over 3,300 flight hours in helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. After seeing how Vietnam veterans were treated after they returned home, Mr. Fowler dedicated his life to ensure that our servicemembers are unconditionally supported.

Among his many lifetime achievements, he helped raise over \$35,000 for local charities, including the Chaplain's Fund at Hunter Army Airfield. He is also an active member of the United States Service Organization, the National Museum of the Mighty

Eighth Air Force, and the Savannah Council of the Navy League.

I can't thank Mr. Fowler enough for his outstanding service to our Nation, and I want to congratulate him again on this wonderful accomplishment.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING DEBORAH RODRIGUEZ GARCIA

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Deborah Rodriguez Garcia for being named to Georgia Trend's 2021 40 Under 40 class.

Deborah graduated from Georgia Southern University with a master's in modern language. This fueled her knowledge and incredible drive, which she is using to make a difference across the globe.

Deborah creates educational opportunities for migrant and refugee communities. She focuses on helping children become more resilient through play-based learning. Thanks to Deborah, refugee children in South Asia find comfort in early learning opportunities through a version of Sesame Street in their native clothing and language. Children in Latin America, South Africa, the Middle East, and Asia have benefited immensely from her passion and experience.

On behalf of the people of the First Congressional District of Georgia, I congratulate Deborah on her nomination to Georgia Trend's 2021 40 under 40 class and offer my appreciation for her continued service and dedication toward children across the world.

PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGER ACCOUNTABILITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Speaker, one of the top concerns for Americans is the high cost of prescription drugs. Congress must do something to lower these prescription drug prices. We know the American people want lower prices, but they don't want to sacrifice access to lifesaving treatments.

Prior to representing the great people of east Tennessee in Congress, I served for 35 years as a community pharmacist, so I know a thing or two about safeguarding patient access to affordable medicines and solving patient problems.

We absolutely need to reform the ways pharmaceutical manufacturers price their products and sometimes manipulate the system. But there is another part of the drug pricing equation that doesn't get nearly as much attention, and that is the role of the pharmacy benefit managers, or PBMs, their lack of transparency, their market dominance, and the effects of their business practices on drug prices and patient choices.

PBMs were created as middlemen to reduce administrative costs for insurers, validate patients' eligibility, administer plan benefits, and negotiate

costs between pharmacies and health plans. But they have morphed into one of the most highly concentrated and least accountable profit centers in the healthcare industry. Over time, these PBMs have been allowed to operate and consolidate their market powers virtually unchecked.

Medicare, Medicaid, and commercial health plans all use PBMs to manage drug benefits. That is more than 260 million American lives.

□ 1100

These pharmacy benefit managers wield enormous power as middlemen on numerous fronts. They choose what drugs are covered and not covered by insurance; they negotiate purchasing deals with drug makers; they determine copays for consumers; they decide which pharmacies are included in prescription plans and which are not; they decide how much pharmacies are reimbursed for the drugs they sell, where, by the way, a lot of pharmacies dispense drugs to a patient, and they are reimbursed less than what they paid for the drug.

In 2020, the top six PBMs handled more than 95 percent of total U.S.-equivalent prescription claims. Curiously, this market power concentration and vertical integration with the insurance carriers was allowed by our Federal Trade Commission over the last 15 years, the very agency whose mission it is to safeguard Americans from concentrated corporate power.

What are the effects on drug spending? Between 2015 and 2018, nearly half of the increase in total brand drug spending went to payers, including PBMs, according to an analysis from Berkeley Research Group.

Such a huge slice of yearly drug spending going to middlemen has catapulted the U.S. PBM market to be valued at more than half a trillion dollars, and that is with a “T”. Analysts see PBMs continuing to prosper in the coming years.

The virtually unchecked powers of PBMs have enabled them to: Number one, charge drug manufacturers hefty rebates for preferred placement on formularies. The higher the list price, the higher the rebates, but no one knows where these rebates go.

Number two is to impose restrictive take-it-or-leave-it contracts with community pharmacists.

Number three is charge community pharmacies outrageous clawbacks or DIR fees, often totally unpredictable, where PBMs claw back or take back moneys they have already reimbursed pharmacies, often weeks or months after a patient transaction. The typical community pharmacy now pays roughly \$81,000 a year in DIR fees, making it all but impossible to set a budget for the future.

These and other business practices happen in relative secrecy with no real oversight. No one is really able to follow the dollars on how and where the money flows; not the payer, not the

pharmacist, and certainly not the patient.

I have introduced bipartisan legislation, the PBM Accountability Study Act, H.R. 1829, which would have the U.S. Government Accountability Office study the roles PBMs play in drug pricing and spending, their market concentrations, and states of competition. My bill also requires GAO to make recommendations on lowering drug costs, improving transparency, and improving competition in the PBM industry. This is a commonsense, bipartisan bill, and I invite all of my colleagues to co-sponsor and help with this important legislation.

I sincerely hope we can work together to include the provisions of this bill and other PBM reforms in any drug-pricing legislation that we consider this year.

CONGRATULATING MOHAWK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mohawk Valley Community College on its historic 75th anniversary this year.

MVCC first opened its doors to students in October of 1946. Back then it was known as New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Science. Since those early days, MVCC has grown tremendously and today boasts more than 6,000 full- or part-time students. MVCC was founded on the principle of adapting its programs to fit the needs of our region, and, boy, they have done that.

It has played an important role in developing our workforce and empowering students to achieve their goals and be of service to our community.

MVCC molds students into leaders and continues to be an incredible institution for our community. It is one of the great 11 colleges and universities in New York's 22nd District.

I want to personally thank President Randy VanWagoner for his leadership and wish MVCC the greatest successes over the next 75 years.

I am grateful to MVCC for all they have done, and for being a college near my neighborhood.

CONGRATULATING CANASTOTA GIRLS FIELD HOCKEY TEAM

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Canastota Girls Field Hockey team, for becoming the New York State section III class C champions after a win this weekend. Way to go girls.

The Canastota Raiders prevailed 3 to 1 against Vernon-Verona-Sherrill in a dramatic battle for the class C championship.

Chance Jaquin, Kory Matteson, and MacKenzie Snyder all scored goals for the Raiders, sealing the victory. The Raiders have now won 11 straight games and will face off against Little Falls for the State playoffs this week.

I am wishing them all the best as they prepare for the championship game this week. I also want to congratulate Vernon-Verona-Sherrill on what I know was a hard-fought season. I wish the best of luck to the girls.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MAJEEDAH RAZZAQ

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I recognize a Binghamton woman who was a larger than life, a fixture at community events, a staple in the very communities that needed her most, and the adopted grandma of kids who looked up to her for advice through adolescence and well into adulthood.

As a life skills coach, Majeedah Razzaq used her own mix of street psychology with a strong dose of rule enforcement, consistency, and most of all, accountability. In her work with Greater Opportunities for Broome, Ms. Razzaq was a fighter for local issues, someone who encouraged and worked for new investments in local communities, investments in the children who needed it most.

As a staple at the city of Binghamton's Community Development Advisory Committee, Ms. Razzaq had a unique ability to sort through the fluff, then address the real issues. Ms. Razzaq lived an amazing life which, unfortunately, was cut short this past winter by COVID-19.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me and the citizens of Broome County, New York, in remembering and honoring Majeedah Razzaq for her years of community service. Binghamton and the Southern Tier were lucky to have such a beautiful person advocating on their behalf.

May God bless her soul.

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 11 o'clock and 6 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:

Living God, our souls thirst for You. In this dry and weary land, we look around for something that can sustain us in these times of complexity and frustration, something that will quench our thirst for righteousness and goodwill. But everything we reach for is a mirage.

In this wilderness, we pray that You would remember us, call us, we who are so thirsty, to come to the water that You so generously offer to slake our

spiritual drought. Our souls are hungry for divine food. Like the manna You provided to Your people so long ago, may the words that come from Your mouth feed us in a way that mere bread cannot.

Open our eyes to the nourishment we do not yet know or find hard to understand. Instruct us in Your way and intensify our faith.

Holy God, You have made us an everlasting covenant. All that You set before us will meet our need. May we incline our ears and come to You. May we hear You, that our souls may live.

We lift up these prayers by the strength Your name provides.

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 gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. STEEL 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.

LUNG CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

(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 in recognition of November as Lung Cancer Awareness Month.

Despite many advances in cancer diagnosis, care, and treatment, lung cancer remains the leading cause of cancer deaths in America today. Screening is key to detecting lung cancer early and can significantly improve survival outcomes. But fewer than five percent of all eligible Americans undergo screening for lung cancer each year.

It is vital that we encourage all those who are eligible to get screened and ensure that receiving screening is as easy as possible. By improving access to screening, we can catch lung cancer early and give patients the best possible hope for beating this terrible disease.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY

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

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, Northeast Pennsylvania is home to a world-class energy industry that is creating prosperity and opportunities for our students, families, and economy. It is one of those things that you must see to believe.

That is why I recently hosted my colleagues from the Western Caucus, Representatives YVETTE HERRELL and Chairman DAN NEWHOUSE, to see firsthand the widespread benefits of Pennsylvania's natural gas industry.

We saw how students are being prepared for good-paying energy jobs at the Lackawanna College's School of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Susquehanna County Career and Technology Center. We experienced the sheer volume of natural gas production at an active drilling site, the Williams' Potter Compressor Station and Coterra Energy's natural gas wells.

To put Pennsylvania's energy dominance into perspective, one well in Susquehanna County produces as much natural gas as 4,000 wells in West Virginia. This energy means national security, a stronger workforce, and lower energy costs.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues for taking time to see the great work happening in Pennsylvania. We must protect it.

BUILD BACK BETTER ACT

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

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, we have been working hard on a transformative bill that will make a difference in so many people's lives, the Build Back Better Act. And yet, the Democrats who are behind this bill, who have worked on it so hard, have been under a barrage of attack and criticism for being in disarray, for being unable to get it done.

But let me say this: This is how it should be done. We are talking about historic unprecedented investments in our climate, in universal pre-K, in drug pricing, in housing policy. Why would anyone think that that is a bill that should come together quickly?

This is the legislative process. We craft. We read. We edit. We make changes. We read it again—all for the good of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, we will get this done and it will be a solid, well-thought-out, beautiful piece of legislation. It will make a real difference in people's lives. Keep the faith.

SUPPLY CHAIN BACKLOGS

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

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the rising costs and supply chain backlogs that are impacting hardworking families.

Store shelves across the country are empty. Families are facing what is expected to be the most expensive Thanksgiving in history.

Yet, we have heard silence from Congressional Democrats on these issues.

We need to solve these bigger supply chain issues, not double down on failing economic policies that have made life for American businesses and workers harder and more expensive.

Thanks to record inflation levels, households earning the median income have been forced to spend an additional \$175 per month on food, fuel, and housing. These higher costs are making your paychecks worth less.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue to fight against these policies that are making life for Americans more expensive.

BUILD BACK BETTER

(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, Congress is close to delivering the Build Back Better Act this week containing our most comprehensive social provisions ever.

Build Back Better will afford a plethora of gains our country has long sought—from our first significant action on climate change to urgently addressing the 100,000 teacher shortage as our children are returning to school.

Congress is in the end zone on this bill now, although many of us are still trying to get prescription drug prices done. And Congress is paying for Build Back Better without adding to the deficit—unlike the last administration that gave tax breaks to those least in need.

Mr. Speaker, we will make history with passage of Build Back Better.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, time and again I come to the House floor to highlight the out-of-control spending schemes of the House majority. But sadly, this falls on deaf ears as they continue their efforts to push leftist government-dependency bills through this Chamber.

When will the majority leader realize that there is a real-world impact to their fiscal irresponsibility?

Just this past quarter, the U.S. Gross Domestic Product slowed to a disappointing 2 percent, and real disposable income decreased 5.6 percent, that is after already having decreased 30.2 percent in the second quarter.

On top of all this, inflation has increased every month since Joe Biden was sworn in and prices are at a 13-year high. Gas alone is now averaging \$3.39 a gallon—a 7-year high. With prices rising across the board, the average family is spending \$175 dollars more a month on food, fuel, and housing in Biden's America. That is more than \$2,000 a year.

Job growth has slowed dramatically, and the September jobs report fell 300,000 jobs short of what economists are predicting. This is in addition to massive shortages that have wrought havoc on our supply chain and left a record number of container ships waiting to enter our ports.

BUILDING BACK BETTER

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

Mr. LIEU. Mr. Speaker, three of the goals of President Biden's agenda and that of Congressional Democrats are to recover from this pandemic, to create jobs, and to lower taxes. We have met all three.

Under President Biden's leadership, case rates and hospitalizations from COVID are dropping across our country, unemployment rolls have decreased, and since January 20, approximately 5 million jobs have been created.

In addition, Democrats delivered a tax cut for families with children. We greatly expanded this tax cut, and we sent payments on a recurring monthly basis to American families. By the middle of this month, in November, the overall majority of families with children will get another round of payments directly deposited into their bank accounts.

The Joint Economic Committee has shown that this creates \$19 billion worth of economic activity in the local jurisdictions and when you let American families keep their hard-earned money, it creates economic growth. We will try to extend this tax cut for working families in the Build Back Better Act.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Republicans to join us.

SEPTEMBER BORDER NUMBERS ARE ALARMING

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask where is the administration? It is certainly not at our southern border. The crisis at the border continues to go unaddressed.

In September, more than 192,000 illegal immigrants were apprehended by our Border Patrol agents. That is a 233 percent increase over last September, and DHS has warned this month we could see as many as 400,000.

Mr. Speaker, I ask: Where are my Democrat colleagues on this crisis?

Under the leadership of the other side of the aisle, this House has not considered a single piece of meaningful legislation to address the issue. The strategy appears to be pretend as if the problem doesn't exist. Meanwhile, a record 1.2 million people have been caught trying to cross the border illegally this year. Imagine how many

tens of thousands have evaded capture—who might be dangerous to our local communities—and made it into this country.

Rather than solving this crisis, this body is instead considering legislation that will pave the way for mass amnesty. It is irresponsible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to step up, come to the table, hold real bipartisan discussions and focus on this crisis.

HONORING JOVITA MOORE

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

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Jovita Moore, an award-winning journalist whose presence and professionalism were known across newsrooms around Georgia and throughout the country.

I, and so many whose lives she touched every single day, are deeply saddened by her passing. Her life was a positive force for good in this world. Every evening, little girls saw themselves on the television knowing that one day they could be the woman their community trusted at the end of each day.

So while we mourn her death and suffer our heartbreak, I want to take this time to celebrate the life of a woman who always stood steadfast and resolute, who was classy and consistent in presenting us the facts and the news of the moment.

This week, our hearts are with Jovita's family and her children, and my prayers are with the WSB team.

SUPPORT FOR SMALL BUSINESS

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

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, nearly every Member of this body proclaims to be a champion of small business. But how many follow with action?

Time after time my colleagues are presented with opportunities to vote in support of small businesses and then repeatedly fail to live up to their hollow promises.

They say they support small businesses, but Democrats proudly support increases on small businesses and job creators.

They are actively disrupting the labor market by keeping workers out of the workforce with never-ending handouts to able-bodied Americans.

They are preventing first-generation entrepreneurs from passing a successful business on to the next generation.

They are expanding credits for childcare without any work requirements for the parents.

They are surveilling small businesses and farmers through the IRS.

The Democrat dream is an America dependent on Big Government. It

couldn't be farther from the American Dream where a guy like me, who grew up on food stamps, could take a big idea and a big work ethic and turn it into a successful business career and job creator.

Under Democrat policies, we may see the end of the American Dream. We cannot let that happen.

□ 1215

BUILD BACK BETTER FOR PENNSYLVANIA

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, our negotiations have been long, but today we are closer than ever to passing Build Back Better. We have heard enough about the process. Let's talk about the impact, the transformative investments we are making in our children, our seniors, and our planet.

And let me say this loudly and clearly: It is paid for; paid for with the taxes ensuring that corporations and the mega-rich pay their fair share, and IRS investments closing the multi-trillion dollar tax gap.

Paid-for, historic investments in our future: In Pennsylvania alone, more than 200,000 children will have access to high-quality pre-K, and more than 730,000 children will gain access to childcare.

Childcare and extended child tax credits will ease the financial burdens that our parents face. They are not the only ones, 122,000 uninsured Pennsylvanians will have healthcare. Bold climate action will help our districts that have seen an increase in climate disasters.

My Commonwealth is ready for both Build Back Better and the bipartisan infrastructure bill. The process will be forgotten, the investments will not.

HIGHER HEATING BILLS

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, the average cost of a gallon of gas in my hometown of Murphysboro, Illinois, is \$3.60 and rising. That is not all. Tonight's temperatures will dip down to about 29 degrees in southern Illinois and families will be dialing up the thermostat.

Many of my constituents rely on propane to heat their homes during these colder months. According to the Energy Information Administration, midwestern families that use propane this winter can expect to pay as much as 54 percent more in their heating bills; potentially an additional \$1,800 this winter.

Southern Illinois and southern Illinoisans are feeling that crunch. Yet, many of my Democrat colleagues only care about passing their socialist

spending spree with higher taxes on natural gas. As winter approaches, we can't allow them to leave our families out in the cold.

BIDEN OUTRAGEOUS GAS PRICES

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Americans see firsthand Biden inflation at every turn and nowhere more than gas costs. The Biden failed policies are obvious at every gas station with prices up \$1.50 per gallon over last year, an additional \$20 per fill-up.

The \$3.5 trillion Biden inflation spending bill would make it more expensive to heat homes, drive cars, operate trucks, and keep the lights on. The Biden tax increase on natural gas alone would raise heating bills and destroy 90,000 jobs.

The Energy Information Administration forecasts home heating costs this winter: Propane up 54 percent, heating oil up 43 percent, natural gas up 30 percent. The Democrat elite think they are smarter than anyone, and they believe Democrat voters are ignorant to believe that \$3.5 trillion in spending costs zero.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism which now continues, sadly, from Afghanistan to America, as Biden ignored military advice, leading to 13 murdered marines.

RECOGNIZING COLE BAERLOCHER, NATIONAL FFA PRESIDENT

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the newly-elected national FFA president, Cole Baerlocher, who hails from the great State of Washington. Cole, a native of Colfax, is now honored with this tremendous opportunity to represent our State and our entire Nation.

For more than 90 years, FFA has provided students with premier leadership training through agricultural education and advocacy. As a former FFA member myself, I can attest that my experience not only helped shape my career as a farmer, but helped prepare me to represent the Fourth District of Washington in Congress.

Throughout his year of service to FFA, Cole and his fellow national officers will lead workshops and conferences across the country, cultivate relationships with national agriculture leaders, and help set policies that will guide the future of FFA.

Cole: Washington's entire agricultural community is proud to have you representing us, and we look forward to following your journey on behalf our Nation's producers.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to please join me in congratulating our national FFA officers.

RECOGNIZING MALLORY WHITE

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate my friend and constituent, Mallory White, of Union County, Kentucky, on her recent election as a national FFA officer.

Mallory is coming off a term as Kentucky State FFA president, a position I was honored to hold back in the day. In this role, Mallory put her leadership skills to good use in serving as an outstanding ambassador for Union County and Kentucky agriculture.

But never one to stop climbing the ladder of success, Mallory didn't stop there. In successfully seeking a national FFA office, Mallory demonstrated that she has all the qualities to be a successful leader for years to come.

With this impressive achievement, Mallory personified the positive difference that FFA makes in young people's lives. This extraordinary achievement makes Union County and the entire First Congressional District of Kentucky proud.

Mr. Speaker, I am eager to see what Mallory White accomplishes in the years to come.

HONORING OUR BRAVE VETERANS

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate our veterans next week, I rise to honor the dedication and selflessness of the brave men and women who have served our Nation.

California's 21st Congressional District is home to thousands of veterans who are especially valued members of our community. Our veterans have made incredible sacrifices to the cause of freedom, and America is forever in their debt.

As Members of Congress, we have the responsibility to ensure our veterans receive the benefits they are entitled. Those who have courageously served our country deserve our support, and we must protect their care.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking our veterans for their service to our country in honor of this Veterans Day. It is a privilege to represent these men and women in Congress.

OPPOSING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE VACCINE MANDATE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Department of Defense's vaccine mandate.

My district is home to the Sierra Army Depot in Lassen County, which uses a large contingent of civilian military contractors. Sierra Army Depot repairs equipment, salvages old tanks and armored carriers for platforms that are still serviceable.

Over the past year, the depot has served as the Army's global storage and distribution center for COVID-19 testing kits and personal protective equipment. As a Nation, we leaned on the Sierra Army Depot, and other similar ones around the country, to protect our servicemembers while they were busy protecting us. They put it on the line during the worst of the pandemic and didn't question it.

Now, the Biden administration is planning to fire hundreds of these contractors because they have not made the personal choice to be vaccinated with emergency-use vaccines, two of which are still under emergency-use authorization.

After a year, putting the weight of the Army on this workforce, asking them to work overtime and get the job done, and take the risks we did not know about a year and a half ago, the President is going to fire them? Is that really the kind of message we want to send to our military?

REMEMBERING MARTHA BREENE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life and legacy of Martha Breene, a staple figure in Pennsylvania Republican politics.

Martha has been involved in politics since the 1960s. She was a phenomenal grassroots organizer, where she worked tirelessly on both local and national campaigns.

Martha did what she did because she loves this Nation and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. She worked so hard to see that people are better served, and she did that through politics.

In 2004, she was the first woman elected to serve as the Venango County Republican chairman. She retired in 2013, only to return to that role in 2017 where she served up until her passing this year.

I had the privilege of working with Martha and her late husband, Charlie, during my first election starting in 2008. Martha has always had the ability to motivate, and it is that quality that made her an exceptional leader. She was a force to be reckoned with and will be deeply missed in Venango County.

Mr. Speaker, my deepest condolences go to Martha's family and friends during this time.

NATURAL GAS TAX

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of my bill opposing the latest attack on American energy producers.

Crisis after crisis after crisis, and yet Democrats are pushing a natural gas tax that will reduce our GDP by \$9 billion, kill at least 90,000 jobs, and raise energy bills for every American.

In fact, every American family will pay nearly 20 percent more on their utility bills almost immediately. President Biden's out-of-control spending is already driving prices up on everything. We know that this is going to be the most expensive Thanksgiving in history. And now Democrats are desperately searching for new ways to squeeze even more money out of the American people to pay for Big Government projects.

A natural gas tax is a tax on every single American, and it will disproportionately hurt working-class Americans, farmers, and ranchers. President Biden's message in Europe is, American energy—never. Our message should be American-made energy is better than ever.

HONORING VETERAN PASTOR
GERALD MCGINNIS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Pastor Gerald McGinnis as Tennessee's Second District Veteran of the Month.

Pastor McGinnis, a very dear friend of mine, served our country as a specialist in the United States Army during the Vietnam war. In 1968, his compound was attacked by approximately 1,500 North Vietnamese Army soldiers in the middle of the night. Despite the intense enemy fire, he fought off the North Vietnamese in defense of the three wounded American soldiers sheltering in his bunker.

Relentlessly defending that bunker saved Pastor McGinnis' life and all the lives of his fellow servicemembers. He was successful against all odds. Nearly 40 years later, he was awarded the Bronze Star for his heroism. Last week, Pastor McGinnis was upgraded to the Silver Star in further recognition of his bravery.

Following his military service, Pastor McGinnis worked as a sheet metal worker for several years. He later decided that serving the Lord was his true calling and began studying theology. In 1980, he founded Park West Church of God in Knoxville, where he continues to serve.

Under Pastor McGinnis' leadership, the church has grown to serve a membership of over 2,000 Christians. He also

served as chaplain of the Knoxville-based divisions of the FBI and ATF, as well as the Knox County Sheriff's Department.

Pastor McGinnis serves his fellow veterans every chance he gets. A few years ago, he started raising funds to purchase a farm where veterans could go to receive counseling and study the Bible to help cope with their PTSD.

Thank you, Gerald, for your service to our country, your fellow veterans, and the Lord. I would say on a personal note, I was at the service and my dear friend, Jenny Stansberry in my home office, helped him get that Silver Star. All he talked about was his buddies that he left behind. He is a true hero, Mr. Speaker.

□ 1230

PARENTS' FIRST AMENDMENT
RIGHTS

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

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Biden Department of Justice attack on our parents who advocate for their children to our local school boards. These efforts undermine the very foundation of our public schools. That is what they do.

We have recently seen an unprecedented level of local civic engagement allowing parents, teachers, and government officials to navigate our pandemic recovery and promote accountability in the classroom. However, this administration has responded by using scare tactics to prevent any criticism from parents against biased policies.

Parents don't want their children's educational development stunted by mask mandates or corrupted by critical race theory. What parents do want is a say in their children's educational futures without being threatened for exercising their First Amendment rights.

The Attorney General must immediately withdraw this memorandum.

I will continue fighting for a mom's or dad's right to make their opinion heard because that is the America our parents and students deserve.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Louisiana) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 2, 2021.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 2, 2021, at 9:46 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1064.
With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

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.

VETERAN ENTREPRENEURSHIP
TRAINING ACT OF 2021

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3469) to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3469

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 "Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. BOOTS TO BUSINESS PROGRAM.

Section 32 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657b) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) BOOTS TO BUSINESS PROGRAM.—

"(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'covered individual' means—

"(A) a member of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves;

"(B) an individual who is participating in the Transition Assistance Program established under section 1144 of title 10, United States Code;

"(C) an individual who—

"(i) served on active duty in any branch of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves; and

"(ii) was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable; and

"(D) a spouse or dependent of an individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

"(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Beginning on the first October 1 after the enactment of this subsection and for the subsequent 4 fiscal years, the Administrator shall carry out a program to be known as the 'Boots to Business Program' to provide entrepreneurship training to covered individuals.

"(3) GOALS.—The goals of the Boots to Business Program are to—

"(A) provide assistance and in-depth training to covered individuals interested in business ownership; and

"(B) provide covered individuals with the tools, skills, and knowledge necessary to identify a business opportunity, draft a business plan, identify sources of capital, connect with local resources for small business concerns, and start up a small business concern.

"(4) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Boots to Business Program may include—

"(i) a presentation providing exposure to the considerations involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

“(ii) an online, self-study course focused on the basic skills of entrepreneurship, the language of business, and the considerations involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

“(iii) an in-person classroom instruction component providing an introduction to the foundations of self employment and ownership of a small business concern; and

“(iv) in-depth training delivered through online instruction, including an online course that leads to the creation of a business plan.

“(B) COLLABORATION.—The Administrator may—

“(i) collaborate with public and private entities to develop course curricula for the Boots to Business Program; and

“(ii) modify program components in coordination with entities participating in a Warriors in Transition program, as defined in section 738(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

“(C) USE OF RESOURCE PARTNERS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

“(I) ensure that Veteran Business Outreach Centers regularly participate, on a nationwide basis, in the Boots to Business Program; and

“(II) to the maximum extent practicable, use a variety of other resource partners and entities in administering the Boots to Business Program.

“(ii) GRANT AUTHORITY.—In carrying out clause (i), the Administrator may make grants to Veteran Business Outreach Centers, other resource partners, or other entities to carry out components of the Boots to Business Program.

“(D) AVAILABILITY TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Administrator shall make available to the Secretary of Defense information regarding the Boots to Business Program, including all course materials and outreach materials related to the Boots to Business Program, for inclusion on the website of the Department of Defense relating to the Transition Assistance Program, in the Transition Assistance Program manual, and in other relevant materials available for distribution from the Secretary of Defense.

“(E) AVAILABILITY TO VETERANS AFFAIRS.—In consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Administrator shall make available for distribution and display at local facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs outreach materials regarding the Boots to Business Program which shall, at a minimum—

“(i) describe the Boots to Business Program and the services provided; and

“(ii) include eligibility requirements for participating in the Boots to Business Program.

“(5) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection and every year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the performance and effectiveness of the Boots to Business Program, which may be included as part of another report submitted to such Committees by the Administrator, and which shall include—

“(A) information regarding grants awarded under paragraph (4)(C);

“(B) the total cost of the Boots to Business Program;

“(C) the number of program participants using each component of the Boots to Business Program;

“(D) the completion rates for each component of the Boots to Business Program;

“(E) to the extent possible—

“(i) the demographics of program participants, to include gender, age, race, relationship to military, military occupational specialty, and years of service of program participants;

“(ii) the number of small business concerns formed or expanded with assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

“(iii) the gross receipts of small business concerns receiving assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

“(iv) the number of jobs created with assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

“(v) the number of referrals to other resources and programs of the Administration;

“(vi) the number of program participants receiving financial assistance under loan programs of the Administration;

“(vii) the type and dollar amount of financial assistance received by program participants under any loan program of the Administration; and

“(viii) results of participant satisfaction surveys, including a summary of any comments received from program participants;

“(F) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Boots to Business Program in each region of the Administration during the most recent fiscal year;

“(G) an assessment of additional performance outcome measures for the Boots to Business Program, as identified by the Administrator;

“(H) any recommendations of the Administrator for improvement of the Boots to Business Program, which may include expansion of the types of individuals who are covered individuals;

“(I) an explanation of how the Boots to Business Program has been integrated with other transition programs and related resources of the Administration and other Federal agencies; and

“(J) any additional information the Administrator determines necessary.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us today, H.R. 3469, the Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021. But before I begin, let me say how proud I am of the committee's work on behalf of small businesses. I am pleased that we have worked together on these bills that we are taking up today because small businesses deserve nothing less.

I would also like to thank Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for his bipartisan leadership on our effort today and the work of our Small Business Committee members who continuously strive to make critical changes in policy for entrepreneurs.

This week is National Veterans Small Business Week, and I would like to take a moment to honor and salute the contributions veterans have made to American small businesses and in our country.

The Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021 is timely because it would make vital improvements to SBA's Boots to Business Program, as well as offer certainty to transitioning servicemembers by authorizing the program for 5 years.

Since its inception in 2011, SBA's Boots to Business Program has been a vital resource for transitioning servicemembers and their spouses looking to launch and grow their small businesses.

Boots to Business offers a 2-day, in-person entrepreneurial education and training program as part of the Department of Defense's Transition Assistance Program. This valuable program is delivered throughout the country by Veterans Business Outreach Centers. Each year, more than 200,000 servicemembers make the transition from military to civilian life, and transition assistance is a critical component to ensure that our veterans have meaningful employment opportunities.

Veterans are uniquely positioned to succeed in starting and growing their own small businesses. The leadership skills, organizational abilities, and tenacity they developed through their time in the military lend themselves perfectly to the rigors of entrepreneurship. According to the SBA, veterans are 45 percent more likely to be self-employed than nonveterans, with 1 in 10 veterans owning a small business and, in return, employing 5.8 million individuals.

I want to thank Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mr. WILLIAMS for their work to provide meaningful entrepreneurship assistance to veterans.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3469, the Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021.

Mr. Speaker, this week is National Veterans Small Business Week. This is a time to honor and recognize the men and women who have served our Nation proudly in uniform. Many of these brave veterans go on to start and run successful businesses. This week and every week, we must recognize their resiliency and determination.

I would like to thank all our veterans who have dedicated their lives to keeping the United States safe and preserving our freedoms.

Importantly, today we are considering the Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021, which codifies the Small Business Administration's successful Boots to Business Program. The Boots to Business Program offers veterans, servicemembers, and military

spouses entrepreneurship resources that provide the business skills and knowledge to launch and run a successful business. The program uniquely delivers results for those who have honed their skills in the military.

I am proud that we are focusing on veteran-owned businesses, and I believe this legislation will continue to provide important and valuable resources as our veterans return home and transition into providing goods and services to their communities.

I would like to thank Mr. SCHNEIDER from Illinois and Mr. WILLIAMS from Texas, who is the vice ranking member of our committee, for working diligently on this legislation. I would also like to thank the chair for her efforts on this legislation and for working with me in a bipartisan manner to advance all the commonsense small business bills before us today. I look forward to working with the chairwoman on several issues moving forward.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 3469, which was passed favorably out of our committee via voice vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairwoman and the ranking member for helping bring this bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as we mark Veterans Small Business Week in support of the Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021, an important bipartisan bill I was proud to introduce with Congressman ROGER WILLIAMS to help build our economy by giving veterans the tools they need to successfully start and grow their own businesses.

Just as our Nation's security rests on the shoulders of the men and women serving in our armed services, our Nation's economic growth relies on small businesses and American entrepreneurship. U.S. small businesses generate 44 percent of our total economic output annually; they employ almost half of all working Americans; and they produce almost 65 percent of all new jobs.

Small business owners exemplify the American Dream. According to the SBA, self-employed people, on average, earn more and have more net worth than the non-self-employed. Perhaps best of all, Mr. Speaker, owning your own business is the chance to do something you love and to control your own destiny.

We also know that many veterans have the self-motivation, experience, and valuable acquired skills to be successful entrepreneurs and small business owners. America's veterans have gained extraordinary experience and learned vital lessons, including planning, leadership, team building, problem-solving, and adapting to constantly changing situations.

The Boots to Business Program offers veterans a training curriculum to help them transfer their service experiences to the business world and expand their skill set with the know-how to succeed and prosper.

Since being launched in 2011, more than 50,000 veterans and their spouses have benefited from the Boots to Business Program, learning everything from strategic planning, marketing, basic accounting, and even financing for a new business or new opportunity.

As we beat back the pandemic, one of the best things we can do to help rebuild our economy is to unleash the ingenuity and entrepreneurship that can power our Nation into the post-COVID, 21st century global economy. The bipartisan bill before the House today builds on proven outcomes by formally codifying the Boots to Business Program into law.

I want to thank all of our veterans. I am pleased that this bill passed out of the committee with strong bipartisan support, and I am happy we are bringing it to the House floor today for a vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), who is the vice ranking member of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank our ranking member and our chairwoman for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021, which equips transitioning servicemembers with resources to become entrepreneurs.

In Congress, it is my greatest privilege to represent our military servicemembers and veterans in the 25th District of Texas, and I am honored to fight on their behalf in Washington.

I am proud to have led this bipartisan bill with my Democratic colleague and my friend, Mr. SCHNEIDER. Our bill codifies the Boots to Business Program for 5 years.

The Boots to Business Program is a 2-day, in-person entrepreneurship program offered by the Small Business Administration that provides transitioning servicemembers and military spouses information about business ownership and self-employment.

While serving in the military, our servicemembers learned how to make sound decisions in chaotic environments. Research has shown that servicemembers' unique skill sets prepare them to own and operate their own business.

Every year more than 200,000 servicemembers make the transition from military to civilian life, and it is critical that we assist their transition and provide them with the tools they need to be successful in whatever they endeavor next.

This week is National Veterans Small Business Week, making it the

perfect time for Congress to pass this bill and empower our veteran entrepreneurs. It is our duty and responsibility to ensure the men and women who have defended our liberty and freedom are given the tools to launch a successful business career after their military service concludes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—this is bipartisanship—to support this bill to continue this crucial program that helps our veterans become the next generation of business leaders.

In God We Trust.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

The Boots to Business Program is critical in assisting our veterans during their entrepreneurial business journey. I, once again, want to thank all of our friends and colleagues along the way here for their help putting this bill together, as well as our brave men and women who have served in the military on our behalf of our great country. We are better off with their unwavering commitment to American safety and security.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate and honor National Veterans Small Business Week, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3469, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, America's veterans, and their families, deserve our support as they transition back to civilian life. SBA's Boots to Business Program is a critical part of that support for veterans looking to begin their next chapter through entrepreneurship.

I am pleased to support this legislation, which will go a long way in ensuring transitioning servicemembers success in civilian life once their tours of duty are complete.

In light of National Veterans Small Business Week and Veterans Day next week, there is no better time for Congress to show their support for veteran entrepreneurs. I thank my colleagues, Mr. BRAD SCHNEIDER from Illinois and Mr. ROGER WILLIAMS from Texas, for working together in support of America's veterans.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3469, which will provide statutory authority for the "Boots to Business" program, which provides entrepreneurship training to individuals, such as veterans and active service members, to be administered by the Small Business Administration.

I want to first thank my colleague, Representative SCHNEIDER, for introducing this legislation that will help veterans who served our country with honor and bravery, transition from military to civilian life.

Administered through the Office of Veteran Business Development in the Small Business Administration (SBA), the B2B program offers transitioning service members and military spouses a foundational two-day, in-person course for an introduction to business ownership which can be followed by optional online courses on topics including market research, business fundamentals, and revenue readiness.

Since B2B launched in 2013, more than 50,000 service members and spouses have participated in the program.

The Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021 would authorize this program for five years.

Honorable Americans who serve this nation deserve to be equipped with the training, expertise, and tools they need to make a successful career transition from the Armed Services.

This program offers critical courses that provide deep insight into starting and running a business and can make the difference for so many of our brave service men and women.

It is important that our heroic veterans continue to have the opportunity to participate in the “Boots to Business” program and pursue their business and entrepreneurial goals.

The U.S. Census shows that 5.7 million individuals are employed by a recorded 2 million veteran-owned businesses.

Veterans are 45 percent more likely to be self-employed than those who have no military background.

Many of the leadership, problem solving, and communications skills learned in the armed forces translate to entrepreneurial and business success, and the “Boots to Business” program does immeasurably important work helping veterans start and grow businesses.

Our veterans deserve the upmost respect, and part of this is giving them the tools they need to succeed.

I am proud to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3469.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

□ 1245

INVESTING IN MAIN STREET ACT OF 2021

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4256) to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase the amount that certain banks and savings associations may invest in small business investment companies, subject to the approval of the appropriate Federal banking agency, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4256

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 “Investing in Main Street Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. INVESTMENT IN SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

Section 302(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 682(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period the following: “or, subject to the approval of the appropriate Federal banking agency, 15 percent of such capital and surplus”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the period the following: “or, subject to the approval of the appropriate Federal banking agency, 15 percent of such capital and surplus”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) APPROPRIATE FEDERAL BANKING AGENCY DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘appropriate Federal banking agency’ has the meaning given that term under section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.”.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) each will control 20 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us today, H.R. 4256, the Investing in Main Street Act of 2021.

Since 1958, the Small Business Investment Company program, also known as the SBIC program, has been an integral part of SBA’s mission to provide small businesses with capital and create jobs. It achieves this purpose by partnering private and public investments in early-stage startup businesses. In fact, in 2020, the SBIC program provided almost \$5 billion in financing for 1,063 small businesses and helped sustain almost 92,000 jobs.

This program gives America’s small, high-growth companies an opportunity to fund and grow their innovative ideas and create jobs. Just look at companies

like Apple, Tesla, or FedEx. Each has achieved what we all hope for every small business, extraordinary growth and success. And each of them received early-stage financing from SBICs.

One of the strengths of this program is the hands-off approach SBA takes with respect to individual investments, giving fund managers the flexibility to invest in almost any business or sector they choose as it fits their fund’s investment strategy.

This freedom, combined with decades of sound investment strategy, has led to its success. The SBIC program has helped increase the flow of patient capital to small, high-growth companies, but we can do more to ensure the program continues to meet demand.

Ms. CHU and Mr. GARBARINO’s bill will strengthen and grow the SBIC program by allowing banks and Federal savings associations to invest up to 15 percent of their capital and surplus into SBICs. This increase in capital, which comes at no cost to the taxpayer, offers entrepreneurs the financing necessary to grow their businesses and continue to innovate.

I applaud Ms. CHU and Mr. GARBARINO for identifying this issue and finding a sensible solution. I ask all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4256, the Investing in Main Street Act, as amended.

Just last week, the Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax and Capital Access held a hearing on the Small Business Investment Company program, also known as the SBIC program. This program, which increases the amount of private equity into small businesses, has successfully assisted thousands of small businesses.

The SBIC program is currently running on zero cost to the American taxpayer due to the fees built into the program.

To enhance the program, H.R. 4256 increases the amount of capital and surplus that can be invested into an SBIC from a financial institution from 5 percent to 15 percent, which is currently the percentage requirement of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

This important change will not only bring parity between the SBA and Federal financial rules, but it can also jump-start the program for our Nation’s smallest firms.

I would like to thank the chair for advancing this bill, and Ms. CHU from California and Mr. GARBARINO from New York for working in a bipartisan manner to ensure this bill reached the House floor.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 4256, which was unanimously reported out of our committee and has been passed on the House floor in recent congressional sessions, as well.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), a sponsor of the bill.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4256, the Investing in Main Street Act, which would make a simple, commonsense change to small business investing laws to ensure that SBA-certified Small Business Investment Companies, or SBICs, can take full advantage of capital available from banks and Federal savings associations.

Even though banking rules allow financial institutions to invest up to 15 percent of their capital and surplus in SBICs, small business investing rules cap these same investments far lower, at just 5 percent of capital and surplus. The Investing in Main Street Act amends this outdated law to ensure that banks can invest the full 15 percent in SBICs, a simple change that will dramatically increase the amount of investment capital available to our country's small businesses.

By raising this cap, this legislation will deliver more investments and more financing to our small businesses for whom even small investments can mean so much. Already, SBICs have helped companies like Tesla, Apple, and Intel get off the ground back when they were just starting out.

SBICs fill a gap in the investment ecosystem and level the playing field by providing equity investments and financing opportunities to the smallest businesses which face the highest barriers to secure investments from traditional, private investors.

The nearly 300 certified SBICs in operation today have invested or committed \$32 billion in small businesses nationwide. Last year, in my State of California alone, SBICs made nearly 300 financings, totaling over \$670 million. By raising the investment cap from 5 to 15 percent, we could potentially triple those investments in the years to come. That growth will be so important as our country continues to recover and rebound from the COVID pandemic.

America's small businesses have endured one of the most challenging periods in our country's history, and now is the time to help them rebuild and grow.

I want to thank Representative GARBARINO for his partnership on this legislation, and Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for their strong support. I urge a "yes" vote on this bill.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO).

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for giving me the opportunity to support H.R. 4256, the Investing in Main Street Act of 2021.

The members of the House Small Business Committee, both Republican and Democrat, often talk about small businesses being the backbone of the U.S. economy. This is not just a talking point but a simple statement of fact. Small businesses are major contributors to our Nation's success and prosperity. As we face economic uncertainty due to the pandemic, we look to our small businesses to be leaders in the private sector and to help revitalize our communities.

For 63 years, the SBIC program has injected capital into small businesses by allowing financial institutions or Federal savings associations to invest in SBICs up to 5 percent. But times change, programs need updating, and now, more than ever, small businesses in the SBIC program need access to additional capital. The increase from 5 percent to 15 percent investment stipulated in this bill is a necessary reform that will help small businesses get back on their feet.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague Congresswoman CHU for her leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, as well, so I will close. The SBIC program has delivered for small businesses for many years. It is time we update the program to match other Federal Rules and ensure the program continues to serve our communities in the future. This is a commonsense step to increase the amount of investment that an SBIC can receive.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4256, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As the small business economy recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic, entrepreneurs will need as many options for affordable capital as possible. The SBIC program fills the gap between the availability of venture and private equity capital and the needs of small businesses in startup and growth situations.

For decades, this program has channeled patient capital to leading-edge, high-growth companies. Some of our Nation's most successful corporations received early-stage funding from SBICs. Without it, they would not be the companies they are today. The bill we are considering today will lead to additional investment by SBICs, which will, in turn, lead to strong economic growth in our local communities.

The Investing in Main Street Act has bipartisan support, and it is endorsed by the Small Business Investor Alliance.

I want to applaud Ms. CHU and Mr. GARBARINO for their bipartisan work on this SBIC program. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4256, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

SBA CYBER AWARENESS ACT

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3462) to require an annual report on the cybersecurity of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3462

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 "SBA Cyber Awareness Act".

SEC. 2. CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS REPORTING.

Section 10 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 639) is amended by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) CYBERSECURITY REPORTS.—

"(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that includes—

"(A) an assessment of the information technology (as defined in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code) and cybersecurity infrastructure of the Administration;

"(B) a strategy to increase the cybersecurity infrastructure of the Administration;

"(C) a detailed account of any information technology equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment of the Administration that was manufactured by an entity that has its principal place of business located in the People's Republic of China; and

"(D) an account of any cybersecurity risk or incident that occurred at the Administration during the 2-year period preceding the date on which the report is submitted, and any action taken by the Administrator to respond to or remediate any such cybersecurity risk or incident.

"(2) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—If the Administrator determines that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that a cybersecurity risk or incident occurred at the Administration, the Administrator shall—

"(A) not later than 7 days after the date on which the Administrator makes that determination, notify the appropriate congressional committees of the cybersecurity risk or incident; and

"(B) not later than 30 days after the date on which the Administrator makes a determination under subparagraph (A)—

"(i) provide notice to individuals and small business concerns affected by the cybersecurity risk or incident; and

“(ii) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, based on information available to the Administrator as of the date which the Administrator submits the report, that includes—

“(I) a summary of information about the cybersecurity risk or incident, including how the cybersecurity risk or incident occurred; and

“(II) an estimate of the number of individuals and small business concerns affected by the cybersecurity risk or incident, including an assessment of the risk of harm to affected individuals and small business concerns.

“(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect the reporting requirements of the Administrator under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, in particular the requirement to notify the Federal information security incident center under section 3554(b)(7)(C)(ii) of such title, or any other provision of law.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(i) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate; and

“(ii) the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

“(B) CYBERSECURITY RISK; INCIDENT.—The terms ‘cybersecurity risk’ and ‘incident’ have the meanings given such terms, respectively, under section 2209(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3462, the SBA Cyber Awareness Act. This bill directs the SBA to issue reports that assess its cybersecurity infrastructure and report cyber threats, breaches, and attacks.

For more than 25 years, the SBA’s Office of Inspector General has listed IT security as one of the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency. These vulnerabilities were further exposed during the rollout of the SBA’s COVID-19 relief programs. The unprecedented demand for the SBA’s relief programs inundated SBA’s legacy systems leading to back-end system crashes, portals operating slowly, and a glitch that led to a data breach of applicants’ personal information.

SBA failed to make any public announcement about the data breach, and it took weeks for the agency to send paper notifications to affected individuals.

The SBA has taken the necessary steps to recover from these incidents, but we want a notification system in place before the next cybersecurity breach.

This bill sets new reporting requirements to ensure congressional and public awareness of cyber incidents at the SBA. I would like to thank my colleagues, Mr. JASON CROW from Colorado and Mrs. YOUNG KIM from California, for introducing this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3462, the SBA Cyber Awareness Act.

Mr. Speaker, the importance of being cyber ready cannot be overstated. This goes for individuals, businesses, and even our Federal Government.

H.R. 3462 takes important strides to ensure the agency that was created to assist and aid the Nation’s smallest firms, the Small Business Administration, has the ability to access its own cybersecurity framework.

Additionally, H.R. 3462 requires the SBA to report to Congress on its cyber infrastructure.

Unfortunately, cyberattacks are too common in today’s world. Vulnerabilities will be used and taken advantage of by criminals.

We must take steps now to enhance and protect our Federal Government. H.R. 3462 does just that.

I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) for having the foresight to work on such an important measure. I also thank the chair for pushing forward this legislation. H.R. 3462 was favorably reported out of the Committee on Small Business in July.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass the bill today on the House floor, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW).

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3462, the bipartisan SBA Cyber Awareness Act.

As we all know, small businesses are the backbone of our economy, and they are certainly the backbone of my community. However, these small businesses are also increasingly the target of cyberattacks and theft of data and intellectual property.

Unfortunately, Federal agencies are not immune to such attacks either. For more than 20 years, SBA’s Office of Inspector General has listed IT security as one of the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency.

During the pandemic, demand for relief programs like PPP and EIDL have overwhelmed SBA’s IT systems. As a

result, a glitch in the EIDL application system led to an exposure of personal information of over 8,000 applicants with no public announcement of the data breach until weeks later.

The SBA Cyber Awareness Act would direct SBA to issue an annual report assessing its cybersecurity infrastructure. The bill would also require the SBA to report cyber-threats, breaches, and cyberattacks to the House Small Business Committee and the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee and notify affected individuals and small businesses within 30 days of an incident.

Cyberattacks are one of the biggest threats to our economy, small businesses, and way of life. This bill would ensure that we are doing everything we can to protect the millions of small businesses that the SBA serves and prepare them for 21st century threats.

I would like to thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for the bipartisan support and my friend, YOUNG KIM from California, for joining with me on this very important effort.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to join with us and support this bill.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER and Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ for their leadership in bringing these bipartisan pieces of legislation to the House floor for votes today.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 3462, the SBA Cyber Awareness Act. This is a bill I have had the pleasure to co-lead with my colleague, Representative JASON CROW of Colorado, to improve the Small Business Administration’s transparency and alert mechanisms when a cyberattack or intrusion takes place.

Under the legislation, the SBA will be required to conduct an annual assessment of IT equipment and cybersecurity capabilities and provide Congress with a detailed account of any cybersecurity risk of SBA equipment that was primarily manufactured in the People’s Republic of China. Additionally, under this bill, the legislation directs the SBA Administrator to notify Congress and small businesses of a cyberattack within 30 days after the SBA decides that it was subject to a cyber hack.

Fifty percent of small businesses with 500 or less employees say it is very likely that they will experience a cyberattack in the next 12 months, and 1 in 4 are experiencing more cyberattacks compared to a year ago. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the SBA handled a record number of loans and services to help small businesses in need. With that came a higher number of sensitive personal and business information that was handled by the Federal Government.

We must ensure entrepreneurs and small business owners have the confidence that the SBA has the IT capabilities and tools to keep their information safe from cyberattacks. This bill, H.R. 3462, is an important step in doing just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 3462.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I believe now is the time to act to prepare our financial institutions for cyber intrusions. Requiring the SBA to assess its own cyber infrastructure is an important step to ensure the agency can continue to serve as a leader for our Nation's 31 million small businesses.

Congress should make certain that the Federal Government is cyber prepared on behalf of the Nation's small businesses, entrepreneurs, and startups.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3462, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3462 adds new layers of Congressional oversight to regularly assess SBA's IT and cybersecurity systems and controls, and it will go a long way to increase transparency in the event of another IT or cyber incident.

Congress and the American people need to know that the SBA's systems are fully operational and capable of handling the next surge. This bill takes a step towards rebuilding the trust and confidence in the SBA's IT infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their work, I urge Members to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3462, the "SBA Cyber Awareness Act," which will strengthen our knowledge of cybersecurity threats to the small businesses of America.

In short, this bill mainly requires that the Small Business Administration (SBA) conduct an annual report that assesses the cybersecurity infrastructure of the SBA.

Mr. Speaker, the unfortunate reality is that our Nation's small businesses are under attack—they are increasingly the target of cybersecurity breaches.

In fact, the SBA has listed IT security as one of the most serious management challenges facing the administration for more than twenty years.

Fifty percent of small businesses say that it is likely they will experience a cyberattack in the next twelve months.

One in four small businesses indicate that they are facing more cyberattacks compared to a year ago.

Small businesses are the backbone of this country, and we owe it to them to be diligently aware of threats to their private information and their livelihoods.

That is why I rise in ardent support of the SBA Cyber Awareness Act, and that is why the bill has bipartisan backing.

Lastly, I want to thank Congressman CROW and Congresswoman KIM for introducing and shepherding this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3462.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

SMALL BUSINESS 7(a) LOAN AGENT TRANSPARENCY ACT

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4481) to amend the Small Business Act to establish requirements for 7(a) agents, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4481

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 "Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR 7(a) AGENTS.

(a) OFFICE OF CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT DUTIES.—Section 47(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657t(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) any 7(a) agent."

(b) ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) OFFICE OF CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT.—Section 47(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657t(e)) is amended by inserting "or 7(a) agent" after "7(a) lender" each place such term appears.

(2) LENDER OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE.—Section 48(c)(2) of the Small Business Act is amended by striking "and any Lending Partner or Intermediary participant" and inserting ", any 7(a) agent (as defined in section 47), or any Lending Partner or Intermediary participant".

(c) REGISTRATION SYSTEM.—Section 47 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657t) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(j) REGISTRATION SYSTEM FOR 7(a) AGENTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a registration system for 7(a) agents that assigns a unique identifier to each 7(a) agent and collects data necessary for the Director to submit the report required under paragraph (4).

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A 7(a) agent shall—

"(A) register in the system established under paragraph (1) before providing covered services to a lender or applicant; and

"(B) effective 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, submit an annual fee for such registration to the Director.

"(3) DATABASE.—The Director shall establish and maintain an electronic database of the types of covered services provided by each 7(a) agent.

"(k) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) 7(a) AGENT.—The term '7(a) agent' means a person who provides covered services on behalf of a lender or applicant.

"(2) COVERED SERVICES.—The term 'covered services' means—

"(A) assistance with completing an application for a loan under section 7(a) (including preparing a business plan, cash flow projections, financial statements, and related documents); or

"(B) consulting, broker, or referral services with respect to a loan under section 7(a)."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us today, H.R. 4481, the Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act.

This bill would establish a registration system for 7(a) loan agents that assigns each a unique identifier and collects data to help SBA track and evaluate loan performance for loans generated through agent activity.

Our committee has consistently heard from agency watchdogs about the increased risk associated with loans originated through loan agents.

In October 2021, SBA's Office of Inspector General identified increased risk introduced by loan agents as one of the agency's top management and performance challenges facing the agency this fiscal year.

H.R. 4481 addresses the IG's finding by establishing a registry and including loan agents as entities against which SBA's Office of Credit Risk Management may issue formal or informal enforcement actions.

Earlier this Congress, our committee approved this bipartisan bill on a unanimous basis, and I am proud to support it again today.

I applaud my colleagues, Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. MEUSER, for identifying this issue and working together on a commonsense solution. I ask all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4481, the Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act.

I want to congratulate you, Mr. Speaker. Not many people can pronounce my last name, LUETKEMEYER, but you did a great job today. Thank you very much.

While small businesses across the Nation are bearing the burden of rising costs, supply chain issues, and labor shortages, they also continue to be challenged when accessing capital to build and grow their businesses.

This committee remains committed to examining issues surrounding access to capital.

The SBA's largest government guaranteed loan tool is the 7(a) loan program, which serves small businesses of all types throughout the Nation.

Over the years, the role of loan agents within this program has ebbed and flowed. However, along the way, the SBA has not had a firm grasp on how these middlemen operate in the program.

H.R. 4481 corrects this program by requiring more transparency within the program about loan agents who often connect small businesses to lenders and vice versa.

I commend the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) for working in tandem to bring this issue to the forefront, as well as Ms. TENNEY. I also would like to thank the Chair for working on this issue as well.

H.R. 4481 will reinforce the integrity of the program and ensure that it continues to be a useful tool for small businesses moving forward.

H.R. 4481 passed out of committee via voice vote. I urge all Members to support this legislation, Mr. Speaker, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER very much, as well as Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ, for working on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4481, the Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act, introduced by my colleague, Mr. PHILLIPS of Minnesota.

In fiscal year 2020, the SBA's 7(a) loan program made approximately 42,000 loans, totaling over \$22 billion, providing creditworthy small businesses access to capital they could not obtain elsewhere. In some cases, these loans are facilitated by third-party loan agents. These loan agents can be attorneys, accountants, consultants, or others who assist a lender or borrower with their loan.

As recent as last year, the SBA's Office of Inspector General issued reports highlighting the need for the SBA to improve its oversight of loan agents.

The SBA's OIG cited at least 22 cases of confirmed loan agent fraud, totaling at least \$335 million in taxpayer money.

This bill addresses bipartisan concerns with third-party loan agents involved in the SBA 7(a) loan program by creating a registration system for loan agents that can be used to track and evaluate performance of loans generated by loan agents.

I would like to thank Congressman PHILLIPS for working with me to address the role loan agents play in this program and ensure that both Congress and the SBA remain good stewards of taxpayer dollars.

I look forward to continuing to work in a bipartisan manner to ensure the SBA has the correct procedures in place for the growing number of loan agents within its flagship 7(a) loan program.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this legislation, and I urge a "yes" vote.

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

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER, as well as Representative PHILLIPS and Representative MEUSER, the cosponsors of H.R. 4481, the Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act, for their work on this bill.

The Small Business Administration's 7(a) loan program leverages the private sector and community banks to expand capital to small businesses at affordable rates. Throughout my district, this program has provided countless small businesses the resources they need to expand their operations and hire additional employees. Small businesses still dominate in my district.

Today, these loans have taken on even more importance, allowing employers to stay solvent through the pandemic. Overwhelming bipartisan majorities in Congress have voted to increase the size and loan limit of the program because of its vital importance.

□ 1315

These past 2 years have also shown us there is still room for improvement. While the SBA can currently track loans originating from lenders, it cannot do the same for loans originating from loan brokers or agents. That lack of transparency must be addressed.

That is why I support H.R. 4481, the 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act. The bill will correct this shortcoming and protect the 7(a) loan program and taxpayer funds. As an outspoken advocate for transparency and New York taxpayers, I am pleased to see this legislation move forward.

This bill will allow SBA to evaluate the performance of loan agents, permitting businesses and policymakers to see who is most effective in helping employers secure financing. It will also

make it easier for SBA to spot fraud and track bad actors who abuse taxpayer resources.

I urge my colleagues to stand with small business owners and taxpayers today and pass the bipartisan 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have an oversight duty to ensure programs are operating effectively and efficiently. Congress must also ensure taxpayer dollars are protected and safeguarded against waste, fraud and abuse.

Loan agents within the 7(a) program require more transparency, and this bill delivers on this important topic.

I can assure you that as a result of IG reports, this is a necessary part of our process, and we must continue to provide the kind of oversight that is necessary. Loan agents can be very helpful, but there are always a few bad apples. We need this transparency to be able to protect the integrity of this program and taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4481, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As the small business economy continues its recovery, we have an opportunity to optimize SBA's flagship capital access program.

Today's legislation improves SBA's ability to oversee the loan agents in the 7(a) program and empowers the agency to hold noncompliant agents accountable.

Currently SBA's Office of Credit Risk Management conducts loan agent oversight as part of its periodic lender reviews, not directly through the agents themselves.

The registry established under this bill will improve SBA's ability to conduct more targeted oversight over the 7(a) loan agents.

I applaud the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) for their bipartisan work to improve the 7(a) program. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4481.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

7(a) LOAN AGENT OVERSIGHT ACT

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4531) to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on 7(a) agents, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4531

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 “7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act”.

SEC. 2. REPORT ON 7(a) AGENTS.

Section 47 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657t) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) ANNUAL REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall submit to Congress, in addition to the report required under subsection (h)(2), an annual report including, for the calendar year covered by the report—

“(A) the number of 7(a) agents assisting applicants for loans under section 7(a), disaggregated by 7(a) agents who are attorneys, accountants, consultants, packagers, and lender service providers (as defined by section 103.1 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations);

“(B) the number of fraudulent loans made for which an applicant used services of a 7(a) agent;

“(C) the purchase rate by the Administrator of loans for which an applicant used services of a 7(a) agent;

“(D) the number and aggregate dollar value of referral fees paid to 7(a) agents, disaggregated by whether the applicant or 7(a) lender paid such fees;

“(E) without identifying individual 7(a) agents by name, a consolidated analysis of the risk created by the individual 7(a) agents responsible for not less than 1 percent of—

“(i) the dollar value of loans made with the assistance of 7(a) agents; and

“(ii) the number of loans made with the assistance of 7(a) agents;

“(F) an analysis of interest rates on loans for which an applicant or 7(a) lender used services of an agent; and

“(G) a description of how the Administrator communicates with 7(a) agents.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) 7(A) AGENT.—The term ‘7(a) agent’ means a person who provides covered services on behalf of a lender or applicant.

“(B) COVERED SERVICES.—The term ‘covered services’ means—

“(i) assistance with completing an application for a loan under section 7(a) (including preparing a business plan, cash flow projections, financial statements, and related documents); or

“(ii) consulting, broker, or referral services with respect to a loan under section 7(a).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us today, H.R. 4531, the 7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act, companion legislation to H.R. 4481, the Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act.

While H.R. 4481 would establish a registration system for 7(a) loan agents, this bill requires SBA to submit a report to Congress assessing and analyzing the performance of 7(a) loans generated through loan agent activity.

This analysis will include SBA’s purchase rate for loans generated through loan agent activity, the aggregate dollar value of referral fees paid to agents either by borrowers or lenders, and the interest rates associated with these loans.

The report will also include an analysis—without naming individual agents—of the risk created by individual agents responsible for generating at least 1 percent of the 7(a) portfolio.

SBA’s Office of Inspector General has repeatedly identified the increased risks to the 7(a) loan portfolio created by loan agents as the top agency management challenge and recommended the agency develop a system to register loan agents and monitor their performance.

The IG’s findings about loan agent activity are particularly troubling. In one instance a loan agent fraudulently originated \$90 million in 7(a) loans and received compensation from at least 19 different lenders.

Today’s bills on 7(a) loan agent registration and oversight will go a long way in providing transparency and are long overdue.

Once again, I want to sincerely thank Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. MEUSER for identifying this issue and collaborating on a sensible solution.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and rise in support of H.R. 4531, the 7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act.

On October 15, 2021, the SBA’s inspector general published a report titled “Top Management and Performance Challenges Facing the Small Business Administration in Fiscal Year 2022.”

In this report, the inspector general listed increased risks introduced by loan agents as one of the top issues the agency faces. Specifically, the report outlines approximately \$335 million in documented and confirmed loan agent fraud within the program. This is unacceptable, Mr. Speaker, and Members of Congress must have more visibility into this program.

H.R. 4531, the 7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act, requires the SBA to perform

a portfolio risk analysis on loans associated with agents. When this risk analysis is completed, Members will have more visibility into how loan agents interact with a government guaranteed loan program. American tax dollars must be protected, and H.R. 4531 makes important improvements to be able to do just that.

I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) for tackling this legislation head on.

With my support and the Chair’s support, H.R. 4531 was favorably reported out of our committee, and I encourage all Members to support this legislation.

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

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 4531, the 7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act.

First, I would like to thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for advancing this bill to the House floor. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) for working together on this important legislation.

The 7(a) loan program is considered the flagship program of the SBA. It is an important tool for helping small firms gain access to capital. Unfortunately, the SBA’s Office of Inspector General has highlighted a need for improved oversight of the 7(a) loan agents due to increased risk of fraud associated with these agents.

To ensure that Congress can properly address these issues, we must have the information necessary to determine how to mitigate these risks. Without accurate information, we cannot perform the proper oversight that is needed to safeguard and protect American taxpayer dollars.

My bill will ensure that Congress receives the data it needs to conduct proper oversight of the 7(a) loan program by requiring the SBA to develop and publish an annual portfolio risk analysis for Congress on loan agents that operate within the program. Specifically, the analysis will examine the number of fraudulent loans that are associated with the loan agents as well as the default rate of the loans associated with these agents.

At the end of the day, these are government programs that were developed to assist small businesses in gaining access to capital. Given this important mission, Congress and the SBA must conduct the appropriate level of oversight.

The information that will be provided to Congress under H.R. 4531 will be paramount as we measure the effectiveness of these programs and whether the SBA has the correct oversight requirements in place to administer such a significant program.

For that reason, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4531, the 7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Continued and ongoing fraud within any government program is unacceptable and must be addressed immediately. H.R. 4531 is a step in the right direction and will provide crucial information for Members of Congress as well as committee members as they continue to exercise necessary oversight of programs directed at small businesses and entrepreneurs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4531, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The two bills we are considering today go hand in hand and will also go a long way to enhance transparency in the 7(a) program.

Over the last year, our committee has focused on relief programs, but we never lost sight of our traditional lending programs. Today, we turn our attention to the core SBA loan programs and ensure they are working as best as they can.

The report required under this bill will help Congress and the public better understand the role loan agents play in the 7(a) program, whether they improve access to capital for entrepreneurs, and the impact of potential bad actors in this space, especially as it relates to portfolio risk.

Though lenders bear primary responsibility for monitoring their agents, only SBA is positioned to aggregate loan agent portfolios, evaluate their performance, and inform lenders and policymakers about concerning program risks or trends.

Once again, I want to salute the work of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER). I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4531.

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

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

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

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER CYBER TRAINING ACT OF 2021

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4515) to amend the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4515

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 "Small Business Development Center Cyber Training Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. DUTIES OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER COUNSELORS.

Section 21 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(O) CYBER STRATEGY TRAINING FOR SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—

"(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

"(A) the term 'cyber strategy' means resources and tactics to assist in planning for cybersecurity and defending against cyber risks and cyber attacks; and

"(B) the term 'lead small business development center' means a small business development center that has received a grant from the Administration.

"(2) CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish a cyber counseling certification program, or approve a similar existing program, to certify the employees of lead small business development centers to provide cyber planning assistance to small business concerns.

"(3) NUMBER OF CERTIFIED EMPLOYEES.—The Administrator shall ensure that the number of employees of each lead small business development center who are certified in providing cyber planning assistance under this subsection is not fewer than the lesser of—

"(A) 5; or

"(B) 10 percent of the total number of employees of the lead small business development center.

"(4) CONSIDERATION OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER CYBER STRATEGY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Administrator, to the extent practicable, shall consider any cyber strategy methods included in the Small Business Development Center Cyber Strategy developed under section 1841(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 2662).

"(5) REIMBURSEMENT FOR CERTIFICATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall reimburse a lead small business development center for costs relating to the certification of an employee of the lead small business development center under the program established under paragraph (2).

"(B) LIMITATION.—The total amount reimbursed by the Administrator under subparagraph (A) may not exceed \$350,000 in any fiscal year."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1330

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4515, the Small Business Development Center Cyber Training Act. This legislation will enable Small Business Development Centers, SBDCs, to better assist small businesses with their cybersecurity needs.

Small businesses often lack the resources, training, or technical knowledge to prevent a cyberattack before it happens. In the past year alone, 47 percent of small businesses experienced a cyberattack, and out of those, 44 percent experienced more than one.

A cyberattack can cripple a small business, and the repercussions can be felt across the supply chain. In fact, the cost of a single breach can cost upwards of \$200,000 or more. During hearings over the years, my committee has heard heartbreaking stories of how just one cyberattack forced companies to close their doors permanently.

Today's legislation takes action to provide much-needed resources to any small company, whether it is our local pizza shop or an independent Uber driver, to educate and protect themselves from growing cybercrime.

Because SBDCs have a proven record of understanding the needs of small businesses, H.R. 4515 would establish a cyber counseling certification program in SBDCs to provide specific, free-of-charge cyber training for small entities.

The cyber training provided by the nationwide network of SBDCs will offer crucial resources for small employers to plan and implement cybersecurity protections and combat cyberattacks.

I thank my colleagues, Mr. ANDREW GARBARINO from New York, Mr. STEVE CHABOT from Ohio, and Mr. DWIGHT EVANS and Ms. CRISSY HOULAHAN from Pennsylvania, for their work on this bill. I am confident that the bipartisan work of the Small Business Committee will better fortify our Nation's cyber infrastructure.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 4515, the Small Business Development Center Cyber Training Act of 2021.

Small Business Development Centers, or SBDCs, perform numerous important roles for small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs. They are also

on the front lines, assisting small business owners with business plans and questions regarding access to capital.

Unfortunately, cyberattacks are on the rise, and small businesses remain vulnerable. H.R. 4515 requires SBDCs to be better equipped and trained to assist small businesses with their cybersecurity needs.

More attention needs to be given to small businesses and how they deal with cyber intrusions. Empowering SBDCs is one way to do this.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) for their work on this bill. I also thank the chair for continuing to act on legislation dealing with cybersecurity, one of the most critical issues facing us today.

Overall, these are crucial and important issues facing small businesses, and I am grateful for the gentlewoman's partnership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 4515, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN).

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for the opportunity to support this bill.

I rise in support of H.R. 4515, the Small Business Development Center Cyber Training Act, which increases the ability of Small Business Development Centers across our country to provide cybersecurity planning assistance and counseling to small businesses. This important bill requires that at least five staff members, or 10 percent of the total number of employees, in each Small Business Development Center in the country are certified in cybersecurity planning and assistance.

My community is fortunate to have two Small Business Development Centers, one in Reading and one in Exton. As a former entrepreneur myself before joining Congress, I know intimately and firsthand how important these centers are. I am grateful for their commitment to help entrepreneurs get their businesses off the ground, establish themselves, and ultimately to thrive. With the enactment of this bipartisan bill, they will be able to help more small businesses in southeastern Pennsylvania defend against cyberattacks.

I want to make the following clear to everyone in Congress and across America: If we are not protecting our small businesses, we are not protecting our economy. The rise in cyberattacks against our economy and our economic infrastructure should be cause for very serious alarm. We need to be doing everything in our power to not only shore up our defense but also to equip our small business owners with the tools that they need to defend their businesses.

I was proud to introduce this bipartisan bill with my colleagues, ANDREW GARBARINO from New York, STEVE CHABOT from Ohio, and my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania, DWIGHT EVANS. I thank the Small Business Committee chair, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, again for helping bring this important bill to a vote in the House today.

I urge my colleagues to join me and to vote "yes" on this very important bill.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO).

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman and ranking member for allowing this bill, the Small Business Development Center Cyber Training Act, to come to the floor today. I also want to thank the Representatives for their support who are cosponsors: Representatives EVANS, CHABOT, HOULAHAN, PHILLIPS, TENNEY, DELGADO, RICE, and GOTTHEIMER.

Cyberattacks are on the rise, and small businesses are increasingly vulnerable. Nearly 50 percent of cyberattacks are directed at small businesses, which can result in devastating financial, intellectual property, and reputational loss.

Small businesses are targeted because they often lack the resources or technical knowledge needed to implement and maintain cybersecurity defenses. This bill combats this by helping Small Business Development Centers become better equipped to assist small businesses and their cybersecurity and cyber strategy needs.

Combating cyberattacks and putting small businesses in the best position to prevent and respond to cyberattacks has become one of my top priorities as a Member of Congress. As a member of both the Small Business Committee and the ranking member of the Committee on Homeland Security's Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation, I have seen how difficult it is for small businesses to arm themselves against these kinds of attacks.

This bill provides much-needed resources to help small businesses improve their cyber preparedness in the face of rising threats. I urge my colleagues to support and pass H.R. 4515.

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

Mr. Speaker, we must take a serious look at how businesses are impacted by cyberattacks. Small businesses operate on thin margins. Thus, a cyber intrusion could be a lethal blow to them.

SBDCs must be ready to assist all small businesses where cyber questions arise. This is a smart and commonsense bill that should move forward.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4515 and all the small business bills that have been before us today. Each bill tackles important issues facing American job creators.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, our national cybersecurity infrastructure is only as strong as our weakest links. America's small companies need the same cybersecurity protections as Fortune 500 businesses and the Federal Government but often lack the resources.

This bill would go a long way in assisting small businesses with their cybersecurity needs. The training and resources provided by SBDCs will offer crucial resources for small businesses to plan and implement cybersecurity protections and minimize the damage of cyber incidents.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4515.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS LAND TRANSFER 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. 1975) to take certain land located in San Diego County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 25, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 342]

YEAS—397

Adams	Beyer	Budd
Aderholt	Bice (OK)	Burchett
Aguilar	Biggs	Burgess
Allen	Bilirakis	Bush
Allred	Bishop (GA)	Bustos
Amodei	Bishop (NC)	Butterfield
Auchincloss	Blumenauer	Calvert
Axne	Blunt Rochester	Cammack
Babin	Bonamici	Carbajal
Bacon	Bost	Cárdenas
Balderson	Bourdeaux	Carl
Banks	Bowman	Carson
Barr	Boyle, Brendan	Carter (GA)
Barragán	F.	Carter (LA)
Bass	Brown	Carter (TX)
Beatty	Brownley	Cartwright
Bentz	Buchanan	Case
Bera	Buck	Castor (FL)
Bergman	Bucshon	Castro (TX)

Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Galleo
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell

Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens

Stewart
Strickland
Suzuki
Swailwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duynne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin
Arrington
Baird
Brooks
Casten
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
DesJarlais
Escobar
Garcia (TX)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Luetkemeyer
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Tenney
Waters
Weber (TX)
Emmer
Kaptur
Kinzinger
Sherrill
Speier
Vela
Armstrong
Boebert
Brady

the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 17, not voting 8, as follows:
[Roll No. 343]
YEAS—406
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Billirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Galleo
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)

NAYS—25

NOT VOTING—9

□ 1416

Messrs. CASTEN, GOODEN of Texas, and HIGGINS of Louisiana changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”
Messrs. YOUNG and JACKSON changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Spanberger)	Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Rush (Underwood)
Barragán (Galleo)	Hagedorn (Carl) Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Schiff (Thompson CA)
Bowman (Tlaib)	Brown (Mfume) Ruiz	Sires (Pallone) Smucker (Joyce PA)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Larsen (WA) (Connolly)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Strickland (Jeffries)
Crist (Castor FL)	Leger Fernandez (Stansbury)	Swalwell (Gomez)
Davids (KS) (Cleaver)	Meng (Jeffries) Morelle (Rice NY)	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)
DeFazio (Blumenauer)	Norcross (Pallone)	Thompson (PA) (Reschenthaler)
Deutch (Rice NY)	Ocasio-Cortez (Garcia (IL))	Titus (Connolly)
Doggett (Raskin)	Fletcher (Escobar)	Trone (Beyer)
Fletcher (Escobar)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Gaetz (Greene GA)	Payne (Pallone) Pingree (Kuster)	

URBAN INDIAN HEALTH CONFER ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois). 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. 5221) to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to establish an urban Indian organization confer policy for the Department of Health and Human Services, 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

Moore (UT)	Rosendale	Taylor
Moore (WI)	Ross	Tenney
Morelle	Rouzer	Thompson (CA)
Moulton	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Mrvan	Ruiz	Thompson (PA)
Mullin	Ruppersberger	Tiffany
Murphy (FL)	Rush	Timmons
Murphy (NC)	Rutherford	Titus
Nadler	Ryan	Tlaib
Napolitano	Salazar	Tonko
Neal	Sánchez	Torres (CA)
Neguse	Sarbanes	Torres (NY)
Nehls	Scalise	Trane
Newhouse	Scanlon	Turner
Newman	Schakowsky	Underwood
Norcross	Schiff	Upton
Nunes	Schneider	Valadao
O'Halleran	Schrader	Van Drew
Obernolte	Schrier	Van Duyne
Ocasio-Cortez	Schweikert	Vargas
Omar	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Owens	Scott, Austin	Vela
Palazzo	Scott, David	Velázquez
Pallone	Sessions	Wagner
Palmer	Sewell	Walberg
Panetta	Sherman	Walorski
Pappas	Simpson	Waltz
Pascrell	Sires	Wasserman
Payne	Slotkin	Schultz
Pence	Smith (MO)	Waters
Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	Watson Coleman
Peters	Smith (NJ)	Weber (TX)
Pfleger	Smith (WA)	Webster (FL)
Phillips	Smucker	Welch
Pingree	Soto	Wenstrup
Pocan	Spanberger	Westerman
Porter	Spartz	Wexton
Posey	Stansbury	Wild
Pressley	Stanton	Williams (GA)
Price (NC)	Staubert	Williams (TX)
Quigley	Steal	Allred
Raskin	Stefanik	Amodei
Reed	Steil	Arrington
Reschenthaler	Steube	Auchincloss
Rice (NY)	Stevens	Axne
Rice (SC)	Stewart	Babin
Rodgers (WA)	Strickland	Bacon
Rogers (AL)	Suozzi	Baird
Rogers (KY)	Swalwell	Balderson
Rose	Takano	Banks

NAYS—17

Arrington	Good (VA)	Jordan
Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)
Brooks	Greene (GA)	Norman
Cline	Harris	Perry
Fulcher	Higgins (LA)	Roy
Gohmert	Jackson	

NOT VOTING—8

Armstrong	Garcia (IL)	Sherrill
Donalds	Hudson	Speier
Emmer	McHenry	

□ 1435

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

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne	Fletcher	Ocasio-Cortez
(Spanberger)	(Escobar)	(Garcia (IL))
Barragan	Gaetz (Greene)	Palazzo
(Gallego)	(GA))	(Fleischmann)
Bowman (Tlaib)	Gonzalez,	Payne (Pallone)
Brown (Mfume)	Vicente	Pingree (Kuster)
Cárdenas	(Gomez)	Rush
(Gomez)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Underwood)
Cohen (Beyer)	Kirkpatrick	Schiff
(Stanton)	(Stanton)	(Thompson)
Crist (Castor	Larsen (WA)	(CA)
(FL))	(Connolly)	Sires (Pallone)
David (KS)	Lawson (FL)	Smucker (Joyce)
(Cleaver)	(Evans)	(PA))
DeFazio	Meng (Jeffries)	Steube
(Blumenauer)	Morelle (Rice	(Franklin, C.
Deutch (Rice	(NY))	Scott)
(NY))	Norcross	Strickland
Doggett (Raskin)	(Pallone)	(Jeffries)

Swalwell	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (FL)
(Gomez)	(Reschenthaler)	(Hayes)
Thompson (MS)	Titus (Connolly)	
(Butterfield)	Trone (Beyer)	

BEAR RIVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY 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. 3616) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Bear River National Heritage Area, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 23, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 344]

YEAS—399

Adams	Cicilline	Franklin, C.
Aderholt	Clark (MA)	Scott
Aguilar	Clarke (NY)	Gaetz
Allen	Cleaver	Gallagher
Allred	Clyburn	Gallego
Amodei	Clyde	Garamendi
Arrington	Cohen	Garbarino
Auchincloss	Cole	Garcia (CA)
Axne	Comer	Garcia (IL)
Babin	Connolly	Garcia (TX)
Bacon	Cooper	Gibbs
Baird	Correa	Gimenez
Balderson	Costa	Gohmert
Banks	Courtney	Gold
Barr	Craig	Goldman
Barragan	Crawford	Gomez
Bass	Crenshaw	Gonzales, Tony
Beatty	Crist	Gonzalez (OH)
Bentz	Crow	Gonzalez,
Bera	Cuellar	Vicente
Bergman	Curtis	Gottheimer
Beyer	Daids (KS)	Granger
Bice (OK)	Davidson	Graves (LA)
Bilirakis	Davis, Danny K.	Graves (MO)
Bishop (GA)	Davis, Rodney	Green, Al (TX)
Bishop (NC)	Dean	Greene (GA)
Blumenauer	DeFazio	Griffith
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Grijalva
Bonamici	DeLauro	Grothman
Bost	DelBene	Guest
Bourdeaux	Delgado	Guthrie
Bowman	Demings	Hagedorn
Boyle, Brendan	DeSaulnier	Harder (CA)
F.	DesJarlais	Harshbarger
Brady	Deutch	Hartzler
Brown	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Brownley	Dingell	Hern
Buchanan	Doggett	Herrera Beutler
Bucshon	Doyle, Michael	Hice (GA)
Burgess	F.	Higgins (NY)
Bush	Duncan	Hill
Bustos	Dunn	Himes
Butterfield	Ellzey	Hinson
Calvert	Escobar	Hollingsworth
Cammack	Escobar	Horsford
Carbajal	Eshoo	Houlahan
Cárdenas	Espallat	Hoyer
Carl	Estes	Hudson
Carson	Evans	Huffman
Carter (GA)	Fallon	Huizenga
Carter (LA)	Feenstra	Issa
Carter (TX)	Fletcher	Jackson
Cartwright	Fischbach	Jackson Lee
Case	Fitzgerald	Jacobs (CA)
Casten	Fitzpatrick	Jacobs (NY)
Castor (FL)	Fleischmann	Jayapal
Castro (TX)	Fletcher	Jeffries
Chawthorn	Fortenberry	Johnson (GA)
Chabot	Foster	Johnson (LA)
Cheney	Fox	Johnson (OH)
Chu	Frankel, Lois	Johnson (SD)
		Johnson (TX)

Jones	Mooney	Sherman
Joyce (OH)	Moore (UT)	Simpson
Joyce (PA)	Moore (WI)	Sires
Kahele	Morelle	Slotkin
Kaptur	Moulton	Smith (MO)
Keating	Mrvan	Smith (NE)
Keller	Mullin	Smith (NJ)
Kelly (IL)	Murphy (FL)	Smith (WA)
Kelly (MS)	Murphy (NC)	Smucker
Kelly (PA)	Nadler	Soto
Khanna	Napolitano	Spanberger
Kildee	Neal	Spartz
Kilmer	Neguse	Stansbury
Kim (CA)	Nehls	Stanton
Kim (NJ)	Newhouse	Staubert
Kind	Newman	Steel
Kinzinger	Norcross	Stefanik
Kirkpatrick	Nunes	Steil
Krishnamoorthi	O'Halleran	Steube
Kuster	Obernolte	Stevens
Kustoff	Ocasio-Cortez	Stewart
LaHood	Omar	Strickland
LaMalfa	Owens	Suozzi
Lamb	Palazzo	Swalwell
Lamborn	Pallone	Takano
Langevin	Palmer	Taylor
Larsen (WA)	Panetta	Tenney
Larson (CT)	Pappas	Thompson (CA)
Latta	Pascrell	Thompson (MS)
LaTurner	Payne	Thompson (PA)
Lawrence	Pence	Tiffany
Lawson (FL)	Perlmutter	Timmons
Lee (CA)	Peters	Titus
Lee (NV)	Pfleger	Tlaib
Leger Fernandez	Phillips	Tonko
Lesko	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Letlow	Pocan	Torres (NY)
Levin (CA)	Porter	Trahan
Levin (MI)	Posey	Trone
Lieu	Pressley	Turner
Lofgren	Price (NC)	Underwood
Long	Quigley	Raskin
Loudermilk	Raskin	Reed
Lowenthal	Reed	Reschenthaler
Lucas	Rice (NY)	Van Drew
Luetkemeyer	Rice (SC)	Van Duyne
Luria	Rodgers (WA)	Vargas
Lynch	Rogers (AL)	Veasey
Mace	Rogers (KY)	Vela
Malinowski	Rose	Velázquez
Malliotakis	Ross	Wagner
Maloney,	Rouzer	Walberg
Carolyn B.	Roybal-Allard	Walorski
Maloney, Sean	Ruiz	Waltz
Manning	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Mast	Rush	Schultz
Matsui	Rutherford	Waters
McBath	Ryan	Watson Coleman
McCarthy	Salazar	Weber (TX)
McCaul	Sánchez	Webster (FL)
McClain	Sarbanes	Welch
McClintock	Scalise	Wenstrup
McCollum	Scanlon	Westerman
McEachin	Schakowsky	Wexton
McGovern	Schiff	Wild
McHenry	Schneider	Williams (GA)
McKinley	Schrader	Williams (TX)
McNerney	Schrier	Wilson (FL)
Meeks	Schweikert	Wilson (SC)
Meijer	Scott (VA)	Wittman
Meng	Scott, Austin	Womack
Meuser	Scott, David	Yarmuth
Mfume	Sessions	Young
Miller (WV)	Sewell	Zeldin
Moolenaar		

NAYS—23

Biggs	Good (VA)	Massie
Boebert	Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)
Brooks	Gosar	Moore (AL)
Budd	Green (TN)	Norman
Burchett	Harris	Perry
Cline	Herrell	Rosendale
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Roy
Fulcher	Mann	

NOT VOTING—9

Armstrong	Emmer	Miller-Meeks
Buck	Jordan	Sherrill
Donalds	Katko	Speier

□ 1455

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Spanberger)	Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Schiff (Thompson (CA))
Barragan (Gallego)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Sires (Pallone)
Bowman (Tlaib)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Brown (Mfume)	Larsen (WA)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Cardenas (Gomez)	Lawson (FL)	Strickland (Jeffries)
Cohen (Beyer)	(Evans)	Swallow (Gomez)
Crist (Castor (FL))	Meng (Jeffries)	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)
David (KS) (Cleaver)	Morelle (Rice (NY))	Thompson (PA) (Reschenthaler)
DeFazio (Blumenauer)	Norcross (Pallone)	Titus (Connolly)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Ocasio-Cortez (Garcia (IL))	Trone (Beyer)
Doggett (Raskin)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Fletcher (Escobar)	Payne (Pallone)	
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Pingree (Kuster)	
	Rush (Underwood)	

AUTHORIZING THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA TO LEASE OR TRANSFER CERTAIN LAND

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 (S. 108) to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 425, nays 2, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 345]

YEAS—425

Adams	Brady	Cloud
Aderholt	Brooks	Clyburn
Aguilar	Brown	Clyde
Allen	Brownley	Cohen
Allred	Buchanan	Cole
Amodei	Buck	Comer
Arrington	Bucshon	Connolly
Auchincloss	Budd	Cooper
Axne	Burchett	Correa
Babin	Burgess	Costa
Bacon	Bush	Courtney
Baird	Bustos	Craig
Balderson	Butterfield	Crawford
Banks	Calvert	Crenshaw
Barr	Cammack	Crist
Barragan	Carbajal	Crow
Bass	Cardenas	Cuellar
Beatty	Carl	Curtis
Bentz	Carson	David (KS)
Bera	Carter (GA)	Davidson
Bergman	Carter (LA)	Davis, Danny K.
Beyer	Carter (TX)	Davis, Rodney
Bice (OK)	Cartwright	Dean
Biggs	Case	DeFazio
Bilirakis	Casten	DeGette
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	DeLauro
Bishop (NC)	Castro (TX)	DelBene
Blumenauer	Cawthorn	Delgado
Blunt Rochester	Chabot	Demings
Boebert	Cheney	DeSaulnier
Bonamici	Chu	DesJarlais
Bost	Cicilline	Deutch
Bourdeaux	Clark (MA)	Diaz-Balart
Bowman	Dingell	Dingell
Boyle, Brendan	Cleaver	Doggett
F.	Cline	Donalds

Doyle, Michael	F.	Keller	Pappas	Vela	Watson Coleman	Williams (TX)
Duncan	F.	Kelly (IL)	Pascrell	Velazquez	Weber (TX)	Wilson (FL)
Dunn	F.	Kelly (MS)	Payne	Wagner	Webster (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Elizy	F.	Kelly (PA)	Pence	Walberg	Welch	Wittman
Escobar	F.	Khanna	Perlmutter	Walorski	Wenstrup	Womack
Eshoo	F.	Kildee	Perry	Waltz	Westerman	Yarmuth
Espallat	F.	Kilmer	Peters	Wasserman	Wexton	Young
Estes	F.	Kim (CA)	Pfluger	Schultz	Wild	Zeldin
Evans	F.	Kim (NJ)	Phillips	Waters	Williams (GA)	
Fallon	F.	Kind	Pingree			
Feenstra	F.	Kirkpatrick	Pocan			
Ferguson	F.	Krishnamoorthi	Porter	Miller (IL)		Norman
Fischbach	F.	Kuster	Posey			
Fitzgerald	F.	Kustoff	Pressley			
Fitzpatrick	F.	LaHood	Price (NC)	Armstrong		
Fleischmann	F.	LaMalfa	Quigley	Kinzinger	Sherrill	
Fletcher	F.	Lamb	Raskin		Emmer	
Fortenberry	F.	Lamborn	Reed			
Foster	F.	Langevin	Reschenthaler			
Fox	F.	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)			
Frankel, Lois	F.	Larson (CT)	Rice (SC)			
Franklin, C.	F.	Latta	Rodgers (WA)			
Scott	F.	LaTurner	Rogers (AL)			
Fulcher	F.	Lawrence	Rogers (KY)			
Gaetz	F.	Lawson (FL)	Rose			
Gallagher	F.	Lee (CA)	Rosendale			
Gallego	F.	Lee (NV)	Ross			
Garamendi	F.	Leger Fernandez	Rouzer			
Garbarino	F.	Lesko	Roy			
Garcia (CA)	F.	Letlow	Roybal-Allard			
Garcia (IL)	F.	Levin (CA)	Ruiz			
Garcia (TX)	F.	Levin (MI)	Ruppersberger			
Gibbs	F.	Lieu	Rush			
Jimenez	F.	Lofgren	Rutherford			
Gohmert	F.	Long	Ryan			
Golden	F.	Loudermilk	Salazar			
Gomez	F.	Lowenthal	Salanchez			
Gonzales, Tony	F.	Lucas	Sarbanes			
Gonzalez (OH)	F.	Luetkemeyer	Scalise			
Gonzalez, Vicente	F.	Luria	Scanlon			
Good (VA)	F.	Lynch	Schakowsky			
Gooden (TX)	F.	Mace	Schiff			
Gosar	F.	Malinowski	Schneider			
Gottheimer	F.	Malliotakis	Schrader			
Granger	F.	Maloney,	Schrier			
Graves (LA)	F.	Carolyn B.	Schweikert			
Graves (MO)	F.	Maloney, Sean	Scott (VA)			
Green (TN)	F.	Mann	Scott, Austin			
Green, Al (TX)	F.	Manning	Scott, David			
Greene (GA)	F.	Massie	Sessions			
Griffith	F.	Mast	Sewell			
Grijalva	F.	Matsui	Sherman			
Grothman	F.	McBath	Simpson			
Guest	F.	McCarthy	Sires			
Guthrie	F.	McCaul	Slotkin			
Hagedorn	F.	McClain	Smith (MO)			
Harder (CA)	F.	McClintock	Smith (NE)			
Harris	F.	McCollum	Smith (NJ)			
Harshbarger	F.	McEachin	Smith (WA)			
Hartzler	F.	McGovern	Smucker			
Hayes	F.	McHenry	Soto			
Hern	F.	McKinley	Spanberger			
Herrell	F.	McNerney	Spartz			
Herrera Beutler	F.	Meeks	Speier			
Hice (GA)	F.	Meijer	Stansbury			
Higgins (LA)	F.	Meng	Stanton			
Higgins (NY)	F.	Meuser	Staubert			
Hill	F.	Mfume	Steel			
Himes	F.	Miller (WV)	Stefanik			
Hinson	F.	Miller-Meeks	Steil			
Hollingsworth	F.	Moolenaar	Steube			
Horsford	F.	Mooney	Stevens			
Houlihan	F.	Moore (AL)	Stewart			
Hoyer	F.	Moore (UT)	Strickland			
Hudson	F.	Moore (WI)	Suozzi			
Huffman	F.	Morelle	Swalwell			
Huizenga	F.	Moulton	Takano			
Issa	F.	Mrvan	Taylor			
Jackson	F.	Mullin	Tenney			
Jackson Lee	F.	Murphy (FL)	Thompson (CA)			
Jacobs (CA)	F.	Murphy (NC)	Thompson (MS)			
Jacobs (NY)	F.	Nadler	Thompson (PA)			
Jayapal	F.	Napolitano	Tiffany			
Jeffries	F.	Neal	Timmons			
Johnson (GA)	F.	Neguse	Titus			
Johnson (LA)	F.	Nehls	Tlaib			
Johnson (OH)	F.	Newhouse	Tonko			
Johnson (SD)	F.	Newman	Torres (CA)			
Johnson (TX)	F.	Norcross	Torres (NY)			
Jones	F.	Nunes	Trahan			
Jordan	F.	O'Halleran	Trone			
Joyce (OH)	F.	Obermole	Turner			
Joyce (PA)	F.	Ocasio-Cortez	Underwood			
Kahele	F.	Omar	Upton			
Kaptur	F.	Owens	Valadao			
Katko	F.	Palazzo	Van Drew			
Keating	F.	Pallone	Van Duyn			
	F.	Panetta	Vargas			
	F.		Veasey			

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—4

□ 1514

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Spanberger)	Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Schiff (Thompson (CA))
Barragan (Gallego)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Sires (Pallone)
Bowman (Tlaib)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Brown (Mfume)	Larsen (WA)	Speier (Scanlon)
Cardenas (Gomez)	(Connolly)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	(Jeffries)
Crist (Castor (FL))	(Evans)	Strickland (Morelle (Rice (NY))
David (KS) (Cleaver)	Meng (Jeffries)	Swallow (Gomez)
DeFazio (Blumenauer)	Morelle (Rice (NY))	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Norcross (Pallone)	Thompson (PA) (Reschenthaler)
Doggett (Raskin)	Ocasio-Cortez (Garcia (IL))	Titus (Connolly)
Fletcher (Escobar)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)	Trone (Beyer)
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Payne (Pallone)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Pingree (Kuster)	
	Rush (Underwood)	

OLD PASCUA COMMUNITY LAND ACQUISITION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of Michigan). 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. 4881) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 45, answered “present” 1, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 346]

YEAS—375

Adams	Barragan	Bishop (GA)
Aguilar	Bass	Bishop (NC)
Allred	Beatty	Blumenauer
Amodei	Bentz	Blunt Rochester
Auchincloss	Bera	Bonamici
Axne	Bergman	Bost
Babin	Beyer	Bourdeaux
Bacon	Bice (OK)	Bowman
Balderson	Biggs	Boyle, Brendan
Barr	Bilirakis	F.

Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Eilzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)

Gonzalez, Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock

McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernoite
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Castor (FL))
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spart
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton

Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw

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 New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 16, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 347]
YEAS—407

NAYS—45

Aderholt
Allen
Arrington
Baird
Banks
Boebert
Brooks
Budd
Burchett
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
DesJarlais
Estes

Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
Loudermilk

Luetkemeyer
Mann
Mast
Miller (IL)
Mooney
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Tenney
Tiffany
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Eilzey
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lofgren

NOT VOTING—10

Armstrong
Brady
Davidson
Donalds

Emmer
Kinzinger
McHenry
Moore (AL)

□ 1533

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne	Gonzalez, Vicente	Schiff
(Spanberger)	(Gomez)	(Thompson (CA))
Barragán	Hagedorn (Carl)	Sires (Pallone)
(Gallego)	Kirkpatrick	Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Bowman (Tlaib)	(Stanton)	Speier (Scanlon)
Brown (Mfume)	Larsen (WA)	Steube
Cárdenas	(Connolly)	(Franklin, C. Scott)
(Gomez)	Lawson (FL)	Strickland
Cohen (Beyer)	(Evans)	(Jeffries)
Crist (Castor (FL))	Meng (Jeffries)	Swalwell
Sánchez	Morelle (Rice (NY))	(Gomez)
Sarbanes	Norcross	Thompson (MS)
Scalise	(Pallone)	(Butterfield)
Scanlon	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (PA)
Schakowsky	(Blumenauer)	(Reschenthaler)
Schiff	Deutch (Rice (NY))	Titus (Connolly)
Schneider	Palazzo	Trone (Beyer)
Schradler	(Fleischmann)	Wilson (FL)
Schrier	Payne (Pallone)	(Hayes)
Schwikert	Pingree (Kuster)	
Scott (VA)	Rush	
Scott, Austin	(Underwood)	
Scott, David		
Sessions		
Sewell		
Sherman		
Simpson		
Sires		
Slotkin		
Smith (MO)		
Smith (NE)		
Smith (NJ)		
Smith (WA)		
Smucker		
Soto		
Spanberger		
Spart		
Speier		
Stansbury		
Stanton		

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE HISTORIC LANDS REACQUISITION 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. 2088) to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes, as

Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips

Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber

Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

Schiff
(Thompson
(CA))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce
(PA))
Speier (Scanlon)

Steube
(Franklin, C.
Scott)
Strickland
(Jeffries)
Swalwell
(Gomez)

Thompson (MS)
(Butterfield)
Thompson (PA)
(Reschenthaler)
Titus (Connolly)
Trone (Beyer)
Wilson (FL)
(Hayes)

Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kabele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain

McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

VETERAN ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING 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. 3469) to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 2, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]
YEAS—418

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Clyde
Cohen
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Cárdenas
Ellzey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten

Castor (FL)
Fitzgerald
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fallon
Fenstra
Ferguson

NAYS—16
Baird
Biggs
Casten
Cloud
Escobar
Gaetz

Garcia (TX)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Greene (GA)
Luetkemeyer
Mooney

Norman
Perry
Roy
Waters

NOT VOTING—8
Armstrong
Boebert
Brady

Emmer
Jackson
Kinzinger

Miller (IL)
Sherrill

□ 1550

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS
Axne
(Spanberger)
Barragán
(Gallego)
Bowman (Tlaib)
Brown (Mfume)
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Castor
(FL))
Davids (KS)
(Clever)
DeFazio
(Blumenauer)

Deutch (Rice
(NY))
Doggett (Raskin)
Fletcher
(Escobar)
Gaetz (Greene
(GA))
Gonzalez,
Vicente
(Gomez)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Kirkpatrick
(Stanton)
Larsen (WA)
(Connolly)

Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Meng (Jeffries)
Morelle (Rice
(NY))
Norcross
(Pallone)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Garcia (IL))
Palazzo
(Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Rush
(Underwood)

NAYS—2
Miller (IL)
Norman

NOT VOTING—11
Armstrong
Bergman
Brooks
Emmer

Estes
Kinzinger
McClintock
Newhouse

□ 1607

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I was not Present for rollcall 348, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3469, The Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 348.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I was unexpectedly detained during vote proceedings. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 348.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Spanberger)	Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Schiff (Thompson (CA))
Barragán (Gallego)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Sires (Pallone)
Bowman (Tlaib)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Brown (Mfume)	Larsen (WA)	Speier (Scanlon)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	(Connolly)	Steube
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	(Franklin, C. (Evans))
Crist (Castor (FL))	Meng (Jeffries)	Strickland
Davidson (KS)	Morelle (Rice (NY))	(Jeffries)
(Cleaver)	Norcross	Swalwell
DeFazio (Blumenauer)	(Pallone)	(Gomez)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Ocasio-Cortez (Garcia (IL))	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)
Doggett (Raskin)	Palazzo	Thompson (PA)
Fletcher (Escobar)	(Fleischmann)	(Reschenthaler)
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Payne (Pallone)	Titus (Connolly)
	Pingree (Kuster)	Trone (Beyer)
	Rush	Wilson (FL)
	(Underwood)	(Hayes)

INVESTING IN MAIN STREET ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). 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. 4256) to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase the amount that certain banks and savings associations may invest in small business investment companies, subject to the approval of the appropriate Federal banking agency, 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 New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 10, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 349]
YEAS—413

Adams	Bass	Bowman
Aderholt	Beatty	Boyle, Brendan
Aguilar	Bentz	F.
Allen	Bera	Brooks
Allred	Bergman	Brown
Amodei	Beyer	Brownley
Arrington	Bice (OK)	Buchanan
Auchincloss	Bilirakis	Buck
Axne	Bishop (GA)	Bucshon
Babin	Bishop (NC)	Budd
Bacon	Blumenauer	Burchett
Baird	Blunt Rochester	Burgess
Balderson	Boebert	Bush
Banks	Bonamici	Bustos
Barr	Bost	Butterfield
Barragán	Bourdeaux	Calvert

Cammack	Gosar	Mann
Carbajal	Gottheimer	Manning
Cárdenas	Granger	Masie
Carl	Graves (LA)	Mast
Carson	Graves (MO)	Matsui
Carter (GA)	Green (TN)	McBath
Carter (LA)	Green, Al (TX)	McCarthy
Carter (TX)	Griffith	McClain
Cartwright	Grijalva	McCollum
Case	Guest	McEachin
Casten	Guthrie	McGovern
Castor (FL)	Hagedorn	McHenry
Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	McKinley
Cawthorn	Harris	McNerney
Chabot	Hartzler	Meeks
Chu	Hayes	Meijer
Cicilline	Hern	Meng
Clark (MA)	Herrell	Mfume
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Miller (WV)
Cleaver	Hice (GA)	Miller-Meeks
Cline	Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar
Cloud	Higgins (NY)	Mooney
Clyburn	Hill	Moore (AL)
Clyde	Himes	Moore (UT)
Cohen	Hinson	Moore (WI)
Cole	Hollingsworth	Morelle
Comer	Horsford	Moulton
Connolly	Houlahan	Mrvan
Cooper	Hoyer	Mullin
Correa	Hudson	Murphy (FL)
Costa	Huffman	Murphy (NC)
Courtney	Huizenga	Nadler
Craig	Issa	Napolitano
Crawford	Jackson	Neal
Crenshaw	Jackson Lee	Neguse
Crist	Jacobs (CA)	Nehls
Crow	Jacobs (NY)	Newhouse
Cuellar	Jayapal	Newman
Curtis	Jeffries	Norcross
Davidson (KS)	Johnson (GA)	Norman
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Nunes
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (OH)	O'Halleran
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	Obernolte
Dean	Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
DeFazio	Jones	Omar
DeGette	Jordan	Owens
DeLauro	Joyce (OH)	Palazzo
DeBene	Joyce (PA)	Pallone
Delgado	Kahele	Palmer
Demings	Kaptur	Panetta
DeSaulnier	Katko	Pappas
DesJarlais	Keating	Pascarell
Deutch	Keller	Payne
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (IL)	Pence
Dingell	Kelly (MS)	Perlmutter
Doggett	Kelly (PA)	Perry
Donalds	Khanna	Peters
Doyle, Michael	Kildee	Pfleger
F.	Kilmer	Phillips
Duncan	Kim (CA)	Pingree
Dunn	Kim (NJ)	Pocan
Elizy	Kind	Porter
Escobar	Kirkpatrick	Posey
Eshoo	Krishnamoorthi	Pressley
Españolat	Kuster	Price (NC)
Estes	Kustoff	Quigley
Evans	LaHood	Raskin
Fallon	LaMalfa	Reed
Feenstra	Lamb	Reschenthaler
Ferguson	Lamborn	Rice (NY)
Fischbach	Langevin	Rice (SC)
Fitzgerald	Larsen (WA)	Rodgers (WA)
Fitzpatrick	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)
Fleischmann	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Fletcher	LaTurner	Rose
Fortenberry	Lawrence	Ross
Foster	Lawson (FL)	Rouzer
Fox	Lee (CA)	Roy
Frankel, Lois	Lee (NV)	Roybal-Allard
Franklin, C.	Leger Fernandez	Ruiz
Scott	Lesko	Ruppersberger
Fulcher	Letlow	Rush
Gallagher	Levin (CA)	Rutherford
Gallego	Levin (MI)	Ryan
Garamendi	Lieu	Salazar
Garbarino	Lofgren	Sánchez
Garcia (CA)	Long	Sarbanes
Garcia (IL)	Loudermilk	Scalise
Garcia (TX)	Lowenthal	Scanlon
Gibbs	Lucas	Schakowsky
Gimenez	Luetkemeyer	Schiff
Gohmert	Luria	Schneider
Golden	Lynch	Schrader
Gomez	Mace	Schrier
Gonzales, Tony	Malinowski	Schweikert
Gonzalez (OH)	Malinotakis	Scott (VA)
Gonzalez,	Maloney,	Scott, Austin
Vicente	Carolyn B.	Scott, David
Gooden (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Sessions

Sewell	Swalwell	Wagner
Sherman	Takano	Walberg
Simpson	Taylor	Walorski
Sires	Tenney	Waltz
Slotkin	Thompson (CA)	Wasserman
Smith (MO)	Thompson (MS)	Schultz
Smith (NE)	Thompson (PA)	Waters
Smith (NJ)	Timmons	Watson Coleman
Smith (WA)	Titus	Weber (TX)
Smucker	Tlaib	Webster (FL)
Soto	Tonko	Welch
Spanberger	Torres (CA)	Torres (NY)
Spartz	Torres (NY)	Westerman
Speier	Trahan	Wexton
Stansbury	Trone	Wild
Stanton	Turner	Williams (GA)
Staubert	Underwood	Williams (TX)
Steel	Upton	Wilson (FL)
Stefanik	Valadao	Wilson (SC)
Steil	Van Drew	Wittman
Steube	Van Duyne	Womack
Stevens	Vargas	Yarmuth
Stewart	Veasey	Young
Strickland	Vela	Zeldin
Suozzi	Velázquez	

NAYS—10

Biggs	Grothman	Rosendale
Gaetz	Harshbarger	Tiffany
Good (VA)	McClintock	
Greene (GA)	Miller (IL)	

NOT VOTING—8

Armstrong	Emmer	Meuser
Brady	Kinzinger	Sherrill
Cheney	McCaul	

□ 1625

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. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, H.R. 4256—Investing in Main Street Act of 2021, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted “Yea” on Rollcall No. 349.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Spanberger)	Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Schiff (Thompson (CA))
Barragán (Gallego)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Sires (Pallone)
Bowman (Tlaib)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Brown (Mfume)	Larsen (WA)	Speier (Scanlon)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	(Connolly)	Steube
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	(Franklin, C. (Evans))
Crist (Castor (FL))	Meng (Jeffries)	Strickland
Davidson (KS)	Morelle (Rice (NY))	(Jeffries)
(Cleaver)	Norcross	Swalwell
DeFazio (Blumenauer)	(Pallone)	(Gomez)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Ocasio-Cortez (Garcia (IL))	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)
Doggett (Raskin)	Palazzo	Thompson (PA)
Fletcher (Escobar)	(Fleischmann)	(Reschenthaler)
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Payne (Pallone)	Titus (Connolly)
	Pingree (Kuster)	Trone (Beyer)
	Rush	Wilson (FL)
	(Underwood)	(Hayes)

SBA CYBER AWARENESS 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. 3462) to require an annual report on the cybersecurity of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 0, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]

YEAS—423

Adams	Curtis	Himes
Aderholt	Davidson	Hinson
Aguilar	Davidson	Hollingsworth
Allen	Davis, Danny K.	Horsford
Allred	Davis, Rodney	Houlihan
Amodei	Dean	Hoyer
Arrington	DeFazio	Hudson
Auchincloss	DeGette	Huffman
Axne	DeLauro	Huizenga
Babin	DelBene	Issa
Bacon	Delgado	Jackson
Baird	Demings	Jackson Lee
Balderson	DeSaulnier	Jacobs (CA)
Banks	DesJarlais	Jayapal
Barr	Deutch	Jeffries
Barragán	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Bass	Dingell	Johnson (LA)
Beatty	Doggett	Johnson (OH)
Bentz	Donalds	Johnson (SD)
Bera	Doyle, Michael	Johnson (TX)
Bergman	F.	Jones
Beyer	Duncan	Joyce (OH)
Bice (OK)	Dunn	Joyce (PA)
Biggs	Ellzey	Kahele
Bilirakis	Escobar	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Katko
Blumenauer	Españillat	Keating
Blunt Rochester	Estes	Keller
Boebert	Evans	Kelly (IL)
Bonamici	Fallon	Kelly (MS)
Bost	Feenstra	Kelly (PA)
Bourdeaux	Ferguson	Khanna
Bowman	Fischbach	Kildee
Boyle, Brendan	Fitzgerald	Kilmer
F.	Fitzpatrick	Kim (GA)
Brady	Fleischmann	Kim (NJ)
Brooks	Fletcher	Kind
Brown	Fortenberry	Kirkpatrick
Brownley	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Buchanan	Fox	Kuster
Buck	Frankel, Lois	Kustoff
Bucshon	Franklin, C.	LaHood
Budd	Scott	LaMalfa
Burchett	Fulcher	Lamb
Burgess	Gaetz	Lamborn
Bush	Gallagher	Langevin
Bustos	Gallego	Larsen (WA)
Butterfield	Garamendi	Larson (CT)
Calvert	Garbarino	Latta
Cammack	Garcia (CA)	LaTurner
Carbajal	Garcia (IL)	Lawrence
Cárdenas	Garcia (TX)	Lawson (FL)
Carl	Gibbs	Lee (CA)
Carson	Gimenez	Lee (NV)
Carter (GA)	Gohmert	Leger Fernandez
Carter (LA)	Golden	Lesko
Carter (TX)	Gomez	Letlow
Cartwright	Gonzales, Tony	Levin (CA)
Case	Gonzalez (OH)	Levin (MI)
Casten	Gonzalez,	Lieu
Castor (FL)	Vicente	Lofgren
Castro (TX)	Good (VA)	Long
Cawthorn	Gooden (TX)	Loudermilk
Chabot	Gosar	Lowenthal
Cheney	Granger	Lucas
Chu	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer
Cicilline	Graves (MO)	Luria
Clark (MA)	Green (TN)	Lynch
Clarke (NY)	Green, Al (TX)	Mace
Cleaver	Greene (GA)	Malinowski
Cline	Griffith	Malliotakis
Cloud	Grijalva	Maloney,
Clyburn	Grothman	Carolyn B.
Cohen	Guest	Maloney, Sean
Cole	Guthrie	Mann
Comer	Hagedorn	Manning
Connolly	Harder (CA)	Massie
Cooper	Harris	Mast
Correa	Harshbarger	Matsui
Hartzler	Hartzler	McBath
Hayes	Hayes	McCarthy
Courtney	Hern	McCaul
Craig	Herrrell	McClain
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	McClintock
Crenshaw	Hice (GA)	McCollum
Crist	Higgins (LA)	McEachin
Crow	Higgins (NY)	McGovern
Cuellar	Hill	McHenry

McKinley	Quigley	Steube
McNerney	Raskin	Stevens
Meeks	Reed	Stewart
Meijer	Reschenthaler	Strickland
Meng	Rice (NY)	Suzoi
Meuser	Rice (SC)	Swalwell
Mfume	Rodgers (WA)	Takano
Miller (IL)	Rogers (AL)	Taylor
Miller (WV)	Rogers (KY)	Tenney
Miller-Meeks	Rose	Thompson (CA)
Moolenaar	Rosendale	Thompson (MS)
Mooney	Ross	Thompson (PA)
Moore (AL)	Rouzer	Tiffany
Moore (UT)	Roy	Timmons
Moore (WI)	Roybal-Allard	Titus
Morelle	Ruiz	Tlaib
Moulton	Ruppersberger	Tonko
Mrvan	Rush	Torres (CA)
Mullin	Rutherford	Torres (NY)
Murphy (FL)	Ryan	Trahan
Murphy (NC)	Salazar	Trone
Neal	Sánchez	Turner
Napolitano	Sarbanes	Underwood
Nadler	Scalise	Upton
Neguse	Scanlon	Valadao
Nehls	Schakowsky	Van Drew
Newhouse	Schiff	Van Dуйne
Newman	Schneider	Vargas
Norcross	Schrader	Veasey
Norman	Schrier	Vela
Nunes	Schweikert	Velázquez
O'Halleran	Scott (VA)	Wagner
Obernolte	Scott, Austin	Walberg
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott, David	Walorski
Omar	Sessions	Waltz
Owens	Sewell	Wasserman
Palazzo	Sherman	Schultz
Pallone	Simpson	Waters
Palmer	Sires	Watson Coleman
Panetta	Slotkin	Weber (TX)
Pappas	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Pascarel	Smith (NE)	Welch
Payne	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Pence	Smith (WA)	Westerman
Perlmutter	Smucker	Wexton
Perry	Soto	Wild
Spanberger	Spanberger	Williams (GA)
Spartz	Spartz	Williams (TX)
Speier	Speier	Wilson (FL)
Stansbury	Stansbury	Wilson (SC)
Stanton	Stanton	Wittman
Stauber	Stauber	Womack
Steel	Steel	Yarmuth
Stefanik	Stefanik	Young
Steil	Steil	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

□ 1643

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne	Gonzalez,	Schiff
(Spanberger)	Vicente	(Thompson
Barragán	(Gomez)	(CA))
(Gallego)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Sires (Pallone)
Bowman (Tlaib)	Kirkpatrick	Smucker (Joyce
Brown (Mfume)	(Stanton)	(PA))
Cárdenas	Larsen (WA)	Speier (Scanlon)
(Gomez)	(Connolly)	Steube
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	(Franklin, C.
Crist (Castor	(Evans)	Scott)
(FL))	Meng (Jeffries)	Strickland
David (KS)	Morelle (Rice	(Jeffries)
(Cleaver)	(NY))	Swalwell
DeFazio	Norcross	(Gomez)
(Blumenauer)	(Pallone)	Thompson (MS)
Deutch (Rice	Ocasio-Cortez	(Butterfield)
(NY))	(Garcia (IL))	Thompson (PA)
Doggett (Raskin)	Palazzo	(Reschenthaler)
Fletcher	(Fleischmann)	Titus (Connolly)
(Escobar)	Payne (Pallone)	Trone (Beyer)
Gaetz (Greene	Pingree (Kuster)	Wilson (FL)
(GA))	Rush	(Hayes)
	(Underwood)	

SMALL BUSINESS 7(a) LOAN AGENT TRANSPARENCY 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. 4481) to amend the Small Business Act to establish requirements for 7(a) agents, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 9, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

YEAS—407

Adams	Clyburn	Gonzales, Tony
Aderholt	Clyde	Gonzalez,
Aguilar	Cohen	Vicente
Allen	Cole	Gooden (TX)
Allred	Comer	Gosar
Amodei	Connolly	Gottheimer
Arrington	Cooper	Granger
Auchincloss	Correa	Graves (LA)
Axne	Courtney	Graves (MO)
Babin	Craig	Green (TN)
Bacon	Crawford	Green, Al (TX)
Baird	Crenshaw	Griffith
Balderson	Crist	Grijalva
Banks	Crow	Grothman
Barr	Cuellar	Guest
Barragán	Curtis	Guthrie
Bass	David (KS)	Hagedorn
Beatty	Davidson	Harder (CA)
Bentz	Davis, Danny K.	Harris
Bera	Davis, Rodney	Harshbarger
Bergman	Dean	Hartzler
Beyer	DeFazio	Hayes
Bice (OK)	DeGette	Hern
Bilirakis	DelBene	Herrera Beutler
Bishop (GA)	Delgado	Hice (GA)
Bishop (NC)	Demings	Higgins (LA)
Blumenauer	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)
Blunt Rochester	DesJarlais	Hill
Boebert	Deutch	Himes
Bonamici	Diaz-Balart	Hinson
Bost	Dingell	Hollingsworth
Bourdeaux	Doggett	Horsford
Bowman	Donalds	Houlihan
Boyle, Brendan	Doyle, Michael	Hoyer
F.	F.	Hudson
Brady	Duncan	Huffman
Brooks	Dunn	Huizenga
Brown	Ellzey	Jackson
Brownley	Gomez	Jackson Lee
Buchanan	Eshoo	Jacobs (CA)
Bucshon	Españillat	Jacobs (NY)
Budd	Estes	Jayapal
Burchett	Evans	Jeffries
Burgess	Fallon	Johnson (GA)
Bush	Feenstra	Johnson (LA)
Bustos	Ferguson	Johnson (OH)
Butterfield	Fischbach	Johnson (SD)
Calvert	Fitzgerald	Johnson (TX)
Cammack	Fitzpatrick	Jones
Carbajal	Fleischmann	Jordan
Cárdenas	Fletcher	Joyce (OH)
Carl	Fortenberry	Joyce (PA)
Carson	Foster	Kahele
Carter (GA)	Fox	Kaptur
Carter (LA)	Frankel, Lois	Keating
Carter (TX)	Franklin, C.	Keller
Cartwright	Scott	Kelly (IL)
Case	Fulcher	Kelly (MS)
Casten	Gallagher	Kelly (PA)
Castor (FL)	Gallego	Khanna
Castro (TX)	Garamendi	Kildee
Chabot	Garbarino	Kilmer
Cheney	Garcia (CA)	Kim (CA)
Chu	Garcia (IL)	Kim (NJ)
Cicilline	Garcia (TX)	Kind
Clark (MA)	Gibbs	Kirkpatrick
Clarke (NY)	Gimenez	Krishnamoorthi
Cleaver	Gohmert	Kuster
Cline	Golden	Kustoff
Cloud	Gomez	LaHood

LaMalfa	Neguse	Smith (MO)	DeFazio	Lawson (FL)	Smucker (Joyce (PA))	Grothman	Maloney, Sean	Salazar
Lamb	Nehls	Smith (NE)	(Blumenauer)	(Evans)	(PA)	Guest	Mann	Sánchez
Lamborn	Newhouse	Smith (NJ)	Deutch (Rice	Menz (Jeffries)	Speier (Scanlon)	Guthrie	Manning	Sarbanes
Langevin	Newman	Smith (WA)	(NY))	Morelle (Rice	Steube	Hagedorn	Mast	Scalise
Larsen (WA)	Norcross	Smucker	Doggett (Raskin)	(NY))	(Franklin, C.	Harder (CA)	Matsui	Scanlon
Larson (CT)	Norman	Soto	Fletcher	Ocasio-Cortez	Scott)	Harris	McBath	Schakowsky
Latta	Nunes	Spanberger	(Escobar)	(Garcia (IL))	Strickland	Harshbarger	McCarthy	Schiff
LaTurner	Obernoite	Spartz	Gaetz (Greene	Palazzo	(Jeffries)	Hartzler	McCaul	Schneider
Lawrence	Ocasio-Cortez	Speier	(GA))	(Fleischmann)	Swalwell	Hayes	McClain	Schrader
Lawson (FL)	Omar	Stansbury	Gonzalez,	Payne (Pallone)	(Gomez)	Hern	McClintock	Schrier
Lee (CA)	Owens	Stanton	Vicente	Pingree (Kuster)	Thompson (MS)	Herrell	McCollum	Schweikert
Lee (NV)	Palazzo	Staubert	(Gomez)	Rush	(Butterfield)	Herrera Beutler	McEachin	Scott (VA)
Leger Fernandez	Pallone	Steel	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Underwood)	Thompson (PA)	Hice (GA)	McGovern	Scott, Austin
Lesko	Palmer	Stefanik	Kirkpatrick	Schiff	(Reschenthaler)	Higgins (LA)	McHenry	Scott, David
Letlow	Panetta	Steil	(Stanton)	(Thompson	Titus (Connolly)	Higgins (NY)	McKinley	Sessions
Levin (CA)	Pappas	Steupe	Larsen (WA)	(CA))	Trone (Beyer)	Hill	McNerney	Sewell
Levin (MI)	Pascrell	Stevens	(Connolly)	Sires (Pallone)	(Hayes)	Himes	Meeks	Sherman
Lieu	Payne	Stewart				Hinson	Meijer	Simpson
Lofgren	Pence	Strickland				Hollingsworth	Meng	Sires
Long	Perlmutter	Swalwell				Horsford	Meuser	Slotkin
Loudermilk	Perry	Takano				Houlahan	Mfume	Smith (MO)
Lowenthal	Peters	Taylor				Hoyer	Miller (IL)	Smith (NE)
Lucas	Pfleger	Tenney				Hudson	Miller (WV)	Smith (NJ)
Luetkemeyer	Phillips	Thompson (CA)				Huffman	Miller-Meeks	Smith (WA)
Luria	Pingree	Thompson (MS)				Huizenga	Moolenaar	Smucker
Lynch	Pocan	Thompson (PA)				Jackson	Mooney	Soto
Mace	Porter	Timmons				Jackson Lee	Moore (AL)	Spanberger
Malinowski	Posey	Titus				Jacobs (CA)	Moore (UT)	Spartz
Malliotakis	Pressley	Tlaib				Jacobs (NY)	Moore (WI)	Speier
Maloney,	Price (NC)	Tonko				Jayaapal	Morelle	Stansbury
Carolyn B.	Quigley	Torres (CA)				Jeffries	Moulton	Stanton
Maloney, Sean	Raskin	Torres (NY)				Johnson (GA)	Mrvan	Staubert
Mann	Reed	Trahan				Johnson (LA)	Mullin	Steel
Manning	Reschenthaler	Trone				Johnson (OH)	Murphy (FL)	Stefanik
Massie	Rice (NY)	Turner				Johnson (TX)	Murphy (NC)	Steil
Mast	Rice (SC)	Underwood				Jones	Nadler	Steupe
Matsui	Rodgers (WA)	Upton				Jordan	Napolitano	Stevens
McBath	Rogers (KY)	Valadao				Joyce (OH)	Neal	Stewart
McCarthy	Rose	Van Drew				Joyce (PA)	Neguse	Strickland
McCaul	Rosendale	Van Duyne				Kahele	Nehls	Suozi
McClain	Ross	Vargas				Kaptur	Newhouse	Swalwell
McClintock	Rouzer	Veasey				Katko	Newman	Takano
McCollum	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez				Keating	Norcross	Taylor
McEachin	Ruiz	Wagner				Keller	Norman	Tenney
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Walberg				Kelly (IL)	Nunes	Thompson (CA)
McHenry	Rush	Walorski				Kelly (MS)	O'Halleran	Thompson (MS)
McKinley	Rutherford	Waltz				Kelly (PA)	Obernoite	Thompson (PA)
McNerney	Ryan	Wasserman				Khanna	Ocasio-Cortez	Tiffany
Meeks	Salazar	Schultz				Kildee	Omar	Timmons
Meijer	Sánchez	Waters				Kim (CA)	Owens	Titus
Meng	Sarbanes	Watson Coleman				Kim (NJ)	Palazzo	Tlaib
Meuser	Scalise	Weber (TX)				Kind	Pallone	Tonko
Mfume	Scanlon	Welch				Kirkpatrick	Palmer	Torres (CA)
Miller-Meeks	Schakowsky	Webster (FL)				Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Torres (NY)
Moolenaar	Schiff	Welch				Kuster	Pappas	Trahan
Mooney	Schneider	Wenstrup				Kustoff	Pascrell	Trone
Moore (AL)	Schrader	Westerman				LaHood	Payne	Turner
Moore (UT)	Schrier	Wexton				LaMalfa	Pence	Underwood
Moore (WI)	Schweikert	Wild				Lamb	Perlmutter	Upton
Morelle	Scott (VA)	Williams (GA)				Lamborn	Perry	Valadao
Moulton	Scott, Austin	Williams (TX)				Langevin	Peters	Van Drew
Mrvan	Wilson (FL)	Wilson (SC)				Larsen (WA)	Pfleger	Van Duyne
Mullin	Scott, David	Wittman				Larson (CT)	Phillips	Vargas
Murphy (FL)	Sessions	Womack				Latta	Pingree	Veasey
Murphy (NC)	Sewell	Yarmuth				LaTurner	Pocan	Velázquez
Nadler	Sherman	Young				Lawrence	Porter	Wagner
Napolitano	Simpson	Zeldin				Lawson (FL)	Posey	Walberg
Neal	Sires					Lee (CA)	Pressley	Walorski
	Slotkin					Lee (NV)	Price (NC)	Waltz

NAYS—9

Biggs	Good (VA)	Miller (IL)
Buck	Greene (GA)	Roy
Gaetz	Herrell	Tiffany

NOT VOTING—15

Armstrong	Gonzalez (OH)	O'Halleran
Cawthorn	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Costa	Katko	Sherrill
DeLauro	Kinzinger	Suozi
Emmer	Miller (WV)	Vela

□ 1659

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne	Brown (Mfume)	Crist (Castor
(Spanberger)	Cárdenas	(FL))
Barragán	(Gomez)	Davids (KS)
(Gallego)	Cohen (Beyer)	(Cleaver)
Bowman (Tlaib)		

7(a) LOAN AGENT OVERSIGHT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSS). 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. 4531) to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on 7(a) agents, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 9, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 352]
YEAS—411

Adams	Carbajal	Dingell
Aderholt	Cárdenas	Doggett
Aguilar	Carl	Donalds
Allen	Carson	Doyle, Michael
Allred	Carter (GA)	F.
Amodei	Carter (LA)	Duncan
Arrington	Carter (TX)	Dunn
Auchincloss	Cartwright	Ellzey
Axne	Case	Eshoo
Babin	Castor (FL)	Espallat
Bacon	Castro (TX)	Estes
Baird	Cawthorn	Evans
Balderson	Chabot	Fallon
Banks	Chu	Feenstra
Barr	Ciциlline	Ferguson
Barragán	Clark (MA)	Fischbach
Bass	Clarke (NY)	Fitzgerald
Beatty	Cleaver	Fitzpatrick
Bentz	Cline	Fleischmann
Bera	Cloud	Fletcher
Bergman	Clyburn	Fortenberry
Beyer	Clyde	Foster
Bice (OK)	Cohen	Fox
Biggs	Cole	Frankel, Lois
Bilirakis	Comer	Franklin, C.
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Scott
Bishop (NC)	Cooper	Fulcher
Blumenauer	Correa	Gallagher
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Gallego
Boebert	Craig	Garamendi
Bonamici	Crawford	Garbarino
Bost	Crenshaw	Garcia (CA)
Bourdeaux	Crist	Garcia (IL)
Bowman	Crow	Gibbs
Boyle, Brendan	Cuellar	Gimenez
F.	Curtis	Gohmert
Brady	Davids (KS)	Golden
Brooks	Davidson	Gomez
Brown	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzales, Tony
Brownley	Davis, Rodney	Gonzalez (OH)
Buchanan	Dean	Gonzalez,
Buck	DeFazio	Vicente
Bucshon	DeGette	Gooden (TX)
Budd	DeLauro	Gosar
Burchett	DelBene	Gottheimer
Burgess	Delgado	Granger
Bush	Demings	Graves (LA)
Bustos	DeSaunier	Graves (MO)
Butterfield	DesJarlais	Green (TN)
Calvert	Deutch	Griffith
Cammack	Diaz-Balart	Grijalva

NAYS—9

Casten	Garcia (TX)
Escobar	Good (VA)
Gaetz	Greene (GA)

NOT VOTING—11

Armstrong	Green, Al (TX)	Kinzinger
Cheney	Issa	Sherrill
Costa	Johnson (SD)	Vela
Emmer	Kilmer	

□ 1717

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 352.

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 352.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Table listing members recorded pursuant to House Resolution 8, 117th Congress, including names and states.

Table listing members recorded pursuant to House Resolution 8, 117th Congress, including names and states.

Table listing members recorded pursuant to House Resolution 8, 117th Congress, including names and states.

NAYS—14

Table listing members who voted 'NAYS' (14 total), including names and states.

NOT VOTING—8

Table listing members who did not vote (8 total), including names and states.

□ 1740

Mr. CLINE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I was regretfully unable to vote on November 2, 2021. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on all the day's legislation: rollcall No. 342 (H.R. 1975), rollcall No. 343 (H.R. 5221), rollcall No. 344 (H.R. 3616), rollcall No. 345 (S. 108), rollcall No. 346 (H.R. 4881), rollcall No. 347 (H.R. 2088), rollcall No. 348 (H.R. 3469), rollcall No. 349 (H.R. 4256), rollcall No. 350 (H.R. 3462), rollcall No. 351 (H.R. 4481), rollcall No. 352 (H.R. 4531), and rollcall No. 353 (H.R. 4515).

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Table listing members recorded pursuant to House Resolution 8, 117th Congress, including names and states.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER CYBER TRAINING 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. 4515) to amend the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 14, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 353]

YEAS—409

Table listing members who voted 'YEAS' (409 total), including names and states.

TERMINATING DESIGNATION OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA, THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA, AND THE REPUBLIC OF MALI AS BENEFICIARY SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES UNDER THE AGOA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-70)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 506A(a)(3)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(3)(B)), I am providing advance notification of my intent to terminate the designation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Ethiopia), the Republic of Guinea (Guinea), and the Republic of Mali (Mali) as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

I am taking this step as Ethiopia, Guinea, and Mali are not in compliance with the eligibility requirements of section 104 of the AGOA—in Ethiopia, for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; in Guinea, for not having established, or not making continual progress toward establishing, the protection of the rule of law and of political pluralism; and in Mali, for not having established, or not making continual progress toward establishing, the protection of the rule of law, political pluralism, and internationally recognized worker rights, and for not addressing gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

Despite intensive engagement between the United States and the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, and Mali, these governments have failed to address United States concerns about their noncompliance with the AGOA eligibility criteria.

Accordingly, I intend to terminate the designation of Ethiopia, Guinea, and Mali as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the AGOA as of January 1, 2022. I will continue to assess whether the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, and Mali are making continual progress toward meeting the AGOA eligibility requirements.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 2, 2021.

□ 1745

RECOGNIZING KATHY ARO

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Kathy Aro for her 17 years of service to the families of southeastern Michigan through her work at the Accounting Aid Society.

Kathy has led the Accounting Aid Society in fulfilling its mission to help put the residents of southeast Michigan on the pathway to financial stability.

Her leadership has been a catalyst for massive growth of Accounting Aid Society's free income tax assistance program, which puts hard-earned dollars back into the pockets of many of our vulnerable families.

Under Kathy's leadership, Accounting Aid Society has expanded its programming to include Accounting Aid Academy, which provides basic small business guidance and financial coaching.

In short, Kathy has been an outstanding community leader, cultivating Accounting Aid Society into a trusted community partner.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing Kathy's outstanding contributions to the communities of Michigan's 13th Congressional District as we wish her well in her retirement.

SIKH 1984 VIOLENCE 37TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the November 1984 anti-Sikh riots in India, also commonly referred to as the "Sikh Massacre."

Sikhism, which originated in Punjab, India, saw its followers first begin immigrating to our shores nearly 130 years ago. The Sikh community is one of the largest in the world, with roughly 30 million followers globally and more than half a million here in the United States.

The massacre against the Sikhs began in the capital territory of Delhi and a number of other major Indian cities on November 1, 1984, following the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The first Sikh life was tragically taken early that morning in East Delhi.

The violence, which lasted 3 days, resulted in thousands upon thousands of casualties among the Sikh community. In the aftermath of the massacre, it was reported that nearly 20,000 were forced to flee the city, leading to countless displaced people.

Madam Speaker, remembering the Sikh Massacre is a pivotal and historic step in the fight for justice and accountability for the families of all those victims.

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA

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

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, today the House just passed the Senate substitute for our bill, the bipartisan H.R. 164, and it now heads to President Biden's desk. It helps right an injustice.

Historically, land has been held in trust for Tribes by the Federal Government, as is the case for the Seminole Tribe of Florida. In modern times, this has become a cumbersome process.

The bill itself was necessary to allow the Seminole Tribe to engage in certain land transactions that were interpreted as necessary by a congressional bill, by the Indian Non-Intercourse Act, so this would allow them to finally engage in those land transactions.

It is critical for the Seminoles and other Tribes to be able to conduct their affairs without having to go to Congress every time. Comprehensive reform is needed in the future, and we appreciate the support in the House today to send this very good bill to President Biden.

LOCAL BUSINESS TAXES, REGULATIONS, AND REDUCED WORKFORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor this evening with a number of my Republican colleagues to speak about the small business economy.

Small business owners have been devastated by the COVID-19 pandemic as they are still reeling from the Democrat-induced State and local shutdowns and economic downturn. At a time when Main Street USA has been focused on recovering from the health and economic effects of the pandemic, they are facing multiple challenges created by the Biden administration and congressional Democrats.

Given our country's unprecedented labor shortage, skyrocketing inflation, and supply chain crisis, small businesses, entrepreneurs, and startups alike are forced to bear the brunt of the Democrats' failed economic policies. In the midst of this economic storm, small businesses should be given the tools to recover, but now they are also being threatened with major tax increases and more burdensome regulations.

Since President Biden took office, we have seen multiple Democratic proposals that include increasing taxes on small businesses. Make no mistake: Tax hikes, no matter their form and fashion, will negatively impact Main Street USA.

A survey by the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council found a majority of small business owners believe new taxes will significantly hurt their ability to recover from the pandemic. Simply put, this is unacceptable.

While the Democrats' socialist scam reconciliation bill continues to change week after week, many of these proposals would slash the 20 percent small business deduction enacted by President Trump's Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. According to IRS data, millions of small business owners claimed the 20 percent deduction on qualified business income during the 2020 tax filing season. This provision created more than \$66 billion in savings for small business owners in 2019. The Democrats want to do away with this.

Other reckless proposals will have nearly doubled the long-term capital gains rate from 23.8 percent to the top ordinary capital gains rate of 39.6 percent. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, two-thirds of small business owners plan to sell their business, and eliminating the current long-term rate would have enormous implications for any sale of a small business.

Knowing this information, I must ask: Why would the Democrats propose such drastic tax rate increases knowing they will crush American businesses?

As the days evolve, we will see what the Democrats will concoct next to pay for their outrageous spending, but Republicans refuse to stand by and allow them to pay for it at the expense of small business prosperity. We will continue to monitor very closely.

At a time when small businesses are trying to get back on their feet, they are also absorbing the impact of other damage. As "Help Wanted" signs become a common sight on the doors of small businesses across the country and store shelves become increasingly bare, it remains clear that the Biden administration's labor crisis is a key contributing factor to the rising costs of goods and empty shelves.

For months, the Biden administration has paid Americans to stay home through extended Federal benefits instead of incentivizing these individuals to return to work. Our country's labor shortages have hindered the ability to get cargo to shore, unpack these much-needed goods, and find truck drivers to transport the products throughout the Nation. U.S. employers across all industries are struggling to fill more than 10.4 million job openings to meet the rising consumer demand.

Madam Speaker, in October, NFIB reported that 51 percent of small business owners have unfilled job openings, a 48-year high for the third consecutive month. Sadly, the historical average is only 22 percent.

As small business owners are bearing the burden of these extreme challenges due to the Democrats' failed economic policies, they are also facing regulatory uncertainty. During the previous administration, we cut burden-

some red tape for small firms. However, we are already seeing an increasing regulatory trend with the Biden administration, which will hinder small businesses while they are already down.

We know that regulatory burdens deflate small businesses, yet this administration continues to plow forward with new restrictions and mandates. From the latest climate rules to the overreaching vaccine mandate, small business owners should be given the opportunity to recover from the pandemic and service their customers, not deal with even more bureaucratic red tape from the Democrats.

Beyond these economic headwinds, American taxpayer dollars have been wasted and abused by Federal Government agencies throughout the pandemic. According to the Small Business Administration's inspector general, \$78 billion in Economic Injury Disaster Loans have been fraudulent.

This program is a direct loan and grant program, as small businesses apply directly with the SBA for funding. Instead of developing serious oversight controls, congressional Democrats want to expand the Federal Government's ability to make additional direct loans through the SBA. This is dangerous and puts taxpayer dollars at extreme risk. These proposals are irresponsibly opening the door for enhanced fraud.

My Republican colleagues and I will continue to fight for lower taxes and deregulation on behalf of small businesses across the Nation while also safeguarding taxpayer dollars every step of the way. We must legislate responsibly, and we will. Americans must get back to work, and that can only happen when Democrats cease their war on Main Street.

Congressional Republicans refuse to stand by and allow the Democrats to force through this socialist scam reconciliation bill at the expense of small business prosperity.

I appreciate that a number of my Republican colleagues are here today to add to this conversation.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), who is the vice ranking member of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding to me.

Madam Speaker, I rise today as a small business owner for 51 years. I still have a business; I still employ hundreds of people; and I want to be a voice for my constituents in Texas-25 and to call attention to the dangerous socialist policies—yes, I said socialist—that Democrats are, once again, trying to jam through the people's House.

President Biden inherited a strong economy from President Trump—frankly, as good as I have ever seen in 50 years of being in business. But in less than a year, President Biden and Democrats want to crush small businesses with higher taxes and increased

regulations, extend supply chain shortages, and keep workers on the bleacher seats with continued government handouts.

The government should not be paying people to sit on the couch or imposing tax hikes and regulations that will damage small businesses that are already struggling with record job openings because of government giveaways.

As a small business owner, as I said, for over 50 years, I understand firsthand the negative impacts of increased taxes and how excessive regulations can hinder growth and kill startup opportunities.

I have seen firsthand how the supply chain crisis is halting U.S. production. I see it in my business today, in the auto business, which the Biden administration refuses to acknowledge or let alone address.

Small businesses are hurting. Main Street America is still struggling to recover, and it is hurting. Banks are trying to provide increased access to capital, but they are being forced to hire more compliance officers than loan officers.

Burdensome, overreaching government policies have real impacts on small business owners and the communities who depend on them. We do not need the Federal Government to tell entrepreneurs—people who take risks—how to operate their businesses. Rather, it should foster a properly regulated economy that creates opportunity for all.

Main Street America is the backbone to our economy, and small businesses employ more Americans than any other sector there is. Hundreds of small businesses in my district in Texas and across the country will experience the negative effects of President Biden's and Speaker PELOSI's socialist policies—yes, I said socialist policies—as they chart a course to destroy Main Street, increase taxes, and make the people more reliant on the government.

Madam Speaker, I will continue to oppose any efforts to raise taxes or efforts to make it harder for businesses to compete. I encourage Democrats to end their relentless campaign to make America more like China and Russia. It just doesn't work. But competing with less government regulation does. The bottom line is: Risk and reward equal the American Dream.

In God We Trust.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for his insights. Being a businessman himself, he understands full well the problems that they have, the concerns about the bill being proposed, and the impact of all the decisions that this administration has made so far.

The key to economic success is economic freedom. That is a keyword, and you are going to hear a theme of that this evening, Madam Speaker.

□ 1800

Next, I would like to introduce the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR),

the ranking member of the Financial Services Subcommittee on National Security, International Development and Monetary Policy. I look forward to his commentary and his insights. He is instrumental in a lot of the different things we do there, as well the former chairman of the Oversight Committee, if I am not mistaken.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Missouri, a real leader on the Financial Services Committee, and also our ranking Republican and leader on the Small Business Committee and tireless champion for America's small businesses. That is where all of the jobs are created in this country.

For the life of me, Madam Speaker, on the heels of horrible third-quarter GDP numbers, I don't know why the Biden administration wants to put new taxes on small businesses. The GDP numbers for the third quarter were far short of what economists predicted and, yet President Biden's plan to so-called Build Back Better is actually a \$400 billion tax hike on job-creating small businesses.

The bulk of this comes from an expansion of the 3.8 percent net investment income tax that is now going to hit active income for these pass-through businessowners. Democrats want to expand this to investment income of individuals actively involved in LLCs, S corporations, and partnerships, those small mom-and-pop Main Street businesses that really create jobs in our country.

Additionally, the Democrats are also pushing an \$800 billion tax hike on American businesses that will be a gift to China, Russia, Japan, and Europe, making it better to be a foreign company than an American one. These crippling tax hikes will kill American jobs, drive economic activity overseas, and destroy small businesses as they struggle to recover from the pandemic.

As if this wasn't bad enough, Democrats want to arm the Internal Revenue Service with \$80 billion in additional funds to target American small businesses and families. So not only will small businesses in Kentucky have their taxes go up, but they should prepare for an avalanche of new audits coming their way courtesy of this Big Government socialist bill.

On top of that, this legislation will only add fuel to the fire of the burning inflation crisis. This year the Consumer Price Index is up 5.4 percent, the highest in 13 years, but the Personal Consumption Expenditure Index, less food and energy costs, is up 3.6 percent, well above the Fed's 2 percent target and the highest in over 30 years.

Madam Speaker, the longer this inflation surge drags on, the risk of inflation becoming embedded in our economy grows more and more. This multi-trillion-dollar Big Government socialist tax-borrow-and-spend bill will bury American entrepreneurs in taxes and

debt. But one interest group that will be happy with this Big Government socialist bill, if it passes, are the unions that fund the Democratic Party.

Tucked inside of this bill is a proposal to provide a \$4,500 additional incentive exclusively for union-built electric vehicles. This provision runs counter to the Democrats' purported goal of reducing carbon emissions and getting more electric vehicles on the road. That is because nearly half of all U.S. automotive production comes from automakers with workforces who have chosen to not unionize. In fact, of the 60 automakers in the United States who build electric vehicles, only 2 are unionized. So Democrats are effectively pitting American autoworkers at union plants against the autoworkers who work in my congressional district at the Toyota manufacturing plant in Georgetown, Kentucky, the largest Toyota manufacturing plant in the world. But small businesses are impacted because small businesses that are not unionized are part of the supply chain.

So let me be clear: There is no environmental benefit or additional carbon reduction achieved by favoring union-made vehicles over nonunion-made vehicles. While Democrats lecture about the need to provide alternatives to the combustion engine, to gas-powered vehicles, the irony here is that this bill greatly restricts the ability for tax credits to actually reach consumers. This is because Democrats are limiting the tax credit to union-built, U.S.-assembled vehicles and applying these proposed limitations to the current EV market. Estimates indicate that only 2 of over 50 electric vehicles would qualify for the full tax credit.

This is not building back better. This is a payoff to political supporters. Nearly half of all U.S. automotive production comes from automakers with workforces that have chosen to not unionize. Why are we punishing these manufacturers of electric vehicles? Because it is not about the environment. It is not about promoting electric vehicles. It is about a political payoff to union supporters of these campaigns. This provision is nothing more than that; a payoff to the union bosses who control Democrat politicians in Congress and the Democrat in the White House.

We should be for small businesses. And if we are for the environment, we shouldn't discriminate against non-union automakers and the small businesses that support nonunion manufacturers like Toyota in Kentucky's Sixth Congressional District.

I thank my friend from Missouri for his leadership in opposing this massive tax increase on small businesses and for helping me highlight the hypocrisy of the supporters of this bill.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky. As you can see and hear from him, his very insightful explanation of the bill and its provisions, its effects

on small businesses and consumers, he gave a very, very thoughtful explanation of it, and we appreciate his insights and concerns.

There are lots of problems with the bill, and I appreciate Mr. BARR's comments.

Next, we have the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. JOHNSON). Mike is going to be with us here. He is vice-chairman of the Republican Conference. He is going to continue to explain some of the problems and pitfalls with this tax proposal that is an unwieldy and, frankly, harmful bill to our people, our consumers, and especially the small businesses in this country.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER, and all of our Republican colleagues on the Small Business Committee for leading this very important discussion this evening. And this is very important.

Madam Speaker, the Democrats' radical multi-trillion-dollar agenda is bad for America. It just is, and we can all see it. The voters can see that, too. In fact, while we are here right now, there are still voters lining up just down the road in Virginia. They cannot wait to vote for their next Governor. It is a race that is currently classified as a toss-up but it appears to be going very, very well for the Republican candidate.

The reason this is so noteworthy, the reason everybody in the country is watching this, the reason that everyone is so excited that it is a toss-up election is because this is in a State that President Biden won by 10 points just several months ago. And there are simply no conclusions to draw other than that the Democrats are leading our country down the wrong path. That is what the polling says and even the mainstream media outlets have had to report on that in the last few days.

It is the content of this tax-and-spend agenda, and not just the cost, that is especially dangerous for American families and our economy overall. You just have to think about the harmful effects the Democrat bill is going to have on our local businesses, many of whom, by the way, we all know are already operating on shorter hours due to the current labor shortage. But specifically, the legislation that is being debated and pushed through even this week is that the Democrats want to increase OSHA penalties, increase penalties on small businesses. That is a tax. They want to reduce the pass-through deduction. That is a tax. They want to increase the regulatory burden on small business owners at the worst possible time. You know what this amounts to? A tax. They want to make the child tax credit pay the same whether you are working or not, which what will that do? Logically, it will exacerbate the current labor shortage.

So let me repeat. The Democrat bill, in spite of what they are saying, will definitely increase taxes while prices

are soaring. It will increase workplace penalties while companies are trying their best to get back to work, and it will encourage people not to work while the job market struggles, and our supply chain is slowed down due to a lack of workers in these critical positions.

There are nearly 32 million small businesses in the United States. About 350,000 of those are in my home State of Louisiana. They are our main employer. They employ more Louisianians than any big company or the government. This is the mainstay. This is the lifeblood of our economy. You are talking about deli managers and barbershop owners, and bookstore owners. You name it.

Small businesses across the country had to fight tooth and nail to survive the COVID-19 pandemic. The last thing this Congress needs to do is make it more difficult for these businesses.

But that is exactly what our Democrat colleagues are trying to do. As for the rest of the bill, well, they are still working on it, they tell us. We heard today there may be some deal on prescription drugs. Who knows? We have to see how that goes. There have been lots of promises broken—made and broken—here the last few weeks.

Meanwhile, the Democrats are still trying to include amnesty in this spending bill. What that has to do with the reconciliation, we have no idea. Hopefully, the Parliamentarian on the Senate side will put another kibosh on this. But they want to include tax breaks for wealthy New Yorkers and just a bunch of terrible ideas.

I have to digress for just a moment and talk about this amnesty problem, because not only will that be another burden on our small businesses; not only will it really take jobs away from law-abiding citizens, but you have to consider the insatiable appetite that our friends on the other side of the aisle have for amnesty.

We spent about 13 hours in the Judiciary Committee about 3 weeks ago working on their effort. The Democrats pushed that through to graft amnesty onto the spending bill. And after all of those hours, near the very end—late at night—we asked them if there was any end to this appetite they have for amnesty. We are talking about as many as 10 million illegals who have come across the border. And we brought a few amendments and we talked about this in our Conference, but we said, you know, gee, if you are going to grant amnesty and you all have the votes in the committee to move this through, we understand that, but we just want to see if there is any limit on who you might include in amnesty.

So we brought an amendment to the bill and said: What if someone is a known MS-13 gang member? Surely, you would want to exclude them from your amnesty plan. And I will tell you, every single Democrat on our committee voted that amendment down. Of course, every Republican voted “yes.”

Then we said: Well, well, wait a minute. What if somebody is a convicted sex offender, somebody coming from another country and they are a convicted sex offender? Surely, you would not want to include them in your amnesty plan. Every single Democrat voted “no” on that amendment. So I brought an amendment. I said: What if someone is a convicted criminal, and they are convicted of DUI, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, a terrible crime, as you all have said in your speeches in recent years? It kills thousands of Americans every year. It maims hundreds of thousands. Surely, if someone has been convicted of at least one DUI, you would not want to include them in your amnesty plan. Every Democrat voted it down.

So we tested it a little further. Okay, what if they have two or more DUI convictions? Every Democrat voted it down. So I went to 10 or more DUI convictions, would they be excluded from your magical amnesty plan? Every single Democrat voted “no” on that amendment. Every single one. There is no limit to what they want to do with this.

The one thing they do know, they want to spend trillions and trillions of our tax dollars before we know the score on all of this, before the actual text of the legislation has even been read. They are ready to roll. Democrats have a mere three-seat majority in this House. We have a 50-50 split in the Senate. They are acting as if they have some sort of big majority to radically transform the country, as they keep telling us. And what they have presented is the most partisan, most expensive legislation package in the history of this country, using the slimmest majority possible, and before they even tell the American people what is in it.

Make no mistake, a toss-up election in Virginia is just a taste of what is to come for congressional Democrats in 2022 if they do not immediately ditch this ridiculous spending plan and harmful government overreach.

I just say this: Today we have a battle that comes down to competing ideologies and agendas. It is now free-market capitalism versus Big Government socialism.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I would like to have a minor discussion with the gentleman here.

You made a couple of points here with regards to some of the discussions you had with regards to amnesty. Did one of the questions that you posed deal with the \$450,000 payment that the President is proposing to all of the folks who come here illegally? Was that voted on or talked about at all in your discussion?

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. So I wish that that proposal had been on

the table before we got out of that particular hearing because we certainly would have liked to have heard about that. But if you add that up, you are talking about perhaps \$1 million per family, and \$1 billion in cost overall, more costs to the American taxpayer.

And by the way, that little payment that the illegal migrants would be given by the American taxpayer is more than we give to Gold Star families, persons who have been lost in the line of duty, as you know. It is more than the victims of 9/11 that they have received for their pain and suffering. And, of course, those separations are permanent, not temporary. It is just not right.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. So we could be giving a \$450,000 payment to a MS-13 gang member; is what you are saying?

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. That is what it means, and convicted sex offenders, and multiple DUI-convicted felons, and everybody else. They have included them all. There is no limit to it at all. Isn't that outrageous?

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. It doesn't seem to bother them that they are going to spend their own constituents' hard-earned tax dollars and give to a MS-13 gang member up to \$450,000. Holy smokes. It blows you away.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. It is incredible. You can't make this stuff up.

□ 1815

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his insightful discussion and presentation. I am glad he pointed out that the socialist agenda of this administration is being rejected by the people of this country. Probably very, very likely, today, we are seeing the first reaction to that at the polling places. I also appreciate his talking about the increase in taxes, the negative effect to small businesses, and the regulations as well.

It is concerning that the comment he made is quite true, because at this point, we have seen no text and it changes on a daily basis. Yet, we are going to be asked to vote for that thing, perhaps before we even get to see what is in it. Seems like I have heard that somewhere before.

Anyway, let's move on. We are excited to have the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) next to give us his thoughts on the monstrosity of a bill here and the tax and spending actions of the administration. Mr. MEUSER is the ranking member of the Small Business Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax and Capital Access. I thank him for being here this evening.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Missouri, the Republican leader of the Small Business Committee, Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

Madam Speaker, I am, as all of us are, I think, deeply concerned about

the adverse impacts that the Democrats' budget reconciliation plan, as it is called, will have on our Nation's small businesses.

Today, small businesses are battling severe labor shortages, escalating energy costs, inflationary pressures, supply chain disruptions, and potential mandates that are causing uncertainty and threatening small businesses' viability. That is happening today.

All Members of Congress should be focused on pro-growth policies to help empower small businesses, startups, and American entrepreneurs. We should be discussing a smart deregulatory environment that allows the smallest firms to operate independently.

Instead, our Democrat colleagues are attempting to push through completely partisan legislation with trillions of dollars in reckless spending and over \$420 billion, at least, in tax hikes on Main Street job creators.

Small businesses need better and they deserve better. Approximately two-thirds of American jobs are created by small businesses, so their strength is our Nation's economic strength. President Biden continues to tell business owners, and all of us, that this bill is going to reduce inflation and create jobs.

This reconciliation bill—by the way, that is reconciliation with a “W” because it will do the exact opposite. It will wreck our economy, unless somehow the President and the Democrats have figured out how to defy basic economic principles, which is pretty much like trying to defy gravity.

You cannot disincentive work and create more workers. You can't flood the economy with more dollars and drive down inflation. This just isn't how it works. It is against the simple laws of cause and effect.

Presently, we have a labor crisis that is at historic levels. How do new government programs that disincentivize work support millions of small business owners who are struggling to fill open jobs?

Has anyone ever met a single small business owner who believes raising their taxes will somehow help them build back better? The answer is a resounding no.

Most of us know this firsthand. I worked in small business for years. I hold regular business townhalls and talk with small businesses every day. We hold hearings where small businesses are saying the same thing.

Higher taxes, pending mandates, expanding the IRS—that will be a welcomed addition to their day—inflation, energy costs. I just got a text from a businessperson sending me a picture of over \$4 a gallon gasoline and saying—well, I won't repeat what he said. Product shortages and labor shortages are smothering and perplexing American businesses. Small business owners are literally pulling their hair out. They are working harder and getting less for it.

Small businesses are not asking us to spend billions on a civilian climate corps or more IRS agents or amnesty, but they are demanding that Congress not raise their taxes, not issue confusing mandates, and that we won't make it more difficult for them not to just prosper but to survive.

It is time for the Democrats to halt this reckless tax-and-spend spree that does nothing but exacerbate the numerous crises facing Americans today. Reconciliation is a bad bill, it has been an even worse process, and it is truly an insult to small businesses who are counting on us.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his insightful remarks, and I appreciate him quantifying that this is a \$420 billion hit to small businesses.

His comment about working harder and making less, we understand the pandemic caused a lot of dislocation, but we should be past that now. We should be helping businesses get back on their feet, not kicking their feet out from underneath them and adding to the uncertainty with additional rules and regulations.

I am excited now to have one of the newest members of our conference, Congresswoman YOUNG KIM from California, who is the ranking member of the Small Business Subcommittee on Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Workforce Development. She herself has been a small businesswoman in the past, and I look forward to her insightful remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for yielding and arranging this very timely Special Order to discuss how taxes, increasing prices, and the reduced workforce pool are impacting our Main Street USA, which is the true backbone of our economy.

I represent California's 39th Congressional District, which lays in the tri-county area of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties. I have the pleasure to represent one of the most diverse districts in the country that has a very vigorous entrepreneurial spirit. Unfortunately, it has been trampled down by unclear guidelines on lockdowns, increased red tape, labor shortages, high inflation, and, now, a supply chain crisis.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER knows very well that a big threat is looming in the horizon in the form of increased taxes and burdensome regulations through the partisan reconciliation process.

Instead of working with us to tackle the issues impacting small business owners and workers, this administration and this House majority are looking to add more fuel to the fire with fiscal expansionary measures at a time when economic analysts say that we could see inflation above 3 percent well into 2022. This is a run on inflation not seen since the early 1990s.

In my home State of California, parts of the State recorded their highest average gas prices ever last Friday. Some places are recording close to \$6 per gallon. This is all taking place when some of our colleagues in the majority are calling for a total domestic ban on gas and oil production, which would undeniably increase prices for all goods and services.

To add insult to injury, California recently released its jobs report showing the highest unemployment rate in the Nation, and unemployment claims keep increasing.

So let's ask ourselves: Why is California seeing an uptick in unemployment claims when NFIB is reporting over half of small businesses have job openings they cannot fill? Why is California seeing a record number of job creators leaving to establish their businesses in other States? The answer is very simple. Many are tired of Sacramento punishing entrepreneurial ventures through some of the highest taxes in the country and burdensome regulations.

Let's learn from the mistakes enacted in California and instead work to empower entrepreneurs, job creators, and Main Street. Let's get back to the path of prosperity, where we are not punishing success, and we make it easier for individuals and families to establish small businesses and serve the communities that we all love.

I want to thank, again, Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for his leadership on our Small Business Committee and for being a fearless advocate for Main Street USA and entrepreneurs all across the country.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for her remarks, and we certainly appreciate her comments. She made a comment with regards to entrepreneurs. The small business folks are the entrepreneurs that make our country work. They are willing to take the risk and invest their own dollars, work long hours, and wind up being paid last, if at all sometimes.

I am glad she pointed out the lesson that we should be learning from California. A lot of times we look to California to see what the latest trends are. Right now, the latest trend is whoever is the last one out, turn the lights off. So I think we need to be looking at that and listening to those citizens, those businesspeople, who are leaving the State due to the high cost of taxes and regulations, just to be able to work there.

I am excited now to have another new member to our conference, who also is a member of the Small Business Committee, former State senator from the State of Wisconsin, Congressman SCOTT FITZGERALD.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD).

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam Speaker, the biggest tax increase for small business in over 50 years—let me say it

again—the biggest tax increase for small business in over 50 years. This is what President Biden and my colleagues across the aisle are proposing in order to pay for part of their multi-trillion-dollar spending package.

The President and the Democrats have proposed a range of options that will hurt economic growth and fall on the backs of small businesses, like raising the corporate tax, raising the individual tax rates, taxing unrealized capital gains, and giving the IRS authority to spy on Americans' bank accounts.

In announcing the tax increases, the Biden administration said their agenda: "Will protect 97 percent of small business owners from tax increases, while delivering tax cuts to more than 3.9 million entrepreneurs."

But here is the problem. It doesn't add up. The statement doesn't add up. It doesn't hold up to the scrutiny. The reality is that approximately 1.4 million small businesses are structured as C corporations, meaning that they will be subjected to the proposed 28 percent corporate tax rate, as opposed to the current rate of 21 percent.

Let's talk about S corps. If you are not familiar with the S corp or the LLC, an individual small business owner's taxes flow through the S corp. So what is going to happen? They are going to increase the individual tax rate. What will that mean? S corps and LLCs will see an increase in the amount of taxes that they are paying.

Add in, as my other colleagues have already brought up this evening on Special Orders, rising inflation rates, increased cost of goods and services, shipping delays, labor shortages, and these small businesses will find themselves in a hole. They are trying to jump start themselves right now out of a pandemic, and we are going to tax them more? It makes absolutely no sense.

For nearly a decade, I was the owner of a small business. If you would have told me in 1990, when I started my small business, that I would be facing labor shortages, tax increases, and supply delays, guess what? I wouldn't have started a small business. You would be out of your mind to start a small business under those types of circumstances.

And guess what? We are seeing that happen in my home State of Wisconsin. The restaurant industry, gyms, manufacturers, construction companies, they are all struggling right now. If you are back in the district and you are talking to people and you are at a chamber meeting or you are at some type of specific association related to an industry, they will continue to tell you we are in trouble. Yet, the Biden administration and the Democrats are looking at tax increases on these small businesses.

We must give small businesses a chance to succeed. This trillion-dollar reconciliation package and the subsequent tax increases do just the opposite.

If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle truly want to save small businesses, they will drop the spending plan, cut taxes for small businesses, replenish the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and drop the arbitrary vaccine mandate. That is what would get employees back to work.

These small-business owners deserve an opportunity to chase the American Dream. As it stands, this reconciliation package will take that opportunity away from them.

□ 1830

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments and insightful remarks. I really appreciate him pointing out something, that this is the biggest tax increase in 50 years on small businesses. Let me say that again, the biggest tax increase in 50 years on small businesses.

In our committee recently we had the Small Business Administration Director, and one of the members from our committee asked the Director if she had been advising the administration on the tax policy in this bill and had done any studies as to the effect of those taxes on small businesses? We couldn't get a response.

She said, well, it really wasn't something she would be concerned about. Here is the Director of the Small Business Administration, whose prime duty is to work this agency for the benefit of small businesses in this country, and she was not going to think that this bill was important enough with the taxes and other extraneous things in there to even think about working on it and advising the administration about what could happen to small businesses?

There is a huge disconnect within this administration about what is going on in the real world and the utopian view of how they would like to have things be in the future under a socialist regime. This is nuts.

How in the world can you put a bill together like this that has this kind of effect on small business and not even study the effect of it? Absolutely breathtaking.

I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW), a small business person himself. He has experienced some of these hardships and problems, and he is going to tell us all about what his views are on this bill and how it can impact his business.

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, as we rapidly approach the upcoming holiday season, which is the busiest time of year for many American families and for many industries, I am, we all are, greatly concerned about the state of our country. Gas prices are the highest we have seen in nearly a decade, forcing families to contemplate if they can afford to travel for the holidays.

Worse yet, those wishing to travel further are worried that their flights may be canceled at the last minute because there aren't even enough pilots to fly the planes.

Those who have saved their hard-earned money for months to buy their loved ones something special for Christmas worry that their delivery will be stuck at our backed-up ports.

Make no mistake, all of these crises happening at once are not a coincidence. They are the result of failed Biden administration policies and a rejection, a whole-out rejection of the longstanding values that always made our America great. Authoritarian vaccine mandates on many vital industries have led to labor shortages on a massive scale.

Overtaxation on small businesses and their owners through an increase in the individual tax rate threaten more than 130,000 jobs in an already struggling job market. Overbearing red tape in this socialist reconciliation bill threatens to raise penalties on businesses by over 500 percent and will lead to more small businesses going bankrupt, something we have already seen far too much of over the last 2 years.

This is not what America wants. We are already struggling to sustain a valuable and available workforce. Democrats' overregulation on our businesses and government handouts are leading to a cradle-to-grave welfare state, crippling our country's ability to recover from the pandemic and once again thrive as the strongest nation on Earth. And it is all coming to a head. It is all coming to a head this holiday season.

We cannot continue to weaken American businesses. We cannot continue to weaken American supply chains. We cannot continue to weaken the American Dream. We cannot continue to weaken the greatest nation on the face of the Earth: America. We are the greatest country there has ever been and ever will be. Why is the left trying so hard, so desperately to destroy that greatness?

We must get Americans back to work, and we must support policies that allow our businesses to flourish and not wither away. It is the basis of America.

I will continue to fight alongside my colleagues to ensure that these bad, destructive policies and their decades-long consequences are prevented. We will continue to fight for good policy that opens our country back up, that gets our people back to work, that makes us strong and puts America back to the forefront of the world stage.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. I certainly thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his remarks and reminding us that inflation is a tax as well. I think we need to remember that when we go to the gas pump. Last January I was able to get it for \$1.89. On Monday I filled up my tank and it was \$3.19. I got nothing more. I got the same amount of gas. The only difference is it was \$1 and some higher. Inflation is a tax.

I appreciate him reminding us of the work ethic and values that our small business folks display and have to work

with every day to make their business work and the effects of mandates. I appreciate his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), who has a great personal story himself. I look forward to his remarks and his concerns about this monstrosity of a bill, socialist reconciliation bill.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for having this Special Order. At a time when we should be doing everything we can to help small businesses thrive and strengthen America's workforce, President Biden's radical socialist agenda is driving a wedge between job creators and the workforce.

Drawing upon 25 years of experience in private industry, working in a factory, later managing that factory, I understand the challenges that our businesses face and what it means to get up every day, go to work, and support a family.

President Biden and House Democrats aren't looking out for American families. If they were, they would not be working to increase the tax rates for small business owners or dumping more than a trillion dollars into the economy. That will only worsen the inflation we have seen and the supply chain crisis.

This build back better scheme is a farce. It is simply out of control. Whoever controls more of an individual's money and how they earn it controls more of their actions. That should be the person who earns it, not the government.

When you look at these tax policies, when you look at inflation, when you look at the fact that this administration has taken us away from energy independence, people are spending more for groceries, they are spending more for fuel, they are going to spend more to heat their homes, and that is controlling more of their money because of these poor policies. The best thing government can do is get out of the way and return economic independence to the American people.

I thank the ranking member for having this Special Order and allowing us to point out that we believe in the American people. They built the greatest economy the world has ever seen. They built the greatest nation on the face of the Earth, and I just wish that President Biden, when he talks about being frustrated with American citizens, would get half as frustrated with China and Russia and the Taliban.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. I thank the gentleman for his insightful remarks. I really appreciate his comments. Pouring more money into the economy just adds to inflation. If we go back and look at the comments by the CBO when they scored the bill back in February, a \$1.9 trillion bill, they said we didn't need it, that we would have 5 percent growth by the end of this year if we did nothing. And yet we spent \$1.9 trillion and look at what has happened. We

have runaway inflation going on right now, and we want more money to be spent again. This is nuts.

Government control. I appreciate his comments with regard to that. This is about government control. It is about controlling the economy and controlling individuals and controlling businesses. Again, it is about the belief that the other side seems to believe in the goodness and greatness of government, and we believe in the goodness and greatness of our people. I certainly appreciate his comments with regard to that and reminding us of those salient facts.

Madam Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 9 minutes.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Thank you very much. I shouldn't be too long. We have rolled this around quite a bit, and we have hit on the high points, but I do want to make a few closing remarks.

The American people deserve better than this. We are here to be able to help them, not to harm them. We are here to be able to lift them up and empower them instead of take power away. We are here to give them hope, not destroy hope. You do all these things on the positive side, I think, by empowering them and letting them be who they are rather than take that away from them and try from the government side to control what they are doing and who they want to be.

I have the opportunity with one of the positions that I hold here in Congress to meet with a lot of foreign finance ministers from around the world, and it is always interesting to talk to them because they are very jealous of what we have. We have something most countries in the world don't have, and that is economic freedom. The freedom to be able to go somewhere tomorrow; if you want to change jobs, go change jobs. If you want to start a new business tomorrow, go start a new business. If you want to start another one next week, start another new business next week. Most places in the world you can't do that, and that is a huge difference. That economic freedom, that entrepreneurial spirit that we have in this country makes us different from everybody else.

This monstrosity of a socialist reconciliation bill is a dagger in the heart to the entrepreneurs and the small business people in this country who have built this country. The big businesses, where did they start from? They started as a small business. They didn't start as a big, major business to begin with. They started in somebody's garage or in a university research lab somewhere or as an idea that somebody scratches on the back of a napkin in a restaurant somewhere. These people, the entrepreneurs who are willing to put their ideas on the table, their money, and their beliefs and risk everything to make this work.

This bill that we are talking about this evening is a dagger in the heart to

those people who are willing to take those kinds of risks and drive our country forward and provide the jobs.

As a reminder, when we unleashed the power of the people with the tax cut bill of 2017, we wound up before the pandemic of having 1.2 million more jobs in this country than we had people to fill them. The first time in history that we had those sorts of job openings for people to apply for.

The fundamentals are still there if we don't destroy them, and that is the key. This bill will destroy those fundamentals. Add to that the uncertainty that a lot of our good friends and small businesses that drive this country are concerned about, the taxes will be the burden that will have to be overcome, and probably will drive a lot of them out of business.

They are very concerned about the direction of this administration. They seem to believe, again, in the goodness and greatness of government. Our side believes in the goodness and greatness of our people, and we want to empower them and continue to protect them and work with them.

Madam Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to be here this evening and for allowing us to have this Special Order. I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1845

INVESTING IN THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, we are here tonight to talk about these amazing bills coming up having to do with our investment in the United States of America, both in the bipartisan infrastructure bill and the Build Back Better Act.

These two bills taken together will create millions of American jobs rebuilding our infrastructure and building clean energy technology to combat climate change. Together, the Build Back Better Act and the infrastructure package are expected to create 2 million jobs a year on average. They will reward work by cutting taxes for working families and lowering costs on the things that keep folks up late at night, like healthcare, childcare, and home care for aging relatives.

We are going to pay for that investment and those investments in our Nation and in working families by making sure that the ultra-wealthy and the corporations pay their fair share.

The Build Back Better Act will not add to the deficit, and no one making less than \$400,000 a year will pay a penny more in taxes. That is the promise that President Joe Biden made, and we intend to keep it.

Now, Madam Speaker, we have here Representative BRIAN HIGGINS of Buffalo. He is a ninth-term Member from western New York, and prior to serving in Congress, Representative HIGGINS was a history and economics instructor at SUNY Buffalo State College. Representative HIGGINS also served in local and State elected office. Congressman HIGGINS has been a fierce advocate of stronger regional and national economic policies.

Congressman HIGGINS currently serves on the Ways and Means and Budget Committees. Congressman HIGGINS is also the Democratic chair of the House Northern Border Caucus. Congressman HIGGINS is the chair of the House Cancer Caucus, and he is a House lead on the Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I was listening intently to the other side extolling the virtues of nothing but a cynical assessment of the American economy when the American economy, in fact, needs investment.

A couple of facts I want to clear up here, if the United States economy had grown at the increased rates seen under Democrats since 1933, the average income of Americans would be more than double than it currently is today.

Economic growth since 1933: 4.6 percent under Democrats; 2.4 percent under Republicans.

Annual jobs increases since 1933: Under Democrats, 2.8 percent; under Republicans, 1 percent.

Since 1962, Democrats created 21 million more jobs than Republicans.

Ten of 11 of the United States recessions between 1953 and 2000 began under Republican administrations.

George Bush I, a Republican, created a \$300-billion deficit. William Clinton, a Democrat, wiped out the entire deficit and left the next administration, Bush II, with a \$300-billion surplus. Bush II turned that into a \$1.3-trillion deficit. Obama, a Democratic President, cut that deficit to \$600 billion.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I have been listening to our colleagues across the aisle complaining about so-called socialist tax increases that we have in store.

Does the gentleman know what the top marginal tax rate under the Eisenhower administration was?

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. That would be 91 percent.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Ninety-one percent under the Republican Eisenhower administration during the 1950s.

And what happened to that 91 percent, if the gentleman knows?

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. It was reduced to 77 percent under a Democratic administration, under John F. Kennedy.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. We are talking about the top marginal tax rate, which is in the 30s right now. Am I correct in that?

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. That is right, sir.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. You can continue.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Well, I think the point that is being made here is, despite perceptions to the contrary and the assertions of those who have now left perhaps because they can't defend this, clearly the American economy performs much more efficiently, much more effectively under Democratic administrations.

That is why the Build Back Better program invests not in wars that don't create any new roads and bridges in America, that don't pull any kids out of poverty, that don't provide childcare and child tax credits. Complete waste of money. Brown University just came out with a study that said Americans paid \$6.2 trillion in the past two decades in three Middle East wars.

The Build Back Better program invests in America by rebuilding America, by investing in young America so that they become safer, have better nutrition, and have more economic activity at a very young age.

Every single study points to the same conclusion, that if you invest in kids, the child tax credit, pre-K, childcare, you produce a more productive citizen. University studies show that for every dollar that you spend, you produce in long-term economic benefits \$7 to \$8.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I want to talk about a few things. I want to talk about jobs, tax cuts, and lower costs for American families.

First, jobs. Together, under the Biden administration, we have already created nearly 5 million jobs this year. Growth is up. Wages are up. And unemployment right now is down below 5 percent.

Together with Build Back Better, the bipartisan infrastructure bill will create millions more jobs, good-paying jobs, American jobs, union jobs, jobs that cannot be outsourced, cannot be offshored.

This infrastructure package makes the largest Federal investment in public transit ever. It is the largest Federal investment in passenger rail since the creation of Amtrak.

In Pennsylvania alone, the State will be opened up to over 3 million people with access to Amtrak. In northeastern

Pennsylvania, Amtrak has assessed that adding a line to reach northeastern Pennsylvania will add \$87 million a year in additional economic activity in Pennsylvania.

These are amazing, smart investments, investments that we have to make in our country if we expect to compete with Europe, with China, with Russian, places that are investing in their infrastructure.

We are talking about the largest investment in clean drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in American history. This is how we avoid catastrophes like what happened in Flint, Michigan, where little kids got brain damage from drinking lead-tainted water from pipes that hadn't been replaced in over 100 years.

This infrastructure investment will ensure that every American has access to reliable high-speed internet. This is the kind of investment that the Federal Government knows how to make. This is the kind of effort that we have succeeded at before because we have seen it.

Eighty years ago, it was the Rural Electrification Act, which brought electricity to places in America that did not have it and would not have it today if the government hadn't brought that into effect. The Rural Electrification Act did essentially the same thing with electricity that we intend to do with broadband internet access.

We can't leave people behind. That is what we do if we continue on the same path we are on.

This infrastructure bill helps us tackle, maybe most importantly, the climate crisis by making the largest investment in clean energy transmission and electric vehicle infrastructure in history. Build Back Better will work with the infrastructure package to make even more investments in electric vehicles and other clean energy technology to combat climate change while making our economy more competitive.

Rebuilding our infrastructure means rebuilding our middle class. It means jobs, jobs, jobs, and more jobs.

Before I move on to tax cuts, I would like to recognize a fellow Member from Pennsylvania, Congresswoman MARY GAY SCANLON. MARY GAY SCANLON is a second-term Member representing Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District. In Congress, Representative SCANLON has continued her work as a lifelong advocate for children and families.

Representative SCANLON currently serves on the House Judiciary Committee and the House Rules Committee. She is vice chair of the House Committee on House Administration.

Congresswoman SCANLON and her husband, Mark, have three adult children. They currently reside in Swarthmore with a lot of pets.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CARTWRIGHT for yielding, and I thank him for outlining some of the many benefits to climate in this bill because for my adult children and so many of the college students in my district, their number one issue is finally taking meaningful action to address climate change.

But these bills do so much more than that. After more than 50 years of failed trickle-down economics and unfulfilled promises to prioritize our Nation's infrastructure, the last administration decided to punt on infrastructure and double down on giveaways to the rich by passing yet another tax cut for the ultra-wealthy. What did that get us? Widening income inequality, a shrinking middle class, crumbling roads and bridges, and increased corporate welfare.

For too long, America's economic policy has revolved around support for the rich and powerful rather than working people. With President Biden, we are ready to change that.

I am proud to be part of a Congress that is prioritizing the American people.

In partnership with the Biden administration, Democrats in Congress have set out to offer the greatest potential for American families and American small businesses to achieve prosperity and the American Dream in half a century. We need both the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Build Back Better Act to meet that potential and deliver a fairer, more balanced economy that works for all Americans.

After too many infrastructure weeks to count, Congress will soon deliver an infrastructure bill to the President's desk that creates economic opportunity for all Americans in the 21st century and beyond.

My district, Pennsylvania's Fifth, is home to Philadelphia's airport, port, and rail yard; miles and miles of interstate highways and passenger rail lines; and regional commuter and light-rail lines that link Philadelphia and its suburbs. Our infrastructure is aging, heavily used, and, in many cases, beyond its usable lifespan. Anyone who has been stuck in traffic or a pothole on the Schuylkill Expressway, the Blue Route, or I-95 knows how important an infrastructure bill is to our region.

State and local governments in Pennsylvania and across the country simply don't have enough money to meet basic maintenance needs, much less to invest in modernization, expansion, or other improvements to our national infrastructure. That is precisely why the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is so critical for my district and our national economy.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will fix our ailing roads and bridges and fund improvements to other critical infrastructure at our port and airport. These upgrades are essential to maintain our region's posi-

tion as a logistics hub on the East Coast and to ensure America's competitiveness in a global economy.

America can't engage in international trade if it can't get goods in and out of the country or across the country due to crumbling infrastructure and related backlogs in processing.

□ 1900

The COVID pandemic brought into sharp focus how essential the internet is for Americans to work or find employment, to participate in remote learning, to access healthcare, to stay connected with friends and family, and to carry out any number of basic activities in the 21st century. Yet, millions of Americans live in areas where there is no broadband infrastructure, or they can't afford it.

Our infrastructure bill will expand broadband access for millions of Americans, including many of my constituents. In addition to investing in broadband infrastructure, the bill will also lower prices for internet service and create a permanent program to help more low-income households access the internet.

Much like the Federal Government's efforts to provide electricity to every American nearly a 100 years ago, this effort will be transformative. It will drastically improve the ability for all Americans, no matter where they live or their income level, to access services and opportunities that are essential to modern life.

Another aspect of the infrastructure bill that is important for my district is the funding it provides for climate resiliency, particularly flooding. Communities like Eastwick, and economic engines like the Philadelphia airport, are especially vulnerable to climate change. We have seen the damage done by flooding, hurricanes, and even—astonishingly, in southeastern Pennsylvania—tornadoes.

Sadly, these extreme weather events are only getting worse. Funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will make our communities safer and our infrastructure more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

But fixing our Nation's physical infrastructure can only take us so far. The bipartisan infrastructure bill creates jobs that will provide new opportunities and reduce costs for many Americans, but it won't change the calculus for the working mom or dad who can't find adequate childcare for their kid. It won't improve our schools or prepare for the future, and it won't reduce the spiraling cost of prescription drugs.

All of these factors are holding back families from fully participating in our economy, and in turn, preventing them from buying homes and building wealth for retirement. Without addressing the failings of our "human infrastructure," a majority of Americans—particularly women and people of color—will continue to be held back. That is why we

need universal pre-K, better access to affordable childcare, a dependable system of care for our seniors, and investments in higher education and workforce training.

The Build Back Better Act will lower the cost of things that keep families up at night, while also delivering a massive tax cut for the middle class through the expanded child tax credit and the earned income tax credit—giving the middle class more breathing room. That is what my constituents need.

Already this year, through the American Rescue Plan that we passed in March, we have seen the child tax credit benefit 126,000 children in my district alone. That is 76,000 families who got extra help for essentials like childcare, food, and diapers—much less paying for school clothes, extracurricular sports, or putting something aside for college.

By making the most significant investment in children and caregiving in generations, we are helping individual families and the country as a whole. Because people—particularly women—can get back to work when they know that their family members are cared for. And ensuring access to quality daycare and preschool sets children up for success, making them more likely to graduate, pursue higher education, hold jobs, pay taxes, and have higher earnings.

In addition to increasing the maximum for Pell grant awards, the Build Back Better Act expands opportunities for Americans to participate in job training programs that prepare them for careers in fast-growing sectors. This bill is going to help the working people in PA-05 and across the country.

It will help families like the one I met in Media—a mom who was beaming about her son's good-paying, new job at the Philadelphia shipyard, which he got after completing the Maritime Career Development Program at Delaware County Community College. It will help low-income workers in my district who work two or more jobs every day but still can't make ends meet.

It will help families that struggle to pay for the prescription drugs that keep them alive without forcing them to choose between forgoing medication or housing or heat or food. And the best part, the Build Back Better bill is paid for by making those at the top pay their fair share for a change.

Madam Speaker, 17 Noble Prize-winning economists recently wrote in support of this legislation, "Because this agenda invests in long-term economic capacity and will enhance the ability of more Americans to participate productively in the economy, it will ease longer-term inflationary pressures."

We have the chance to set a new path that creates real, sustained economic growth and benefits everyone, not just multimillionaires and real estate developers. It is time to get this done for the American people.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman.

I appreciate that you mentioned potholes, and you don't have to be from Pennsylvania to understand the scourge of potholes. I will say that in my hometown of Scranton, there was a study done about how much it costs car owners every year to play the pothole slalom every year and hope that you don't damage your car. They do damage their cars, and it costs on average \$1,400 a year for car owners to drive over these rough roads.

It is something that only the government can do, fix the roads, pave the roads, fix the bridges. Thank you for mentioning that.

In fact, I would be remiss if I did not mention, the Susquehanna River flows through northeastern Pennsylvania and it bisects the two towns of Pittston and West Pittston. And there are only two bridges over the Susquehanna at Pittston to West Pittston, and one of them is out right now. It is out because it is really old; it hasn't been maintained properly because the money wasn't there, the investment wasn't made, and we didn't get the job done. This is exactly why we have to make these investments.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for her time this evening.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I have heard of other States that have that problem. I heard Kentucky has a bridge that is out right now that is desperately in need of repair.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I want to go back on the question of infrastructure for a moment.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), our colleague from Buffalo.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, my two colleagues from Pennsylvania were very clear about the component parts of this plan and the good things that they do for individuals, but they also do good things for our Nation as a whole.

Madam Speaker, the conservative economist from Moody's Analytics, Mark Zandi, did an analysis of the 2017 corporate tax cut. He said that for every dollar that you gave away, you could expect to recapture 32 cents. That is a loss in investment of 67 percent.

On infrastructure, the conservative economist says that for every dollar that you spend on infrastructure, you produce \$1.60 in economic activity. The gain on investment on infrastructure is 60 percent. So it is beyond the bricks and mortar of infrastructure. It is also the good that that does for the growth in the economy.

I would leave you with this: The oil age isn't going to end because we run out of oil. The oil age is going to end because we find a better way than the internal combustible engine, something that is quieter, cleaner, and eventually cheaper. And guess what? This bill, the Build Back Better, the infrastructure bill, has money to provide charging stations to facilitate the making and the using of electric vehi-

cles, ending this Nation's addiction to foreign oil.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), for his time here this evening.

Madam Speaker, we have talked about creating jobs, and Build Back Better is about creating jobs. It is also about helping workers keep more of their hard-earned paychecks by cutting taxes for the middle class. Thanks to the American Rescue Plan, the child tax credit's monthly tax cuts are already helping parents put gas in the car or pay for childcare so they can go to work and help fuel our economy.

The latest data analyzed by the JEC found that these tax cuts are generating more than \$19 billion in spending in local economies each month throughout our Nation. The data are clear: When working families keep more of their hard-earned money, that is more money pumping into local businesses and supporting even more jobs. That is why we are working to continue those tax cuts and more through the Build Back Better Act.

Democrats passed the child tax credit and the American Rescue Plan without a single Republican vote. That is right. Every single Republican voted against more money in the pockets of hard-working families.

Now, it is Democrats who are working to extend the child tax credit. This contrast could not be clearer. When Democrats control the Congress, we cut taxes for working people. When Republicans control the Congress, they cut taxes for millionaires and billionaires and corporations. And they leave middle-class families out to dry.

Madam Speaker, we are joined tonight by an esteemed colleague, Representative PAUL TONKO of the Capital District of New York. He is a six-term Member of Congress from Upstate New York and a lifelong public servant. Throughout his career, he has been a strong fighter for the environment and sustainable energy, and he currently serves as the cochair for the Sustainable Energy and Environmental Coalition Caucus and a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Representative TONKO is a longstanding champion for the working class by advancing policies that create jobs, provide economic opportunity, and ensure that senior citizens are able to retire with dignity.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO).

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT), and thank him for leading us in tonight's discussion on both physical and human infrastructure.

Let me start by extending my comments toward the child tax credit that you made mention of in your last comments. The data now are available from July and August. As we all know, families received their first check in July, and what a bit of welcome relief. And as we look at where those dollars

went, 47 percent, from July and August payments—those are the data available currently—47 percent went to put food on the table; 28 percent went toward utilities, including broadband.

So we are talking about kids doing their homework. We are talking about parents having an opportunity to reach the outside world. Middle-income America to have cottage industries up and running. So 75 percent of that tax cut went to food and utilities, and other incidentals absorb the remaining amount of payments. Now, that is a staggering statistic. That should tell us something about the value added of this tax cut.

Madam Speaker, as Representative CARTWRIGHT indicated, there is a stark contrast between Republican leadership in the House and Democratic leadership in the House. When the majority was run by the Republicans, they joined the former President in providing a tax cut for the 1 percent of the highest wealth in the country. This reaches across the spectrum of middle-income communities and those looking to ascend to the middle class.

The statistic that I find most heartwarming is that one-half of children living in poverty in our country, one-half of those children, will be lifted out of poverty with this child tax credit. That is a moral standard that we should all embrace.

If you want to really see a comeback in our economy, we support those families, middle-income families, those looking to ascend to the middle income. Those are the families that need the shot in the arm. And it is going to happen by further extending that tax program.

So our heart is with children. Our heart is with those children who need early education, three- and four-year-olds that will be able to have advantages, too. The programs that will provide, not only educational training, but cognitive skill development, cognitive awareness, social awareness that will drive the factors that lead to a productive life.

□ 1915

And so many times education experts will cite the availability of early education as the big factor in determining the outcome of a person's work career and the dollars that individual brings home; so that is very important.

Access to quality childcare. So many families are not rejoining the workforce because they don't have access to healthcare. And if the schools are in this undecided state whether they are going to have virtually learning or in-classroom learning or part of each combined, they need the security of childcare.

So the human fabric, the human infrastructure that is part of the Build Back Better Act introduced and envisioned by this President, President Biden, is tremendously reinforcing to so many families across the country. Powerful information and powerful reinforcements that enable them to

dream their version of the American dream.

Now, when we talk about the physical infrastructure, I would be remiss if I didn't equate that to the 20th Congressional District of New York. My district hosts the eastern mouth of the Erie Canal. And the vision for infrastructure in really difficult economic times, by Governor DeWitt Clinton, was to connect the great ocean, the Atlantic, with the Great Lakes.

That inspired not only the development of New York as an entry port, and we now know what a metropolis it is, but it inspired the necklace of communities that were given birth to as mill towns; and then inspired a westward movement. That is infrastructure playing into our economic development into our future. It expanded the turf of this country. It gave so many people the opportunity to insert their skill set, their passion, their abilities into products that fed the quality of life around the world.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I request a colloquy with the gentleman from New York.

Is the gentleman trained as an engineer?

Mr. TONKO. Yes. Not a civil engineer, but mechanical and industrial.

But those engineers are powerful because they make the world spin. And that whole feat, today, if you were to visit the Erie Canal and see the locks that were developed at a time when modern equipment and machinery wasn't available, it was not only an engineering feat, but a tremendous salute to the workers and the skill and the work ethic that they bore.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, the gentleman was discussing the necklace of communities that followed the Erie Canal. Earlier on this evening I was talking about how Amtrak assessed that restoring passenger rail in northeastern Pennsylvania would result in about \$87 million per year of additional economic activity along the line.

Mr. TONKO. Absolutely.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Does that hold water?

Mr. TONKO. Absolutely. And as we invest in rail, we increase ridership if you are getting from A to B in a quicker time period than you would if you were traveling by car. It makes common sense and economic sense. From rail to broadband—I have communities in my district that are unserved or underserved with broadband services.

Today, this is about doctors reading x-rays, children doing their homework, cottage industries launching and staying in business. This is an important bit of modern-day infrastructure. It is akin to the Rural Electrification Act of the 1930s, in the last century.

We have a history that speaks to us boldly about what infrastructure meant. The Rural Electrification Act made America buzz with economic activity; provided economic justice by

reaching every corner of this country, which broadband will do.

Let me just mention this, and I will close with this for now. I chair the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change reporting to the Energy and Commerce Committee. Under our umbrella falls the responsibility for the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The drinking water infrastructure in this Build Back Better effort, and infrastructure in general, is about making certain no children drink out of lead-infested pipes. 10,000 pipes in this country that are feeding and serving homes. There is no way children and families should be drinking water that has lead in it; we know that it is a permanent damage, irreversible; and we know that it is about social and economic justice.

We also provide for more dollars in the SRF, the State Revolving Funds, which 50 capitals across the country receive in terms of the Federal downpayment for water infrastructure. I was in county government back when I started my career, and we had much more of a partnership with Washington.

Today, we are getting on average maybe 4 to 5 percent of all projects that are drinking water-based as a Federal share. Come on, we can do much better than that. If we don't, the issue doesn't go away, and local property taxpayers have to pick up that burden. It is a regressive tax.

So for many, many reasons, we are on board here with a plan that really speaks to the definitive times in which we reside. We now are living in a moment of history where we need to re-engage, reengineer our skill sets, our resources, to advance an innovation economy; and to do that, we need a 21st century toolkit and the Build Back Better Act and the infrastructure act, they do it. It is a good downpayment. We are going to still have more work to do.

The President has a vision; it is bold. But we know that leaders in the past, Governor DeWitt Clinton, President Eisenhower, President Franklin Roosevelt, President Teddy Roosevelt with parks, setting aside lands for park development, these were giants in their times.

We have a giant now calling on Congress to help bring the vision into clear view and tether it into the communities across this country.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. It is true, isn't it, that the Build Back Better Act and the bricks and mortar infrastructure act, they work together, they dovetail to achieve the visions you are talking about?

Mr. TONKO. Worker training, worker retraining, apprenticeship programs, skills development, childcare, so that families can comfortably go to work and know that their children are in good stead. We have many households that are headed by single-parent moms. We have many households that have both members of the household, couples, having full-time jobs.

It is a different economy. These are different times. We need to adjust. We need to invest in America and into her people, and that is what this measure is about.

I am also involved with the offshore wind industry. And making certain that my district, hundreds of miles away from any offshore wind project, is going to have many jobs because we are going to be building foundations. We are going to be building tower components. We are going to be building the ancillary pieces that are a part of it. We may be building some of the turbine blades that are then installed in the offshore capacity along the eastern network where everyone is going to prosper from this. And we are going to clean the environment, which is a demand of the generations behind us and those yet to be born.

They have the right to demand clean air; to have made clean the air they breathe; and make safe the water they drink. It is a mission that is justified, and we need to be part of that justification.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative TONKO. We have an engineer on his toes here this evening who has picked up on a lot of the points that have been made previously.

For example, Representative MARY GAY SCANLON and Representative TONKO both brought up the similarity between expanding broadband internet access to all of the rural places and all the nooks and crannies and hollers in this country. The similarity between doing that and enacting the Rural Electrification Act 80 years ago by President Franklin Roosevelt, if we hadn't done that so many people would have been left behind, literally, in the dark.

If we don't do this, we are going to leave Americans behind in the quest for knowledge and keeping up in the modern economy by use of high-speed broadband internet.

Another thing Representative TONKO just mentioned, Madam Speaker, is about filling jobs. I represent northeastern Pennsylvania, and I talk to employers a lot, employers of manufacturing jobs, employers of retail and restaurant jobs, and the lament has been constant. With manufacturing jobs, it predated the pandemic, it was that we can't find people trained-up to do our work. We can't find people who know how to run CNC machines, the modern version of the lathe, to manufacture parts in their businesses.

The Build Back Better Act includes a lot of money for workforce development. It is a big favor being done for employers, for companies that do manufacturing work; but it goes beyond that. As Representative TONKO just mentioned, there are so many families, single-parent families, where either the mom or the dad, probably predominantly the mom, is home watching kids and doesn't have options for childcare or for pre-K that would enable them to go out and go back to

work. That is what we are seeing right now after the pandemic.

In fact, we have Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in my district, and the chief executive officer of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce did a survey and touched on the very point Representative TONKO just made. The survey showed that of the people who took themselves out of the workforce because of the pandemic, in restaurant and retail jobs, of those people, 54 percent of those who have not gone back have not gone back because they are watching kids at home because of the scarcity of options for childcare.

Remember, when you are working in a restaurant or retail, if you are bussing tables, you are not making enough money to hire a nanny. You are not making enough money to get the top option in daycare. That is why the Build Back Better Act comes in handy.

What it does is—above all, remember this—it does a favor for those small businesses, those employers that are trying to fill those jobs that are open and are going begging for people to come fill them. The Build Back Better plan, by establishing universal pre-K and also beefing up childcare options, gives those parents the ability to go back to work and fill those jobs and power our economy.

What do you think, Representative TONKO?

Mr. TONKO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TONKO. Representative CARTWRIGHT mentioned, Madam Speaker, the strength of manufacturing and growing our manufacturing jobs. The pandemic alerted us to a supply chain crisis. The Build Back Better Act speaks to addressing the shortages that we had for manufacturing. Supply shortages. That is critical.

We also combined the efforts for manufacturing to be more profitable and provide more jobs by addressing retrofitting manufacturing, so it is energy-smarter as an outcome.

Now, we know we have a very robust plan, a goal that is very robust by the year 2050 to have net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. If we are going to achieve that, we have to reach to every sector of the economy in order to attain those goals; so we need to look to manufacturing.

Retrofitting manufacturing, making certain it is energy-smart, making certain it can compete in a global marketplace with all the tools at their fingertips is an important standard that is established in the Build Back Better Act.

So the President says we are at an inflection point. I couldn't agree more. We are now in a focus mode where we are going to determine the best outcomes by combining legislation and resources that will speak to the most forceful, sharpest competitive edge for our business community, for our manufacturing base to address our supply

chain, to hold down energy costs, reduce costs, reduce the tax burden on households, and provide a vision that will get us to where we need to be.

It is about time that we had this sort of leadership; not just reducing programs, cutting down government, not seeing the effectiveness of sound government. Now we have a leader who understands the public-private partnership—business working with government—to address the needs of those businesses, their workers, worker training, and having the resources to be robustly competitive so that we grow a more fair, more just, more robust, and a more sustainable economy. It is a powerful opportunity.

□ 1930

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative TONKO. The gentleman has repeated the word "competitive" about three times just now, and I couldn't think of a more appropriate word because, Madam Speaker, it is a tough world out there. We Americans may think the world owes us a living, but it doesn't. We have to get out there and compete. Our businesses have to compete, and our people have to compete.

We have to be at the top of our game to win and keep those jobs and make sure they don't go to Europe or Russia or China. Those countries are investing in themselves. They are building fast railroads; they are building their roads and bridges; and they are investing in high-speed internet—all of these things. As a result, we had better be at the top of our game.

That is what we do with the Build Back Better Act and these infrastructure investments.

Now, I have talked about jobs and tax cuts, but cutting costs for American families has to be covered as well. As Representative TONKO mentioned, this bill will save most families more than half their spending on childcare and deliver free pre-K for every 3- and 4-year-old in America, as we talked about. That will free up moms and dads to go to work. It will also provide money for senior care.

There are a lot of folks at home who can't leave the house because they are taking care of an elder at home. That is another thing that these bills help.

Just think about what it means to a working family in northeastern Pennsylvania or anywhere else in this country that they can be freed up to go back to work and fill jobs that are going begging right now. It means parents can go to work and fuel our economy knowing their kids or their elderly parents are taken care of. That is good for our entire economy.

Now, we know that eldercare and childcare isn't the only thing keeping parents up late at night. It is about making ends meet and making sure they can afford good healthcare coverage. These bills beef up the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to the point where we almost have uni-

versal healthcare in this country. That is so good because it keeps our hospitals afloat.

Madam Speaker, do you know what happened in Pennsylvania before we got the expansion of Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act? We started losing rural hospitals. Madam Speaker, it is no longer a theoretical thing. When your hospital isn't there because it went under, your actual healthcare suffered, not your coverage. Your chances of making it if you had a heart attack or a stroke go way, way down if the local hospitals are not financially sound and robust.

This will lower healthcare costs by strengthening the Affordable Care Act. It is a very important part of this bill.

Madam Speaker, maybe the most important thing that people miss about these bills that we are working on right now: The Build Back Better Act is paid for. It is fully paid for by making sure that the ultra-wealthy and corporations pay their fair share. It will not add to the deficit, and no one making less than \$400,000 a year will pay a penny more in taxes. In fact, working families are going to see their taxes cut because Build Back Better rewards work and not wealth.

This contrast is worth repeating, Madam Speaker. When Democrats control the Congress, we cut taxes for working people. When Republicans do, they cut taxes for millionaires and corporations. No more.

As the President often says, for far too long, this economy has worked great for those at the top while hard-working Americans who built this country have been cut out of the deal. Democrats are dealing working people back into the deal by building an economy that gives them a fair shot. We are going to make sure it is paid for by asking the ultra-wealthy to pay their fair share. It is only right.

Madam Speaker, it is so important that we pass these bills. Representative TONKO has spent some considerable time talking about the importance of rebuilding, maintaining, and expanding our bricks-and-mortar infrastructure. That is so important. These are assets that were passed down to us from the Greatest Generation.

Who are we to think that we don't have to maintain them, take care of them, expand them, make them better, and make them work for a modern economy and all the needs that American workers and businesses have to stay competitive in the world?

I say let's pass these bills, let's get the job done, and let's fulfill the vision for the American workers, the American people, and our entire Nation.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO).

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I will also cite the fact that some of the greatest looking institutional buildings in our districts are from the FDR era: libraries that speak significantly to the cityscapes, institutional settings, schools that really laid out an

image of importance to children of how great education is. We have been taught by generations before us that there should be a commitment to people across this country, especially children, to invest in our tomorrows.

How dare we just pass by and cut everything and not help build?

We are hurting ourselves by not investing in those resources that will get us to a stronger economy, research money that will be part of the \$555 billion that is part of the investment in climate change, the response to climate change. It is much stronger than that, but there in the Build Back Better Act is the opportunity to advance that effort.

Now, that will include a number of jobs in the trades, installing a lot of the renewable energy and innovative concepts, retrofitting manufacturing and the like. But then there are going to be the white collar jobs as engineers and planners go to work on investing in the newness of discovery. That will come with many people working in labs and research centers who will get us to a stronger outcome.

Where there is no vision, the people shall perish. We learn that when we open our Book. That should speak to us. It is important for us to have a boldness of vision that will take an investment but certainly render lucrative dividends for the people in this moment and those generations that will follow us.

Let them look 100 years from now at this moment and say they got it; they invested; they received great assets from those before them; and they saw that they had to do likewise and contribute to the tomorrows that that group will enjoy 100 years out and beyond.

This is our moment to really shine.

The gentleman talked about the fact that this effort is paid for. That is a good balance that we bring into the House. We tell people that we balanced it so that there is a payment mechanism for all that we choose to do. That was not the case with the huge tax cut of 2016. They expected a trickle-down and that it would pay for itself.

What did we see happening to the deficit? It bloated from that tax cut.

Then, Madam Speaker, you will hear debate on this floor about raising the debt ceiling so that America can pay her bills. What was their message? They want this money so they can spend more.

No, we are paying the dollars off that you incurred as bills when you were President and you were the Republican leadership in this House. That is paying for bills that came from the last several years. This payment mechanism will make certain we go forward with an investment in America that is paid for and that will reach the great many of us, the great middle-income community.

The strength of America lies in her middle class, and the strength of the middle class lies in union jobs, which is

part of this package. Thanks to our partners in unionized labor, union labor, they have worked with us to develop a blueprint for a sounder tomorrow.

Let's get aboard. Let's get this done. Let's go forward and show people that America is strong and that she is at her best when she embraces that pioneer spirit that I saw when I mentioned the Erie Canal. There has always been that pioneer spirit within us. It is part of our DNA.

How dare we deny it as we come together in this crucial moment where we are asked to come up with a response to a global economy, where it is not the U.S. running the entire economy of the world, where we have to compete and compete effectively, and where we give the people of this country the dignity of work where they can earn a great and fair check so they can support their families, pay for the roof over their head, set some money aside, and enable their children to enjoy that future set-aside?

That is what this is about. This is speaking to America, her families, and those in need. It will result in a stronger and healthier workforce and one that has a sense of hope. If we can deliver the commodity of hope to the doorsteps of Americans, we will have achieved.

So, Madam Speaker, I thank President Biden; I thank the leadership in the House; and I thank Representative CARTWRIGHT for leading us this evening in this great discussion.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman TONKO for his comments.

Madam Speaker, you can tell when you get Congressman TONKO, a guy from Amsterdam, New York, revved up about the Erie Canal, he is going to give you a good speech. A good speech is what we need to be doing right now because we have to have people understand the importance of passing the infrastructure bill and the Build Back Better Act, and passing them together because they fulfill the vision not only of President Biden but a vision that we have all been waiting for for the longest time.

Representative TONKO and I have been serving our entire time in Congress—for me, 9 years; for the gentleman, 13 years—waiting for infrastructure to happen.

Representative MARY GAY SCANLON spoke earlier tonight about all the infrastructure weeks we had under the past administration. We had infrastructure week after infrastructure week. She said that as a joke because it never happened. We just labeled weeks “infrastructure week,” and nobody did anything about it under the Republican administration.

We are here to say President Biden and the current Democratic majority in the House are going to deliver for the people on the vision of infrastructure and making our economy and our American people competitive on the world stage.

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

HONORING AMERICA'S BELOVED VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I am proud and honored to host today's Special Order in light of Veterans Day being just around the corner on November 11.

Here in D.C. and back home in Michigan, I stay closely connected with all my fellow veterans, and I can tell you this: From the Afghanistan debacle to lingering backlogs at the VA, it has not been an easy year for veterans and their families.

But I want to remind you all, veterans, you are not alone. We are here with you; we are listening; and we are working through the difficult times to get things done. You are going to hear today from many of my colleagues who not only share this feeling but want to remind you that we are working every day on your behalf, not for any political reason but because we strive to thank you and honor you for your service to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), who is my friend, colleague, and fellow marine.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. General BERGMAN is doing a great job.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to join my friends and fellow veterans here today to honor the generations of men and women who have served this great Nation. From the Greatest Generation of veterans to the youngest generation of veterans, we are undeniably lucky to have men and women who are willing to lay down their lives for others.

This Veterans Day comes exactly 2 months after the 20th anniversary of the 9/11 terror attacks.

□ 1945

In that sense, it is an even more poignant reminder than usual of the sacrifices veterans have made so that we can be free. For 20 years, soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, guardsmen, reservists, and Special Forces units, in and around Afghanistan prevented another terrorist attack on the homeland. For 20 years, they made the world safer. For 20 years, they gave the Afghanistan people a taste of freedom; the freedom for Afghan women and girls to pursue education and a career; the freedom to play sports, the freedom to be Christian; the freedom to live without oppression and terror.

Like generations of veterans before them, they spent days, months, and years thousands of miles from home. They missed births, birthdays, weddings, funerals, anniversaries and holidays. They protected those they will

never meet. They looked our enemies dead in the eye and refused to accept defeat.

As a veteran, a father, and a grandfather of Active Duty servicemembers, and the lead Republican on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I could not be prouder of the millions of men and women who selflessly answered our country's call throughout our history.

This Veterans Day, I encourage all Americans to pause and remember those who have defended our way of life. Their service should always, always be honored and celebrated. We owe them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

Last, and certainly not least, I want to share a message for those who may be struggling. If you are a veteran or you know someone who is a veteran who is going through a tough time, please reach out and ask for help. It is the right and brave thing to do. Your service mattered. You matter. The Veterans Crisis Line offers free, confidential support to all veterans. Simply call 1-800-273-8255 and press 1. Once again, that is: 1-800-273-8255 and press 1. Or you can text, 838255. Once again, you can text 838255, or visit www.veteranscrisisline.net.

May God bless our veterans, their families, and the United States of America. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. BOST for his comments, and I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), my friend and colleague and fellow Air Force veteran.

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I thank General BERGMAN for having this very worthy Special Order tonight on veterans. On the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, patriots will come together to celebrate America's brave protectors, past and present.

As a son of a World War II veteran, a veteran myself, and the father of a decorated Navy SEAL, it is sometimes very difficult for me to adequately express the deep-rooted gratitude that I hold for our military; the same gratitude historically held by a majority of our great country.

This year, however, something is different. The people of this Nation still honor our servicemen and -women, but unfortunately, some in the White House don't seem to do that. This administration would rather focus on our military being woke rather than being prepared and ready for a potential war with our enemies.

My heart especially goes out to our veterans of Afghanistan. The Biden administration and our military leadership failed you and the Afghan allies that you worked so closely with for decades. To the men and women of our Armed Forces who sacrificed so much over the last 20 years, I say this: Hold your head up high. Your service protected countless freedom-loving people and prevented terrorism from thriving in the United States and in our post-9/11 world.

Ronald Reagan once said: "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it onto our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same."

No one understands this truth more than our vets. I promise to continue using my position in Congress to serve those who have served us and to all of our current and former soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, guardians, and coasties, I gratefully and humbly say thank you.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY).

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the great men and women who serve and have fought in our military and risked their lives to protect this great country of ours.

Each November, we are reminded of the heroism our veterans displayed both at home and abroad. My Congressional District, Pennsylvania's 16th Congressional District, is among the largest constituencies of military veterans in our Commonwealth. More than 45,000 veterans call PA-16 home. That is 1 in 15 of my constituents, and it would be hard to go to any home anywhere in the district that I serve and not find people who have served in the military.

Our office has a dedicated veterans' outreach program. Some of our representatives—right now it is Francis "Chookie" LaCamera; 36 years he served. We also had John "P.K." Galanski, a Vietnam vet who never stopped serving. After he came home, he has been part of our service outreach program and has dedicated his entire life to taking care of our veterans.

Also, a good friend and a guy who has done such a great job, Tony "Gunny" Digiacomio, another Iraqi war veteran who served in our office taking care of our veterans and now is a Crawford County VSO.

And last, but not least, John Cuneo, who is an Afghani war veteran. When I talked to John about the Afghanistan withdrawal, I said: John, I just want to make sure you are okay. And he said: Mike, I haven't slept for 5 days. I lost friends in Afghanistan. I held them as they died. Some of them came back home, but they were deeply wounded and injured and probably will never fully recover. And I just don't understand how we arrived at this type of a withdrawal.

I keep thinking to myself: Was it worth it? The loss of lives, the loss of limbs; was it really worth it?

All I can say to him is: John, for 20 years our men and women in uniform have kept the home country safe. I don't know what more you could have done. I, too, have the sense of what your loss is and how deep it is. But please just remember that the American people will always be indebted to you for what you have done. And we

know how difficult these last few months have been.

We look back at what happened in Afghanistan and our withdraw from Afghanistan and I keep wondering, why? Why, this true 1 percent of Americans go and serve? How can they look at what is happening and think things are all right?

That is why this month, this November, this Veterans Day, it is absolutely critical that we take time out of our daily lives and anybody we know that served, we thank them for their service. We thank them for their sacrifice. We thank them for everything they have done for this great country.

I ask people to please remember: When they left to go serve us and to protect us, some of them never came home; never got a chance to celebrate another Thanksgiving; never got a chance to celebrate a Christmas. Most never had a chance to get married, have children, and enjoy the American life.

They did it because they love this Nation. They gave everything they could possibly give. And there is a saying out there that all gave some, but some gave all. That is so true and that is why on November 11 every single American should stop and say a prayer for those who not only lost their lives but those who came home injured, and some injured in a way that they will never be able to have the life they had before they left.

They are entitled to everything they have been promised, and, more importantly, they deserve it. They deserve that.

So on this date, November 11, let's all stop just for a minute and think just how much this country, this Nation meant to those who served. I thank the gentleman so much for having the Special Order.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I am proud to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), my friend.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for holding this Special Order tonight and for his service to our Nation as a general in the United States Marine Corps.

As Veterans Day approaches this year, we should all take time to recognize and honor the men and women in uniform who served our Nation in Iraq and in Afghanistan. Two of our colleagues, Representative BRIAN MAST from Florida and Representative DAN CRENSHAW from Texas served in Afghanistan and now serve their country in the United States Capitol as our colleagues.

Please know that your commitment and your sacrifices were not in vain. Over the past two decades, our Nation has been more safe and more secure because of your vigilance and because of your service. In November, we also recognize National Veterans and Military Families Month. During this month and every month, we must be committed to providing the services that

all of our veterans need. Please know that if you or a loved one is struggling, there is help and there are resources that are available through the Veterans Administration.

Congress must always remain committed to supporting our veterans, and I am proud to be supporting legislation to ensure that the Department of Veterans Affairs returns to full staffing levels to handle the backlog of requests that have been created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

This Veterans Day I ask all of us to renew our commitment to the men and women who have served our Nation. I ask that we ensure that they have the care and the resources that they need. I want to take special note to thank my wife, Alice, who served in the United States Navy for more than 12 years; and her sister Julia Shocker who served in the United States Army.

I want to thank the general from Michigan for holding this Special Order that allows us to recognize the importance of our freedom, our freedom that was given to us by the veterans who served our country. General, *semper fi*.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I accept that for all the veterans who served, especially the marines.

Now, it is my honor to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER), my friend and colleague.

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan for yielding.

With Veterans Day just around the corner, I am pleased to join my colleagues to honor the brave men and women who valiantly answered the call of duty to serve and protect the United States.

In North Carolina, we have a rich tradition of military service, and we are blessed to have a large community of veterans in the Seventh Congressional District. It is because of their selflessness and heroism that the United States remains free and continues to be the greatest light for liberty mankind has ever known.

Their families have devoted just as much to this noble cause. Over the past year and a half many of our citizens across this great land have struggled with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, but none have been more affected than our veterans and their families.

Those veterans who have seen the horrors of war carry scars. Some are physical scars; others are emotional scars. Mental health has always been a need for many, given what they have been through. The botched withdrawal from Afghanistan has further exacerbated that mental anguish for so many who have served.

This is why now, more than ever, it is important that Congress pay tribute to our country's servicemembers and our veterans. It is also important for them to know that America supports them. To every veteran across this great land and their loved ones, we thank you and

we are forever indebted to you. It is my honor to serve as a voice for North Carolina veterans in Congress, and I will continue to support vital measures to honor, provide support, and deliver results for our Nation's heroes. May God always bless them.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), my friend and Army veteran.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I certainly appreciate my friend General Bergman for using this time to pay tribute to veterans. I have seen the statistics from an article in 2018, 71 percent of young Americans between 17 and 24 are ineligible to serve in the military; 24 million out of 34 million people in that age group. The demographics of the military as of 2018 indicate that there is just under 1.29 million people serving, men and women serving in the military. That is less than 0.5 percent of the U.S. population.

We owe our military the deepest amount of appreciation and thanks. And I just went back to the office this afternoon and got another plea from another servicemember. These people are the very tiny, few volunteers willing to step up and defend America at all costs, including their own lives.

□ 2000

Jesus said that is the greatest love there can be. They love their country. They love those they serve with. They are willing to face anything, except corrupt, high-ranking officers who are so busy sticking their heads up the atriums of the White House that they are not concerned enough about their own men.

We saw that in the exit of Afghanistan. We saw servicemembers die because commanding officers didn't care enough about their own troops.

This notice says: You either take the vaccination—without regard to whether you have had bad reactions to things in there, like the warnings say—we want to experiment on you like we did the Tuskegee Airmen. This is wrong, and we should be standing up for our servicemembers, not only saying thank you, but thank you and you shouldn't have to serve and follow orders that are experiments that we have outlawed such experimentation on our servicemembers.

Thank you, we owe you a debt of gratitude, and we are going to be fighting for you here.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, with Veterans Day approaching, I am pleased to join my good friend from Michigan, General JACK BERGMAN, and all of my colleagues tonight in paying tribute to those who served. What we say tonight will be totally inadequate to express what needs to be expressed, but we must say it anyway.

Veterans Day is a moment to pause and say thank you to the men and

women who chose to defend American's freedoms and the families who supported them from home. We have an obligation to display our deepest gratitude and make sure we care for the physical and mental health of those who served.

In Congress, we have advanced a number of bipartisan initiatives. Last year, the Veterans Mental Health Care Improvement Act was signed into law to help ensure no veteran slips through the cracks. More support will be available through the Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act, which helps veterans and their families keep up with ever-increasing inflation.

These laws, and many others like them, are important steps forward, taken by a grateful Nation. But the work must carry on so that we continue to keep our promises to those who have heroically served.

That is why this week I will be introducing a bipartisan piece of legislation, Prisoner of War Priority Care Act, that will assign the highest priority status for hospital care and medical services provided through the Department of Veterans Affairs to veterans who are former prisoners of war.

For the wounds both seen and unseen, we owe an eternal debt of gratitude to our veterans. We say it with profound sincerity. We can't make up for the cost, but we can support, as the days go by.

Today, just like every day, we thank you.

God bless our Nation's veterans.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for hosting this Special Order and thank him for his distinguished service in the United States Marine Corps.

America's military is the most powerful fighting force on the planet, and it draws its strength from the determination and might of its members, the men and women who have answered freedom's call.

This Veterans Day, we recognize the many sacrifices our veterans have made in order to defend our way of life and secure the blessings of liberty for all to enjoy.

From the dawn of our Nation, valiant Americans have risen to confront every threat we face. For generations, America's veterans have served our country with honor, beating back tyranny to the ends of the Earth.

We also recognize America's military families: the wives, husbands, children, parents, and siblings who share in their sacrifice.

We are fighting for them in Congress, pushing for policies like the RECORDS Act, which would expedite requests for the records our veterans need so they can access the benefits they have earned.

A grateful Nation salutes your service. May God bless our veterans and the United States of America.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY), my friend and border colleague.

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, I thank so much Representative BERGMAN for yielding. It is a great pleasure to be a neighbor to the wonderful Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Veterans Day has been celebrated under different names since World War I, but the premise remains the same: We pause to honor the men and women who have selflessly served our Nation and have kept us free.

We honor their love of country, their patriotism, and their willingness to sacrifice for our greater good. Our country has faced many challenges in the last 100-plus years. From Belleau Woods to Normandy to the global war on terror, every time, our warriors have answered the Nation's calls.

This year, as we close the chapter on Afghanistan, we are again reminded of the sacrifices they have made, the kindness in their hearts, and their dedication to the mission.

This Veterans Day, reflect on the gift they have given us, respect their service, and thank them for their sacrifice. Because of them, we live in the greatest Nation on Earth.

On behalf of my constituents, thank you, and may God bless all of you.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), my friend and colleague and Navy veteran.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, it was indeed the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month in the year 1918. World War I, the war to end all wars, was finally over. It was called Armistice Day. Today, it is called Veterans Day, and it is the day we honor the service and sacrifice of all veterans, those living and those who have gone before us.

This coming Veterans Day is not about having another day off work. It is not about enjoying another Federal holiday where we have an opportunity to uncover the grill. It is about honoring those who have served our country and sacrificed so we can live in freedom in the greatest Nation on the Earth.

Madam Speaker, I grew up in Canada. My mom was Canadian and my father was a U.S. citizen and a U.S. Navy officer in the Korean war. In Canada, we didn't call November 11th Veterans Day, we called it Remembrance Day; and we always wore a red poppy to remind everyone of the sacrifices made for freedom.

This is a picture of one right here.

The poem "In Flanders Fields" from World War I talks about those poppies. As an elementary school student, I was required to memorize that poem. I think everyone should know that poem, because it is so powerful. The symbol of the poppy for remembrance, however, did not come from Canada. It came from my home State of Georgia, from a professor at the University of Georgia named Moina Michael.

In fact, the highway between Athens, Georgia, and Monroe, Georgia, is called the Moina Michael Highway to honor her efforts. In 1917, she took a leave of absence from the university to volunteer with the Young Women's Christian Association to assist overseas workers in the war effort.

In November of 1918, inspired by the poem "In Flanders Fields" by John McCrae, she vowed to always wear a poppy as a remembrance of those who sacrificed in the war.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky,
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

We are so blessed to live in a country where men and women willingly put their lives on the line for our liberty. We must not, we cannot break faith.

As we celebrate Veterans Day 2021, let's honor their service and remember their sacrifice by asking one simple question: How can we carry the burden for liberty?

May God bless America and may God bless our military.

Soli Deo gloria.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, in closing, during my 40 years in uniform, and now here in Congress, and also even before uniform, being raised in a family of World War II veterans, I feel as though because of my parents' guidance and example, I have dedicated my life to our military community, in one form or another.

Through all of that and all I have learned, there is one thing about Veterans Day that I really want to make sure that I talk about; all of you, talk to a veteran. Don't just say "Thank you for your service," but engage them, find out about their story.

Veterans, to you, share your stories, because we don't know how many more days that we might have to walk the face of the Earth. It is so important for us to share our stories as veterans with the next generations.

Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

We live in the greatest country in the world because men and women have sworn an oath to give their lives for our country. Never forget that. That is what makes us the United States of America.

May God continue to bless our troops, all of our veterans and their families.

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

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN H. JOHNSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I am delighted to come to the floor this evening for this Special Order, because I come to pay tribute to an iconic American, John H. Johnson, the founder of the Johnson Publishing Company, the founder of Ebony magazine, Jet magazine, Fashion Fair, three radio stations that he owned, a television station, and lots of other business interests and ventures.

Growing up in southeast Arkansas during the 1950s and coming into contact with a Jet magazine or an Ebony that one of the schoolteachers may have in his or her possession or one of the ministers may have brought to town from wherever they came or the hairdresser may have had one or two, that was an exciting thing for a young African-American boy in the rural South.

Little did I know that the man responsible for those products had grown up just a few miles away, or at least until he was in the ninth grade, John H. Johnson, Arkansas City, Arkansas. Close to McGehee; Dermott; Lake Village; Eudora; Greenville, Mississippi, all of those little towns.

Of course, John H. Johnson was fond of being a storyteller. He used to tell the story of how his mother had told him: Johnny, when you finish the eighth grade, we are going to move to Chicago so that you can go to high school.

Then when he finished the eighth grade, she told him: Johnny, I didn't save enough money for us to move, so you are going to have to go to the eighth grade again. And he told her: No, mom. That is all right. I will just go to work and help you save money. And she said: Nope, you are going to the eighth grade again.

□ 2015

And so as bright as he must have been and as bright as he was, he had to do the eighth grade twice. Of course, eventually they did move to Chicago. He did go to high school. As a matter of fact, he went to high school with Redd Foxx and with Nat King Cole, and Mr. Abernathy, who owned and built a taxi company. He even went to school with Professor Timuel Black, who just died a few weeks ago. Tim was 102. He released his last book 2 years ago when he was 100.

And so John H. Johnson did go to high school at Phillips and DuSable, became president of his class, of course editor of the yearbook, editor of the school newspaper, and he was then offered a scholarship to the University of Chicago.

Well, he wasn't sure that he could go because he wasn't sure that he would have enough money, even with the scholarship. But he made a speech at an Urban League dinner, and the fellow who owns Supreme Life Insurance liked it, and he hired him to come and

work for him. So he was then able to make use of his scholarship and go to school.

After working for Supreme for 2 years, he actually became the president's assistant because he was so industrious and so bright and all of everything that he was.

Then he decided he would go into business for himself, and so he managed to borrow \$500 or make use of \$500 that his mother let him have or use, and he started his publishing business, a little magazine. He developed it and got so good at it until he did another one.

He developed the Ebony magazine; he developed the Jet magazine; and at the height he had 2,300,000 subscribers. He was zipping and zooming.

Part of what propelled him was the fact that in 1955 when Emmett Till was mutilated, murdered, and killed, he published the gruesome photographs of Emmett Till, and many people proclaimed that that really jump-started in a serious way the modern day civil rights movement because as people saw the gruesomeness of the murder of Emmett Till, they became motivated, engaged, involved.

It was the era that produced Dr. Martin Luther King, John Lewis, civil rights icons.

But at the same time that Mr. Johnson was publishing his magazines, he was really projecting the positivity of African Americans, showing Blacks who were superstars, promoting the idea.

The fact that he had to come to Chicago to high school was not really anything unusual. Many towns in the rural South at that time did not have high schools for African Americans. As a matter of fact, many of them didn't have any schools at all. Julius Rosenwald and Booker Washington teamed up and got with people in communities, and they built 5,000 schools. They are called the Rosenwald schools. As a matter of fact, our iconic colleague John Lewis attended one of those. John went to a Rosenwald school.

But John Johnson continued to develop his business and became so good at it; and he was a great storyteller himself. He didn't work as a journalist. He worked as a businessman. But he had stories that he could tell.

I was so amazed to get to meet him and know him and live in the area where his cousin lived, who introduced me to him. I remember we were in a group, an organization, and somebody said we needed to raise \$500 for something, and somebody said, well, why don't we ask Johnny Johnson for it? And his cousin, Miss Willie Miles Burns, who was the head of the subscription department and worked for him, held up her hand, and she said, Johnny Johnson, who is that? The fellow said, Oh, you know, the guy down there at Ebony. And Miss Burns said, Oh, you mean Mr. John H. Johnson? He ain't no Johnny Johnson. He is Mr. John H. Johnson. She said, He is my

relative, and I call him mister every time I call his name.

Well, obviously Mr. John H. Johnson continued to develop his businesses and ended up on the Forbes 400 as one of the wealthiest 400 people in the United States of America. He received every accolade, every honor, every possibility of people acknowledging what he could do and what he had done.

He used to tell a story about building a building, owning a building on Michigan Avenue, and he couldn't purchase it because the people who owned it wouldn't sell it to him. So he got a friend of his to purchase it for him. Even to this day, the legend in Chicago is that he has the only building on Michigan Avenue that has a driveway where you can drive in off the street and go through the building.

Notwithstanding any and all of that, John H. Johnson was a very common man. You could walk up to him and talk with him. He went down every day and picked up his newspaper and had a conversation with the person who sold the newspaper.

Of course, he ended up with all kinds of honorary doctorates, degrees from Harvard University, the University of Arkansas.

I was thrilled and delighted to go down to Arkansas City with him when they decided to move the home that he had lived in from where it was located and moved it downtown to make a museum out of it. It was a two-room house, but it's called a shotgun house. Shotgun just meant you could open the front door and open the back door, and you could look all the way through, out into the back. Well, they moved the house from its location down to near the courthouse in Arkansas City, and that is where it currently is located.

Of course, Mr. JOHNSON was given the Medal of Freedom by President Clinton. He was Man of the Year from the national Chamber of Commerce, the Spingarn Medal from the NAACP, all of this but still being a regular kind of person.

Of course, the Congressional Black Caucus honored him. How could we not? He was obviously an icon who demonstrated that it really wasn't so much where you came from as much as it was where you were going. It didn't really matter what didn't exist. It was what you created. And he obviously was one of the most creative individuals. He had a book publishing company that Lerone Bennett wrote "Before the Mayflower" and published it.

After all was said and done, John H. Johnson was an unusual man, an outstanding man that the poet may have been thinking of when he suggested that:

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowances for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or, being lied about . . . or being hated . . .

And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise.

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;

If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,

If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same"

Well, John H. Johnson, a man who will always be a historic figure, who gave so much to America. Two years ago the Arkansas General Assembly decided to make November 1 a State holiday, honoring a native son, as November 1, 1945, was the date John H. Johnson launched Ebony and that's the ideal date to celebrate his legacy.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. JOHNSON for what he meant not just for Arkansas but what he meant for America.

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

□ 2030

CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS WITH CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak a little bit about the current state of affairs with respect to our relationship with China and our Nation's response to it. I do so at a time when I am yet again sitting in an empty House Chamber, as I often am when I am speaking here because we don't really have debate here on the floor of the House, even when it is on important topics.

We had votes today, for example, on 12 of what we call suspension bills. Tomorrow, we are likely to have votes on another, I don't know, five or six suspension bills while we wait with bated breath as to whether or not our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will produce the ever-awaited-for legislation to further cripple our economy, spiral us into massive amounts of debt, raise inflation, pay people not to work, disrupt the supply chain. We are all waiting around while my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are literally fighting over which horrible bill they can unleash upon the American people.

It is really quite extraordinary if you think about it. The people's House, we are sitting here debating, oh, well, are we going to have a \$1½ trillion disastrous bill or a \$3 trillion disastrous bill? Are we going to play games and cut that \$3 trillion bill in half by cutting the time in half with the same disastrous policies? But that is precisely what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are doing.

Meanwhile, China is preparing to kick our rear ends. We are all sitting here playing tiddlywinks, fumbling around, talking about climate change and diversity quotas and chief diversity officers, and China is actually preparing to kick our rear ends.

Recently, as many of my colleagues know, China tested a nuclear-capable hypersonic glide vehicle, carried on a rocket, that flew low-orbit space, circling the globe before speeding toward its target, only missing by about 24 miles, a test that was reported to have “stunned” the United States military.

Well, that is concerning both because of the capabilities of the Chinese and the fact that our U.S. military was stunned. Both of those two things are concerning.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Milley, interrupting no doubt a particularly enthralling session of diversity, equity, and inclusion over at the Department of Defense at the Pentagon, bolted out from that really important session and said in an interview that the Chinese military was expanding rapidly, and the recent missile test is close to a Sputnik moment.

Indeed, this test comes after recent revelations that China has constructed and is making significant progress in developing at least 250 new missile silos at as many as three locations across China, fueling a rapid nuclear buildup.

In the wake of Biden’s disastrous Afghanistan withdrawal, China is increasingly willing to increase hostilities toward Taiwan. Just last week, Taiwan’s President said the threat from China is growing every day. She said: “When authoritarian regimes demonstrate expansionist tendencies, democratic countries should come together to stand against them. Taiwan is on the front lines.” This is a nation of 23 million people opposed to communism.

Where is President Biden? Where is this Congress? Where are my Democratic colleagues? Wrestling around with their \$2 or \$3 trillion spendathons but not doing anything to help us figure out how to send a signal to the world that we are going to stand alongside Taiwan and, more importantly, that we are going to be strong for America against a rising Chinese military.

Biden recently said the United States’ commitment to Taiwan was “rock solid,” but China is calling his bluff. And why shouldn’t they after the disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan?

By the way, it is thanks to Taiwan that the world was alerted to the coronavirus. On December 31, Taiwan’s CDC reported warnings of the virus’ human-to-human transmission to the World Health Organization in an email. This is back at the beginning of the pandemic.

January 3 of that year, CDC Director Robert Redfield sent an email to the director of the Chinese CDC, formally offering to send U.S. experts to China.

January 5, CDC Director Redfield sent another email to the Chinese CDC director, formally offering to send U.S. experts.

The WHO even helped China cover the threat.

On January 14, the World Health Organization tweeted: “Preliminary investigations conducted by the Chinese authorities have found no clear evidence of human-to-human transmission of the novel coronavirus.”

February 24, NANCY PELOSI encouraged individuals to come to San Francisco’s Chinatown.

We can go on and on, but China got busy continuing their coverup, even kicking out journalists in 2020. And now what do we know? We now know that there was gain-of-function research going on; America was funding it. And now we see precisely what was going on in Wuhan, what was going on in China, and America’s involvement with it.

The fact of the matter is, China is serious, and we are not.

Let’s talk about coal for a minute. China’s not taking part in the climate hysterics currently taking place in Glasgow and is not undercutting its own supply of reliable energy like we are. Why might that be? Because China knows they need reliable power to kick our rear ends while we sit around fumbling around with a President of the United States taking cold baths in Scotland.

According to Time, China is planning to build 43 new coal plants while we are rapidly decommissioning coal plants here at home—not advancing clean-burning natural gas, not moving nuclear power. No, no, no, we like to live out in unicorn land where we are going to have nothing but wind and solar powering up our entire grid. That has not been working out so well for us.

All so we can go down this fiction that we are going to drive down CO₂ by allowing the Chinese to do whatever the hell they want to do while we undermine our own national security, our own energy policy, and drive people into energy poverty.

The Chinese are using that coal to produce the manufactured goods we consume in the United States, including 80 percent of our solar panels.

By the way, the rare earth materials we just gave up in Afghanistan by abandoning Bagram means we can’t even compete on that stage even if you want to live in unicorn land where my colleagues on the other side of the aisle do, where you can have all your power come from solar and wind in the year 2021.

Literally, my colleagues are in a dispute and a fight about how crazy green can the infrastructure bill they want to advance or the reconciliation package they advance be.

Meanwhile, China leads the world in emissions, but they got 43 coal-fired plants tuned up. But what do all these geniuses over in Scotland do? Well, China has promised they won’t build coal-fired plants in other parts of the world.

You literally can’t make up how stupid a leadership of a country could possibly be than what we currently have in this country.

Let me see if I can come up with every possible way to weaken our country, every possible way to make this country exposed on the world stage. I don’t think I can come up with a better plan than what the current administration and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and this body are doing.

I think it would be a great contest. What could they do that is worse than driving us into energy poverty, taking away our ability to compete on the worldwide stage, developing clean-burning natural gas, exporting that, instead of literally having the President of the United States currently begging OPEC to open up more oil and more energy supplies?

I am not even sure how you can put into words how unbelievably pathetic it is for the United States of America to be on the world stage begging for energy supplies when we sit on a bed of fossil fuels that we can use to power this world. We have all the technology in the world to develop nuclear power, yet we are not doing it.

Meanwhile, China is importing 800,000 barrels of Iranian crude per day. Well, isn’t that great?

We have already talked about that the President is hanging out over in Scotland taking cold water baths, mumbling unintelligibly about anti-trust and animals—I couldn’t even understand the speech today—while congressional Democrats are in a death fight over their trillions of dollars in spending.

Most troubling of all, our Department of Defense is in a race, but it is not in a race to beat China; it is not in a race to beat Iran or to stand next to Israel or make sure we have the strongest fighting force in the world. No, no, the brilliance of the brass over at the Pentagon and the Democratic leadership in the White House and in this body and in the Senate, it is in a race to train our soldiers the finer points of critical race theory and climate ideology. I mean, you really can’t even make this stuff up.

It has been 64 days since President Biden’s disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan, and there still has been zero accountability for the President, Secretary Austin, NSA Advisor Jake Sullivan, and General Milley.

Do we ever talk in this body? How many times do we come down here and emote about whatever horror has gone on in the world? We do it all the time. Have we talked about the drone strike that killed 10 people, including 7 children, something that would largely qualify as a war crime? Where are my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, coming down here and beating their chests about the horrors of war crimes? Oh, I remember what they were saying when President Bush was in office in the wake of 9/11. I remember all the protests. Where are the protests for this dead family?

Is this the robust, over-the-horizon counterterrorism strategy that they

like to hawk and talk about so much that the American people are supposed to trust?

There is an unknown number of American citizens—I can read reports of over 100, 200, 400—still stranded in Afghanistan. Thirteen marines were killed, as we know.

Madam Speaker, \$85 billion worth of U.S. taxpayer-funded defense assets, the Taliban have some number of those—access to a biometric database of our Afghan allies, control of the over \$800 million United States Embassy in Kabul, Bagram Airfield, here, go ahead, take it.

Now President Biden plans to send an additional \$144 million to Afghanistan. For what?

But it is not only just abandoning Afghanistan; it is empowering the Taliban.

Now our other adversaries: Hamas praised the Taliban for causing the American downfall in Afghanistan and said: “We congratulate the Muslim Afghan people for the defeat of the American occupation on all Afghan lands, and we congratulate the Taliban movement and its brave leadership.”

China capitalized on it, saying “a lesson that Taiwan needs to learn.”

Where are my colleagues on the other side of the aisle? Do they care?

Iran is set to hold a series of war drills with Russia and China. All of this is happening right now.

Again, my Democratic colleagues are talking about socialism and race division and gender equality. They don’t even like the word “equality” anymore. It has to be “equity.”

President Biden is appeasing Iran and walking away from Israel. Biden refuses to stand up to Iran, attempting to rejoin the failed Iran nuclear deal.

On October 8, the Biden administration lifted sanctions on two Iranian entities involved in military missile programs. Over the last 3 months, a report showed that China imported nearly 800,000 barrels of Iranian crude, like I mentioned before. And now we are refusing to stand by Israel, our closest ally in the Middle East.

The Biden administration wants to reopen the United States Consulate General in Jerusalem to provide separate diplomatic outreach to the Palestinians, directly undermining Jerusalem as Israel’s eternal capital. Rejoining the Israel-hating United Nations Human Rights Council, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle don’t care, and funneling millions of dollars into UNRWA that continues to undermine the very existence of Israel.

Now Congress, in its infinite wisdom—both sides of the aisle, by the way, my colleagues on my side of the aisle, two-thirds of whom are guilty of this as well—is saying we need to not only give the Pentagon their NDAA, National Defense Authorization Act, their authorization, we ought to give them another \$25 billion of authorization.

We are not going to get anything out of Milley. We are not going to get any-

thing out of Austin. We are not going to get the brass down here and say what in the world happened in Afghanistan, or can you explain what you are doing with all of your chief diversity officers and climate education? No, no, we are just going to throw them a whole bunch more money.

Again, to my Republican colleagues and to my constituents and to all Americans: This isn’t done yet. Make sure your Senators and your Members of Congress know precisely how you feel about authorizing a massive defense authorization that gives more money to the Department of Defense with no accountability for Afghanistan and that drafts our daughters.

□ 2045

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, in the infinite wisdom of your leaders in Congress and in this administration, the plan is to have our 18-year-old girls—including my daughter, who is 10—have to go down and go sign up for Selective Service.

Most Americans I talk to don’t want that. They sure as heck don’t want that buried in a whatever-thousand-page bill of \$800 billion of defense spending.

But respectfully, where are my colleagues on this side of the aisle on this? Two-thirds of this group voted for this bill because, Oh, we can’t not support the Pentagon.

Well, why can’t we not support the Pentagon when the Pentagon is not actually running a military designed to blow things up and kill people the way it needs to, in a world where China wants to do us harm, Iran wants to do us harm, Iran wants to do Israel harm, and we are going to focus on adding women to the draft without so much as a debate on this floor or in the Senate? We are going to include gun-grabbing, red flag laws to take guns away from our servicemen and women, causing them usually to go hide it, not go seek mental health, not go get the help they might need.

We are going to promote a radical Green New Deal agenda, including a sense of Congress that DOD should select electric or zero-emission models when purchasing new, noncombat vehicles; requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress their plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; praising the Intergovernmental Planet on Climate Change; creating a pilot program on the use of sustainable aviation fuel.

But they are promoting a woke agenda in the Department of Defense. Requiring the Department of Defense to hire and train gender advisors, including creating an Office of Countering Extremism, which would have the power to expel military members who engage in “extremist activities or members of an extremist organization,” codifying diversity, equity, and inclusion training requirements, subsidizing plan B for servicemembers. And now, the Defense Climate Adapta-

tion Plan. You can’t even make this stuff up.

China is sending missiles around the globe and we are responding with a Defense Climate Adaptation Plan. In what universe do the leaders of the greatest country in the history of the world do this? This new climate change plan ordered by President Joe Biden, released this last week would affect every level of command.

“Troops will be educated to improve their ‘climate literacy’, according to the report. The topic should be taught to all during professional development training and at advanced courses.

“In order to properly respond, we need to have the knowledge, the tools and the ability to make climate-informed decisions at all echelons.”

We continue to fund in this NDAA, that my colleagues so readily supported, funding for a Department of Defense that engages in critical race theory training for servicemembers.

Last month, the Navy released a recommended reading list—I am sorry, this is last spring—to facilitate the growth and development of sailors. One of the books on the list is “How to Be an Antiracist”, Kendi’s bestseller advocating critical race theory. Separately, the Navy’s Second Fleet created a book club for sailors and recommended reading “White Fragility,” a book that White people are inherently racist.

If you would like to take a perusal of the Department of Defense website, you can find the Chief Diversity Officer, Senior Advisor for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, the Director for the Office for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, the Director for Disability Equal Opportunity Policy and Compliance, the Director of the Department of Defense Diversity and Inclusion, the commandant of the Department of Equity—I don’t know even know what the acronym stands for.

In this so-called plan: Climate change is an existential threat to our Nation’s security. We must act swiftly and boldly to take on this challenge and prepare for damage that cannot be avoided.

The Department of Defense intends to champion climate considerations inside and beyond the Department. That, at the Department of Defense.

The fact of the matter is, while China, Iran, perhaps the 5,000 terrorists that were released that we had housed in Afghanistan, dozens, hundreds of terrorist groups across the world, they know full well that this country is not remotely serious right now about defending ourselves, defending our allies, standing alongside Israel, standing alongside Taiwan, pushing back on China, ensuring our positioning in the Middle East is strong. Or, for example, securing the southern border of the United States, where we increasingly find individuals from state sponsors of terror from China coming into our southern border. It happens much more regularly than people understand or are comfortable with.

But no response from here. The response to the border, as we know, is to encourage more traffic, allow asylum to be abused, stop building the fence. There are parts of the fence sitting in a field rusting in Texas. We are paying contractors not to build the fence. But paying people not to do things is what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are particularly good at.

Let's borrow lots of money and print lots of money to pay people not to work.

Let's borrow lots of money, print lots of money to pay people not to build a fence.

Can I get into the not-doing-things business? Maybe my colleagues will be glad to have me not do Congress. Can I get paid to not do Congress, since we are in the not-doing-things business? It is absolutely absurd what we are doing on a daily basis endangering this country.

Secretary Mayorkas, President Biden, utterly refusing to enforce our laws of a border, failing to faithfully execute the laws, refusing to use Title 42, refusing to use the Migrant Protection Protocols.

Dead bodies keep piling up in South Texas. I have talked about it here before, again, to an empty Chamber. Steak dinners are much more important than the migrants who are dying in South Texas.

We talked about that, right? We have a body trailer that a sheriff had to haul in to put the bodies in the body trailer. Does anybody care? Does anybody care about the rape trees? Does anybody care about the stash houses where little girls get raped? Does anybody care about the cartels making tons of money—moving people, by the way, into our country who want to hurt us.

Rather than exporting the rule of law and building a strong relationship with Mexico and building a strong relationship with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras—the rest of the Western Hemisphere—to kick China's butt, we are retreating. We are importing lawlessness, importing people who aren't always wanting to do us good. And we are endangering our country in the process.

We are shutting down power plants. China is building power plants. Our President is literally sitting with a bunch of leaders who flew 40 some-odd private jets to hang out and preach about climate change, and they are not going to dent climate change. We got out of the Paris Agreement, and we outperformed the Paris Agreement. How? By burning clean, natural gas, exporting it and working to try to use technology and innovation around the world to have clean, abundant energy that empowers human flourishing.

There are billions around the planet right now that would die to be sitting in a room like this with air conditioning or heating and lighting. They are burning dung, wood, paper—whatever they can get. And we have all these holier-than-thou's running

around preaching to people, taking cold water baths, seeking to truly decimate human life, undo human flourishing—all in the name of bowing down to the altar of a secular worship of a planet that they are actually harming with their absurdity. And in the process, endangering us through our national security.

While China builds coal-fired plants, while China builds missiles, we conduct classes on critical race theory and on climate change. That is what we are doing to our country.

As we look ahead next week, this body will not be meeting, and we will be celebrating Veterans Day. And every single one of us will, no doubt, go to an event, try to visit with veterans, thanking them for their service. But I have got to be honest with you. What do I tell those veterans when they come to me and say, Were the last 20 years worth it?

I would tell them it was worth it because they fought, and they stood up to defend this country to keep terrorists from attacking us on this soil. But they are asking a reasonable question when the President of the United States abandons Americans, abandons assets, empowers our enemy, empowers China, leaves our border open, destroys our economy, undermines our ability to produce clean burning energy, leaves a future for our children weaker against the world without the ability to have the kind of flourishing and prosperity that you deserve as Americans.

I don't know what the result is going to be in Virginia tonight, but I know one thing: there are a lot of American people awakening to the absolute disaster that is being inflicted on this country by a radical leftist regime, whether it is in this body, in the Senate, in this administration, or in the Capitol building designed by Jefferson in Richmond, Virginia. Or in the halls of the school board in Loudoun County, sitting on their hands, allowing another little girl to get sexually assaulted because they wouldn't actually address the fact that a girl had been assaulted and they knew it and they did nothing about it.

And then the Democratic candidate in Virginia says parents have no place on the school board. But guess what? The American people think they do, and they are right. The American people know we should have parents on the school boards, parents in the classrooms impacting what their kids are learning. And they don't want to turn it over to leftist radicals who want to remake our country, teach their kids that up is down and down is up. But that is what is happening.

The American people are waking up around this country. They are awakening in Virginia. They are awakening in Texas. They are awakening where they are kicking out people from their school boards. And they are awakening to an administration that wants to destroy our ability to compete and beat China.

We are not going to do that. We are going to beat China. We are going to stand with Israel. We are going to have clean burning energy. We are going to be able to power our homes. We are going to be able to teach our kids what they ought to learn. We are going to stand up if there are men and women. We are going to stand up for the greatness of this country. We are going to provide the opportunity for them, not by lecturing them, not by mandating to them, not by telling them they have got to go get a vaccine, not by shutting down businesses, not by walking away, but by boldly carrying forward the America that we know through the consent of the governed doing that which we can do as Americans, without begging for permission from a government that wants to weaken our country rather than advancing.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 3, 2021, at noon.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 4256, the Investing in Main Street Act of 2021, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-2559. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Department of the Army, transmitting notification to Congress of the anticipated use of Selected Reserve units that will be ordered to active duty under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 12304b, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 12304b(d); Public Law 112-81, Sec. 516(a)(1); (125 Stat. 1396); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2560. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; California; Eastern Kern, Sacramento Metro, and Western Nevada 2015 Ozone Nonattainment Areas; Reclassification to Serious [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0426; FRL-8710-02-R9] received October 28, 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-2561. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency,

transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Nevada; Revisions to Clark County Ozone Maintenance Plan [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0368; FRL-8716-02-R9] received October 28, 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-2562. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; South Carolina; 2018 General Assembly New Source Review Update [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0524; FRL-8762-02-R4] received October 28, 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-2563. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; SC; Revisions to Definitions [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0445; FRL-8779-02-R4] received October 28, 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-2564. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0524; FRL-8808-02-R9] received October 28, 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-2565. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Massachusetts; 111(d)/129 Revised State Plan for Large Municipal Waste Combustors [EPA-R01-OAR-2021-0265; FRL-8861-01-R1] received October 28, 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-2566. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua that was declared in Executive order 13851 of November 27, 2018, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2567. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting nineteen (19) notifications of a nomination, designation of acting officer, action on nomination, or discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2568. A letter from the Secretary, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting the Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States for the March 2021 session; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2569. A letter from the Secretary, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting the Conference's Article III judgeship recommendations and corresponding draft legislation for the 117th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1917. A bill to modify eligibility requirements for certain hazard mitigation assistance programs, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-170 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Financial Services discharged from further consideration, H.R. 1917. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PORTER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mrs. STEEL, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. GARCIA of California):

H.R. 5809. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1801 Town and Country Drive in Norco, California, as the "Lance Corporal Kareem Nikoui Memorial Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE:

H.R. 5810. A bill to authorize the transfer to Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas of certain materials for the construction of the border wall, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. STEWART, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. GARCIA of California):

H.R. 5811. A bill to amend the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 to prohibit the use of funds related to any rule requiring a COVID-19 vaccination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 5812. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to repeal the requirement for unique health identifiers; 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. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. ROY, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. GAETZ):

H.R. 5813. A bill to abolish the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr.

FITZGERALD, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida):

H.R. 5814. A bill to prohibit the implementation of unrealized capital gains taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 5815. A bill to amend chapter 7 of title 13, United States Code, to prohibit certain deceptive practices in relation to a census, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MAST, and Mr. GAETZ):

H.R. 5816. A bill to prohibit the federal government, or State or local government or other entity receiving federal funding, from requiring any citizen to be vaccinated, including federal agencies from requiring its employees to take any vaccination, without the citizen being fully advised in writing of all known potential risks from the vaccine and consultation with a physician followed by the voluntary informed consent of the citizen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 5817. A bill to establish due process requirements for the investigation of intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 5818. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize payments for ambulatory surgical centers under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. TITUS, Ms. NEWMAN, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PETERS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. CARSON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BACON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PALAZZO, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. TURNER, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 5819. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to veterans for improvements and structural alterations furnished as part of home health services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 5820. A bill to prohibit the use of certain Federal funds to facilitate mandatory vaccination programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. TONKO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms.

NEWMAN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 5821. A bill to provide additional benefits to American workers whose employment has been impacted as a result of the transition to a clean energy economy; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. MACE:

H.R. 5822. A bill to extend Federal recognition to the Edisto Natchez-Kusso Tribe of South Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. NORTON, Miss RICE of New York, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 5823. A bill to establish a Pandemic Risk Reinsurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. ROY, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 5824. A bill to permit civil actions against employers for COVID-19 vaccination mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5825. A bill to revise the composition of the Board of Zoning Adjustment for the District of Columbia so that the Board will consist solely of members appointed by the government of the District of Columbia, except when the Board is performing functions regarding an application by a foreign mission with respect to a chancery; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:

H.R. 5826. A bill to allow States to elect to observe year-round daylight saving time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 5827. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue or revise regulations to provide for temporary flight restrictions in the vicinity of outdoor music festivals; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. BUSH):

H.R. 5828. A bill to prohibit public housing agencies from imposing breed restrictions on household pets owned by residents of dwelling units in public housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TIMMONS:

H.R. 5829. A bill to prohibit federally funded COVID-19 vaccine mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LIEU, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON,

Ms. TLAI, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. COSTA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. JONES, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MENG, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. NEWMAN, and Mr. VEASEY):

H. Res. 762. A resolution commemorating the annual celebration of Día de los Muertos in the United States and around the world; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. Res. 763. A resolution recognizing the Republic of Moldova's 30th anniversary of independence and expressing support for the Republic of Moldova's demonstrated commitment to advancing democracy, strengthening civil society, and European integration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COSTA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. RUSH):

H. Res. 764. A resolution recognizing the religious and historical significance of the festival of Diwali; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself and Mr. GOHMERT):

H. Res. 765. A resolution rejecting any proposal or legislation to financially compensate individuals crossing our borders illegally; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

Mr. CALVERT

H.R. 5809

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the [[Page H720]] power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

Ms. VAN DUYNNE:

H.R. 5810

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MOOLENAAR

H.R. 5811

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, clause 7: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

Mr. ROY

H.R. 5812

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—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 any Department or Officer thereof.

Mr. BIGGS

H.R. 5813

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII.

Mr. DONALDS

H.R. 5814

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

Ms. ESHOO

H.R. 5815

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 2, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18

Mr. GOHMERT

H.R. 5816

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

Mr. KUSTOFF

H.R. 5817

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut

H.R. 5818

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 5819

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 5820

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

H.R. 5821

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 5822

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 5823

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 5824

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5825

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:

H.R. 5826

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 5827

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 5828

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. TIMMONS:

H.R. 5829

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
 H.R. 67: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 69: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 160: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
 H.R. 214: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 217: Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 364: Mr. TIFFANY.
 H.R. 384: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 475: Mr. RESCHENTHALER and Mr. TIMMONS.
 H.R. 477: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 516: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 543: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 751: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 764: Mr. LEVIN of California and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 859: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 881: Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 884: Mr. LEVIN of California.
 H.R. 962: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1012: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, and Mrs. HARTZLER.
 H.R. 1019: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 1115: Ms. PORTER, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 1155: Mr. SIREs.
 H.R. 1179: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SABLAN, and Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 1193: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 1241: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 1259: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 1282: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
 H.R. 1348: Mr. NEAL.
 H.R. 1352: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 1384: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
 H.R. 1437: Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 1456: Ms. ADAMS.
 H.R. 1474: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. NORCROSS.
 H.R. 1558: Mr. PRESSLEY.
 H.R. 1577: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 1596: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 1647: Ms. STEFANIK.
 H.R. 1667: Mrs. FLETCHER.
 H.R. 1729: Mr. SIMPSON.
 H.R. 1733: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
 H.R. 1744: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 1753: Ms. CHU, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. ADAMS, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 1758: Mr. DUNCAN.
 H.R. 1764: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 1813: Mr. DONALDS, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 1945: Ms. BROWNLEY and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 1956: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 1961: Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 1982: Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 1983: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 2050: Ms. DEAN and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 2060: Mr. CASTEN and Mr. MFUME.
 H.R. 2067: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 2085: Ms. BASS, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. PAL-LONE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 2099: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 2146: Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 2154: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 2168: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 2187: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 2192: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 2193: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 2214: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
 H.R. 2249: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mrs. TORRES of California.
 H.R. 2339: Ms. SANCHEZ.
 H.R. 2374: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 2385: Mr. SIREs.
 H.R. 2430: Mrs. HINSON.
 H.R. 2515: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 2525: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 2538: Ms. STEFANIK and Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 2629: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
 H.R. 2748: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 2750: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 2753: Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 2857: Mr. PALMER.
 H.R. 3083: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 3095: Mr. SWALWELL.
 H.R. 3134: Mrs. WAGNER.
 H.R. 3140: Mr. MASSIE.
 H.R. 3164: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 3172: Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 3187: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 3294: Mr. HIMES, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LIEU, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
 H.R. 3312: Mr. LYNCH, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 3365: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 3413: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 3440: Mr. CROW, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. JOHN-SON of Texas, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. WEXTON.
 H.R. 3441: Mr. DELGADO.
 H.R. 3443: Mrs. LESKO and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 3474: Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 3519: Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 3541: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 3577: Mr. CRIST, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 3602: Mr. MFUME and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 3648: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 3685: Mr. CLINE.
 H.R. 3706: Mr. KUSTOFF.
 H.R. 3710: Ms. TENNEY.
 H.R. 3764: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 3834: Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 3835: Mr. HARRIS.
 H.R. 3848: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3860: Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 4017: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 4071: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
 H.R. 4076: Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 4131: Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 4230: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 4275: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 4286: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 4323: Mr. WELCH, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 4328: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. CLOUD.
 H.R. 4379: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H.R. 4390: Mr. MRVAN.
 H.R. 4402: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. MCGOV-ERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 4407: Mr. KATKO.
 H.R. 4414: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 4420: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 4547: Mr. WESTERMAN.
 H.R. 4585: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. STEIL.
 H.R. 4591: Ms. BROWNLEY.
 H.R. 4599: Mr. DELGADO.
 H.R. 4728: Ms. BUSH.
 H.R. 4759: Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 4769: Mr. DELGADO.
 H.R. 4794: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 4819: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 4838: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H.R. 4897: Ms. DEAN.
 H.R. 4943: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 4944: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 4957: Mr. KIND, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. BROWN.
 H.R. 4996: Mr. BARR, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. SCHRADER.
 H.R. 5001: Mr. STEWART and Mrs. BOEBERT.
 H.R. 5013: Mr. EMMER.
 H.R. 5056: Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 5073: Ms. DEAN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. VALADAO, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 5115: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 5119: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 5129: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. AGUILAR.
 H.R. 5141: Ms. MENG, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 5214: Mr. MEIJER.
 H.R. 5217: Ms. TENNEY.
 H.R. 5230: Mr. WESTERMAN.
 H.R. 5249: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 5253: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 5255: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. KAHELE.
 H.R. 5295: Mr. SIREs.
 H.R. 5300: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 5324: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 5338: Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. JACOBS of Cali-fornia, and Mr. CARAJAL.
 H.R. 5342: Mr. TORRES of New York.
 H.R. 5360: Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. CLYDE.
 H.R. 5441: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
 H.R. 5461: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

- H.R. 5491: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 5509: Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 5514: Mr. CASE and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 5527: Mr. KATKO and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5536: Mr. KILMER and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 5545: Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. BROWN, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 5552: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 5564: Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 5569: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 5575: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 5577: Mr. CORREA, Mr. FOSTER, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HIMES, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. BACON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. REED, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 5579: Mr. ISSA and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 5585: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 5590: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 5595: Ms. BUSH and Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 5602: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 5611: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 5619: Mr. STAUBER.
- H.R. 5623: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 5630: Mr. FERGUSON and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 5637: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 5648: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 5652: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. KATKO, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 5654: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 5694: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 5722: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5735: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. COLE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 5744: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5759: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 5768: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 5770: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5772: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 5774: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 5776: Ms. MENG, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 5777: Mr. CAWTHORN.
H.R. 5778: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 5781: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
- H.R. 5787: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. BENTZ.
H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. WILD, Mr. CLINE, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mrs. AXNE.
H. Res. 314: Mr. DONALDS.
H. Res. 320: Ms. STANSBURY.
H. Res. 389: Mr. WALTZ, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CARL, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mrs. WALORSKI.
H. Res. 436: Mr. GIMENEZ and Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 517: Mr. POCAN, Ms. MANNING, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H. Res. 605: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H. Res. 642: Mr. MFUME.
H. Res. 670: Mr. CARSON.
H. Res. 694: Mr. TIMMONS.
H. Res. 720: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H. Res. 746: Mr. OWENS, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. REED.
H. Res. 752: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H. Res. 754: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H. Res. 755: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. CROW, and Mr. AGUILAR.
H. Res. 760: Mr. DEUTCH.



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Senate

The Senate met at 10:01 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Lord, God, magnificent in mercy, plenteous in grace, and generous in love, strengthen our Senators for today's journey.

Lord, give them strong hearts and sound minds to do their ethical best in representing You. As they look to the future, provide them the wisdom to join their plans to Your purposes in order to accomplish Your work on Earth.

Lord, fill them with the spirit of hope that will make them positive people who are expecting Your best for our Nation and world.

We look to You with vibrant expectation that You can transform dark yesterdays into bright tomorrows.

We pray in Your precious Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, November 2, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jonathan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ELECTION DAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I am going to start with a mask because it is a message to all of America: Vote. Today is voting day. Please vote. If you haven't voted already, make sure you vote.

JOHN R. LEWIS VOTING RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT ACT

Mr. President, on a very related issue, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, last night, I took the necessary procedural steps to set up a vote on Wednesday in the Senate on the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. Tomorrow, the Senate is going to take a first vote on whether or not we debate—merely debate—a bill to reinstate the preclearance provisions of the Voting Rights Act, which has long had bipartisan support in this Chamber—bipartisan support—in the past.

Our democracy relies on the guarantee of free and fair elections to survive, but across the country, we are witnessing a coordinated assault on the right to vote and even on how elections are conducted, tallied, and potentially decided—a true threat to the ultimate foundation of our democracy.

In the past, preclearance helped put a check on the worst abuses from the States, but a conservative majority on the Supreme Court in 2013, in one of the worst decisions in recent memory, effectively crippled preclearance, wrongly suggesting that it was no longer needed. We have seen how wrong that decision was in the years since 2013 and particularly now. Boy, were they wrong. In the years since that decision, the floodgates have opened for some of the most draconian restrictions to the franchise that we have seen since the era of segregation.

The clock is ticking for the Senate to stop these attacks. Starting next year, State legislatures will return to session, and many will surely build on the flurry of restrictive laws we are already seeing in States like Georgia and Texas. So if there is any issue that deserves debate in this Chamber, it should be protecting voting rights.

The Voting Rights Act has long enjoyed bipartisan support in this Chamber. Nixon, Reagan, and Bush all signed into law updates to the legislation. In

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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fact, many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle proudly previously worked on and supported passage of those updates, including preclearance provisions. It should be no different today.

For months, Senate Democrats have bent over backwards to find common ground with Republicans on the critical issue of protecting the freedom to vote. We have urged Senate Republicans to engage, to offer their ideas, to come together to guarantee free and fair elections to all Americans. I have made clear time and time again: Democrats are open for business; we want Republicans to engage. I am prepared to offer an open and honest, full-fledged process here on the Senate floor tomorrow, where Republican amendments will be made in order and allowed and debated, but for that to happen, Republicans must come to the table when we vote tomorrow. We can't force so much as a debate if at least 10 Republicans don't join us and vote in favor of letting the Senate do its work on this most important, this most vital of issues.

Senate Republicans shouldn't be afraid of merely starting debate on an issue we have long debated in this body and long supported in a bipartisan way in the past. If they have different ideas on how to achieve a stronger democracy, they owe it to the American people to come forward and debate their ideas. Simply standing silent with their arms crossed, refusing to allow the Senate to function, is unacceptable.

BUILD BACK BETTER

Mr. President, now on Build Back Better, today, Democrats in the House and Senate continue making progress on passing President Biden's Build Back Better plan. Last night, I held another round of talks with my leadership team, with the Speaker, with the White House. With many, we are discussing so many issues, including moving forward on prescription drugs. We are moving ahead, we are working through the outstanding details, and we remain committed to getting something big done for the American people.

Nobody is getting everything they hoped for in the final deal, but Build Back Better will have things that everyone—everyone—wanted. Even as we continue finalizing the text, the President's framework already—already—has done very good and important things that will dramatically improve the lives of everyday Americans. It makes historic progress on childcare, pre-K, fighting climate change, providing tax cuts for the middle class, housing, and more.

In years past, passing any one of these items would have been considered a huge step forward for the country. Now, we are working to get them all done at once, and we will continue making progress.

The framework's provisions on childcare alone would be the largest in American history. Our country's need

for childcare has grown dramatically since the 20th century. According to the Treasury Department, in fact, the average cost of caring for a young child hovers around \$10,000 a year. Many people pay more for childcare than they pay for their mortgage. Ten thousand dollars a year is simply out of reach for far too many families.

Not only do our kids suffer when they can't have somewhere safe to stay, our families suffer when they can't enter the workforce, and ultimately our country suffers as our economy's productivity is diminished.

Build Back Better, with its unprecedented investments to help families better afford childcare, would finally provide parents the help they have needed for decades.

That is just one example. American families under this framework will for the first time also have access to universal pre-K for 3- and 4-year-olds across the country. It also extends the child tax credit passed earlier this year so parents can better afford things like groceries and diapers and utilities and other daily essentials. Since its enactment, this program alone has already cut poverty—child poverty—in half in this country. That is an amazing accomplishment and one that will continue to go forward under this proposal.

So President Biden's Build Back Better framework is a historic step forward for families, but that is not all. The framework would also make bold investments to tackle the climate crisis.

The consequences of climate change are already severe. Every time we face another major heat wave, it endangers the lives of Americans who work outdoors. Every time another hurricane hits the east coast or the South, it risks destroying people's homes and schools and churches and small businesses. Every time another wildfire rages in the West, it fills the air with poisonous smoke that entire cities breathe in, consequences yet unknown.

Build Back Better would help our country fight this climate threat with unprecedented investments in clean manufacturing, clean transportation, clean electricity, and clean buildings, so we can cut our emissions, make our communities healthier, and lead the world by the power of our example. While there still would be much, much more work needed to protect our planet, this framework is a bold step in the right direction.

Now, of course, even as we continue to negotiations, the President's Build Back Better framework contains many other good things. It will help Americans keep a safe and stable roof over their heads with long-sought investments in new affordable housing, as well as ensuring that we keep housing affordable for low- and moderate-income families.

I have been working night and day with my colleagues in both Chambers and the White House to make progress

on lowering the costs of prescription drugs. I am very hopeful there will be an agreement as early as today that will include landmark reforms sought by the American people and the Democratic Party for decades.

For the first time, Medicare will be empowered to negotiate prescription drug prices in Part B and Part D. There will be an annual cap on out-of-pocket costs, a new monthly cap on the price of insulin, and an "inflation" rebate policy to protect consumers from egregious annual increases in prices.

These policies are common sense and overwhelmingly supported by the American people. The deal will finally lower the costs of prescription drugs for seniors and working families. It doesn't do everything I would want or many of us would want, but it takes a big step forward.

All the while, Build Back Better will be fully paid for and will ultimately relieve our Nation's inflationary pressures. Don't take my word for it. Many leading economists have made clear that this legislation would improve—not worsen—inflation in the country. There are a lot of good things in this framework, and Democrats are moving forward to get a final agreement and this bill over the finish line.

Nobody said that transformative legislation of this scale would be easy, quick, or simple, but we remain committed to meeting our ultimate goal of helping working- and middle-class families achieve the American dream in the 21st century.

We want to help those in the middle class stay there. They are worried about their future and the future of their children. We want to help those struggling to get to the middle class get there more easily by building ladders that they can climb. It is so important we get this done. This is the best opportunity we have had in a long time to make that a reality, so we will continue marching ahead.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Finally, very quickly, on judges. Mr. President, here is a number that everyone watching the work of the Senate should take note of: 28.

That is the number of Federal judges that, after yesterday's confirmations of Beth Robinson and Toby Heytens, the Senate has confirmed in a time of 9 months since President Biden took the oath of office: 28 judges—19 to serve on district courts, 9 to serve as appellate judges.

And the vast majority of these new judges are people of color, a majority of them being women, and many from backgrounds that have long been overlooked in selection of our Nation's judges.

This is more judges put in this period of time, the first year—the first 9 months of the President's—10 months of the President's first term—than has happened in a very long time.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 312.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert Luis Santos, of Texas, to be Director of the Census for a term expiring December 31, 2026. (Reappointment).

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 312, Robert Luis Santos, of Texas, to be Director of the Census for a term expiring December 31, 2026. (Reappointment).

Charles E. Schumer, Chris Van Hollen, John Hickenlooper, Brian Schatz, Tina Smith, Jeff Merkley, Tammy Duckworth, Patrick J. Leahy, Christopher A. Coons, Sheldon Whitehouse, Ben Ray Lujan, Christopher Murphy, Martin Heinrich, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Michael F. Bennet, Ron Wyden, Raphael Warnock.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, since the earliest days of COVID-19, Washington Democrats have admitted they want to use the pandemic as the pretext to permanently transform our country. They hope to use the temporary crisis as a Trojan horse for permanent radical change. One of their massive, ideological goals is a huge series of disruptive changes to American families' childcare.

The story is like Democrats' long march toward socialized medicine:

take an intimate area of American life, pile on a maze of new mandates, regulations, cost increases and subsidies, and push families out of the driver's seat so Washington can run their lives.

Not too long ago, the Democrats' promise that "if you liked your healthcare plan, you could keep it" was awarded the "lie of the year."

Now they want a sequel: If you like your childcare, you can keep your childcare.

Democrats want to sweep the first 5 years of children's lives into a new set of top-down, one-size-fits-all, Washington-knows-best regulations.

Their Big Government scheme would make childcare more expensive and use taxpayer money to subsidize only some families—those who structure their arrangements in ways that Democrats like. Other families would be left to fend for themselves, now in an even more inflated market.

Their bill would give Democrats and bureaucrats massive new authority they could use to shape curriculum and standards nationwide. If providers don't play along, they could be left out in the cold.

The Biden administration wants to insert itself into the most intimate family decisions and tell parents how to care for their toddlers. The entire scheme violates the basic principle of family fairness.

Speaker PELOSI suggested last week that she approves of one kind of family structure: "Parents earning and children learning."

She said Democrats want government programs to "liberat[e]" families so that both parents work full time.

Well, there are lots of families like that model, but other families prefer other models. Not everybody defines "liberation" the same way, yet Washington Democrats want Big Government to bless certain family arrangements and not others.

Has your family made a different set of sacrifices so a father or mother can parent full time?

Sorry, Democrats want to redistribute money away from your family to other households that may earn even more money.

Has your family built its whole life around a plan for a grandparent to provide in-home care?

Too bad. Grandma or Grandpa would have to fill out paperwork and apply for the bureaucrats' blessing or that family could be denied help also.

Democrats could easily end up taxing working-class families with a full-time parent in order to subsidize the arrangements of wealthier two-income households. They are steamrolling over family fairness, over families' choices and options, over the diversity of American families and their aspirations.

By the way, Democrats appear to want to change the law in ways that could force faith-based providers to put aside sincerely held religious beliefs.

Just look at who would be administering all this. One key player would

be HHS Secretary Becerra—the partisan California lawyer who got famous by suing Catholic nuns for being too Catholic and crisis pregnancy centers for being pro-life—a hardcore culture warrior.

And this person is going to be the new national czar for early childhood?

Another key figure would be Secretary Cardona. You may recall, a few months back, Senate Republicans had to stop our Education Secretary from diverting funding for civics education towards woke propaganda that had been debunked by historians.

And this is the same Biden administration whose Attorney General just wrote an entire memo singling out concerned parents who speak up at their local school board meetings. Now they want to extend their Federal control over babies and toddlers as well.

Finally—get this—this tangled new entitlement would be so mind-bogglingly expensive that Democrats can't even put a long-term dollar amount on it. The estimate is that all this government meddling will cost \$400 billion over just the first several years. After that, nobody really knows what the blank check will add up to.

Taxpayers are supposed to pony up a blank check for the privilege of having less control over family choices. I think the American people will take a pass.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. President, now, on another matter, each year, the National Defense Authorization Act represents the Senate's most consequential opportunity to help steer the course of defense and security policy. It is our chance to lay out our priorities for keeping America safe.

For the past 60 years, without exception, Senate majorities have done the job and passed this crucial bill on a bipartisan vote, but, this year, our Democratic majority is sleepwalking toward yet another preventable problem.

The process began with earnest deliberation among our colleagues on the Armed Services Committee. Chairman REED and Ranking Member INHOFE presided over extensive discussions. They adopted 143 bipartisan amendments, and the committee reported out a final bill by a margin of 23 to 3.

Our colleagues began a process that should end with broad support for clear, bipartisan priorities, like equipping us to keep up with China's military modernization and combat a new generation of terrorist threats, but the Democratic leader has left the NDAA trapped in limbo while Democrats toy with another reckless taxing-and-spending spree.

Neglecting the NDAA denies our Armed Forces the certainty they need, and it denies the Senate a debate about the most consequential national security issues. This is especially misguided in light of the Biden administration's erratic, rudderless approach to foreign policy.

Just last week, administration officials acknowledged that hundreds more Americans than they initially claimed remain trapped in Afghanistan, that terrorists in the country are just months away from being capable of conducting attacks on U.S. soil, and that no basing agreements to allow for over-the-horizon operations had yet been reached.

Emboldened terrorists are already stepping up violence against Americans and our allies in the Middle East. The administration is failing to deter Iran-backed militias in Iraq and Syria.

The Russian threat has grown since President Biden took office, though you wouldn't know it by how quiet Senate Democrats have been on the subject. Putin is committed to modernizing his military to threaten U.S. and NATO forces, weaponizing his country's energy resources to pressure Europe, and escalating Russia's military pressure on Ukraine.

Of course, the American military, American industries, and our allies and partners are also facing a communist China that is hell-bent—hell-bent—on dominating trade and repressing dissent. This is not a regional threat but a global one. China's comprehensive military modernization is stunning in its scope. The PRC is building weapons and capabilities to target U.S. forces at greater and greater range. We ignore this threat at our peril.

So there is never a good time for Congress to abdicate its role in guiding and overseeing national security policy, but the Biden administration's muddled mess of a foreign policy makes this an especially terrible time for the Senate Democratic majority to neglect these issues.

Chairman REED and Ranking Member INHOFE have given us an opportunity to fulfill the Senate's role in a serious, consequential way. Now the majority needs to let the Senate work. We need the kind of serious and rigorous floor process that the NDAA deserves.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in all of the time I have been in Washington, in both the House and the Senate, I have seen Republicans in control, in the majority, and I have seen Democrats in the majority. I have been on both sides of that, and I have seen Republican Presidents and Democrat Presidents. But one thing that doesn't change is that, when Democrats get power in Washington, they want to expand government, they want to grow government, they want to spend money.

If you just look throughout history, at least since the time I have been here, that is just a fact. We have already seen them this year—since the President came to power and the Democrats have had narrow majorities in the House and Senate, which they have interpreted somehow as being a mandate, but is a dead-even U.S. Senate—push through on a partisan basis a

\$1.9 trillion spending bill which expanded government. There is a \$1.2 trillion infrastructure bill that has passed the Senate in a bipartisan way, on which there was some agreement, and it is still awaiting action in the House of Representatives.

Already—already—in this new administration, that represents over \$3 trillion in spending, which is on infrastructure and some core hard infrastructure with respect to the bipartisan bill.

The other bill was of a lot of things that the Republicans felt weren't necessary, particularly after the five bills we passed last year in 2020 in response to the pandemic.

By the way, every one of those was on a bipartisan basis. So a lot of spending went on in responding to the pandemic—trillions and trillions of dollars.

The first thing that happened when the Democrats came to power was that they passed another \$2 trillion, and then an infrastructure bill. So we have already got over \$3 trillion spent at a time when we have \$30 trillion in debt—and growing by the day. Yet the Democrats' now proposal is to spend \$3.5 trillion. Some on their side want to spend up to \$6 trillion to grow and expand the government.

So I guess it doesn't come as any surprise that that is what Democrats do. When they gain power, when they get majorities, they want to grow; they want to expand government; they want to spend more money and raise taxes to do it. It is almost like kind of a rite of passage in that, if you are going to be a good Democrat, this is what you do.

As I said before, you know, after last year, in coming through the pandemic at a time when the country had to and both sides agreed to address the concerns and the needs that were out there—to keep people employed, to keep businesses operating and workers employed, to support our healthcare industry, to support our schools—there were enormous amounts of money that went into the economy last year.

You would think that when the Democrats took power this time that they might want to dial it back and just think about seeing how the economy reacts before going on a full-blown effort to grow and expand government once again, but what we saw right out of the gate, immediately—and, again, in a very partisan way—was a \$2 trillion spending bill.

I say that again because we all know that the amount of debt that we have today dwarfs, eclipses, anything—anything—in history even close to what we are talking about. Even if you go back to the thirties and the big expansion of government then—and, by the way, I think part of this is that President Biden was convinced that he could be the next FDR. And to do that, you have got to spend lots of money. And so trying to find stuff to spend it on has been a challenge. They have come up with a big list, and a list, again, that would be

financed with a lot of tax increases that, I think, would be incredibly harmful to the economy.

But what I want to talk about briefly this morning is just what has happened as a result of the spending that has already occurred and what, I think, is going to happen if the massive amount of spending they want to do from here forward actually happens.

Like I said, we will do everything we can to stop it. I think it is just an absolutely disastrous prescription for the economy right now and as to what people are already experiencing in their daily lives.

Last week, we learned that economic growth for the third quarter had fallen short of expectations, largely driven by a deceleration in consumer spending and supply problems of goods and labor.

Meanwhile, American families continue to deal with what is rapidly becoming a serious, long-term inflation problem that is attributable, in many respects—again, as I will get to later—to the amount of spending and the number of dollars that have been flooding the economy.

Last month, consumer prices rose at the fastest pace in 30 years. A recent estimate from the chief economist at Moody's Analytics suggested that an average household is having to spend an additional \$175 a month on basics, thanks to inflation—175 bucks a month.

That may not sound like much to a wealthy Democrat politician, but that is a lot of money for an ordinary American family. Having \$175 a month can be the difference between putting something away in savings and living paycheck to paycheck. It can be the difference between whether or not you can afford braces for your child or whether you have the money to replace a broken appliance or to make a needed car repair.

Our inflation problem has gotten to the point that it has overtaken wage growth. Inflation is growing faster than wages, which means that many American families have received a de facto pay cut. The growth in wages isn't keeping up with the increase in costs in their lives.

So how did we end up here?

As I said, a lot of the problem traces back to this past March, when the Democrats decided to pour a lot of unnecessary government money into the economy under the guise of COVID relief. By the time the President and the Democrats took office in January, Congress had passed no fewer than five bipartisan COVID relief bills—the most recent of them in December. The December COVID relief bill that we passed contained almost \$1 trillion in funding and met, essentially, all of the pressing COVID needs the country was facing.

But that didn't matter. That didn't matter to the Democrats. Now that they were in charge, they were eager to take advantage of the opportunity the

COVID crisis presented to push their Big Government agenda. So they decided to pass another ostensible COVID bill less than 3 months after the December bill and before a lot of money from the December bill had even been disbursed.

They gave \$129 billion to schools, even though schools had spent just a small fraction of the \$68 billion they had already been given.

They created a staggering \$350 billion slush fund for States, despite the fact that the majority of States already had the money that they needed to deal with the pandemic, and many, many States were operating in a surplus situation.

They extended enhanced unemployment benefits until September of 2021, despite the millions—literally millions—of available job openings; and they made part of the unemployment compensation tax-free, creating incentives for Americans to stay on unemployment instead of returning to work.

Among other things, they provided an additional \$21 billion in rental assistance, none of which has yet been needed.

In short, their so-called American Rescue Plan flooded the economy with a lot of unnecessary government money, and the results were predictable: inflation.

The definition of “inflation” is too many dollars chasing too few goods and services, and that is exactly the situation the Democrats created. They sent too many dollars into the economy, and the economy overheated as a result.

You don’t have to take my word for it. Here is what former Obama economic adviser Jason Furman had to say recently when discussing our current inflation problem:

The original sin was an oversized American Rescue Plan. It contributed to both higher output but also higher prices.

That was from Jason Furman, Obama’s economic adviser.

That quote from Mr. Furman appeared in a recent New York Times article that also noted:

But some economists, including veterans of previous Democratic administrations, say much of Mr. Biden’s inflation struggle is self-inflicted. Lawrence H. Summers is one of those who say the stimulus bill the president signed in March gave too much of a boost to consumer spending . . . Mr. Summers, who served in the Obama and Clinton administrations, says inflation now risks spiraling out of control and other Democratic economists agree there are risks.

So what are congressional Democrats doing in response? Well, they are planning to flood the economy with even more government dollars. That is right. Instead of keeping a sharp eye on government spending to make sure our inflation situation doesn’t get worse, Democrats are planning to double down on the strategy that got us into this position in the first place.

Democrats are trying to finalize a new—now it is \$1.75 trillion—tax-and-spending spree, the so-called Build

Back Better plan, on top, as I said, of the \$1.9 trillion spending spree from earlier this year. And I say \$1.75 trillion, but Democrats have only arrived at that number through a combination of shell games and budget gimmicks. The real cost of this proposal over 10 years is going to be way, way higher—way, way higher; some estimates in the \$4 trillion range.

So, once again, Democrats want to flood the economy with government dollars, including billions for such priorities as tree equity—tree equity—and environmental justice programs at well-funded colleges and universities. That is right—Ivy League schools that don’t have problems financially, where students pay tens of thousands of dollars in tuition every year, will get tax credits if they teach courses on environmental justice.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to complete my remarks before the vote begins.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I am forcibly reminded that the definition of “insanity” is the doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results. What exactly do Democrats think is going to happen to inflation if they pass this \$1.75 trillion legislation? Do they think that if one round of excessive government spending triggered inflation, another round of excessive government spending is going to cure it? Do they think that dumping more fuel into an already overheated economy is somehow going to put out the inflationary fire? If they do, they have got another think coming.

The only thing Democrats’ latest spending spree is going to do is make our inflation problem worse. We are already looking at serious inflation lasting well into next year. Add Democrats’ Build Back Better spending spree to the mix, and we could be looking at a very, very long period of inflated prices and reduced spending power for American families.

Democrats were warned that their March spending spree could spur inflation; they passed it anyway. So I don’t have a lot of hope that Democrats are going to heed concerns about inflation, even coming from their own economists, when it comes to their current tax-and-spending plan, but I and every other Republican will stand firm against this reckless tax-and-spending spree and will continue to urge our Democratic colleagues to rethink their spending agenda before inflation soars out of control and American families have to suffer the consequences.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 168, Jonathan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles E. Schumer, Robert Menendez, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Maria Cantwell, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Catherine Cortez Masto, Christopher A. Coons, Ron Wyden, Margaret Wood Hassan, Edward J. Markey, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Angus S. King, Jr.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Jonathan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 88, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 451 Ex.]

YEAS—88

Baldwin	Hagerty	Peters
Barrasso	Hassan	Portman
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Risch
Blunt	Hirono	Romney
Booker	Hoeben	Rosen
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Sinema
Casey	Klobuchar	Smith
Cassidy	Lankford	Stabenow
Collins	Leahy	Sullivan
Coons	Lee	Tester
Cornyn	Lujan	Thune
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Tillis
Cramer	Manchin	Toomey
Crapo	Markey	Van Hollen
Daines	McConnell	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Warnock
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Ernst	Moran	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murkowski	Wicker
Fischer	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	Young
Graham	Osoff	
Grassley	Padilla	

NAYS—11

Blackburn	Hawley	Scott (FL)
Braun	Marshall	Shelby
Cotton	Paul	Tuberville
Cruz	Rubio	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 88, the nays are 11.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 170, Benjamin Harris, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles E. Schumer, Robert Menendez, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Maria Cantwell, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Catherine Cortez Masto, Christopher A. Coons, Ron Wyden, Margaret Wood Hassan, Edward J. Markey, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Angus S. King, Jr.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Benjamin Harris, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 79, nays 20, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 452 Ex.]

YEAS—79

Baldwin	Grassley	Portman
Barrasso	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Risch
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Sinema
Casey	Leahy	Smith
Cassidy	Lee	Stabenow
Collins	Luján	Tester
Coons	Lummis	Thune
Cornyn	Manchin	Toomey
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Cramer	McConnell	Warner
Crapo	Menendez	Warnock
Daines	Merkley	Warren
Duckworth	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wicker
Feinstein	Murray	Wyden
Fischer	Ossoff	Young
Gillibrand	Padilla	
Graham	Peters	

NAYS—20

Blackburn	Hawley	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeben	Scott (FL)
Braun	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville
Hagerty	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 79, the nays are 20.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Benjamin Harris, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Risch
Rubio
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)

Shelby
Sullivan
Thune
Tillis

Tuberville
Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 59, the nays are 40.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask consent to speak for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JONATHAN DAVIDSON

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I am coming to the floor to talk about a nominee that we have before us this afternoon, who is nominated by President Biden to be the Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury for Legislative Affairs.

He is a person who is well known to this Chamber. He spent roughly 20 years working in the Senate. He started out as Senator Paul Sarbanes' body man years and years and years ago and became chief of staff for Senator Sarbanes when Senator Sarbanes was the chair of the Banking Committee. He worked in the House for Representative Sarbanes, was chief counsel to Senator WARNER, and then came to my office and was my chief of staff.

His name is Jon Davidson, and he worked for the people of Colorado and for the country for about 10 years in that role. When he came over as my chief of staff, it was very shocking to me that he was willing to do it because he had a good job and he was doing really well for Senator WARNER. But it gave him the chance to run a Senate office, and he did an extraordinary job not just because of his understanding of policy and his understanding of politics—a lot of people have that around this place—but also his understanding of human nature and his belief that in all of us, even those of us who are Senators, there can be a gem of goodness in us to be found and to be brought along and to be grown. And that was true not just for me, but for the entire staff.

He was an incredible mentor to probably hundreds of people who worked for me over the years, both in the State of Colorado and in here. He was an extraordinary manager who led with integrity and discipline and drive.

And while I was extremely sorry to lose him, I wasn't at all surprised that President Biden and the Secretary of the Treasury wanted him at Treasury, where he could take what he had learned on Capitol Hill and apply it at

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 337, Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Charles E. Schumer, Robert Menendez, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Maria Cantwell, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Catherine Cortez Masto, Christopher A. Coons, Ron Wyden, Margaret Wood Hassan, Edward J. Markey, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Angus S. King, Jr.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 59, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 453 Ex.]

YEAS—59

Baldwin	Heinrich	Romney
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Sasse
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Burr	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Capito	Leahy	Sinema
Cardin	Luján	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Toomey
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wicker
Hagerty	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—40

Barrasso	Cruz	Johnson
Blackburn	Daines	Kennedy
Blunt	Ernst	Lankford
Boozman	Fischer	Lee
Braun	Graham	Lummis
Cassidy	Grassley	Marshall
Cornyn	Hawley	McConnell
Cotton	Hoeben	Moran
Cramer	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Crapo	Inhofe	Portman

a moment when the country urgently needs leadership like the leadership that Jon Davidson can provide.

Just one example: You know, Mr. President, I ran a not very well noticed campaign for President the last time we were having a campaign for President, and I ran it on the idea that we could cut childhood poverty almost in half in this country by adopting the changes that I had proposed to the child tax credit with Senator BROWN from Ohio and Senator BOOKER from New Jersey and then-Senator Harris from California.

But, like with anything else a Senator does, the work is actually done often by the members of that Senator's staff. And in the case of Jon, the vision also came from him and from Charlie Anderson—another staff member that I had—and the entire team that worked together not just for that Presidential campaign but to make sure that, in the wake of it, that could actually become law.

And because of Jon's tenacity, among other things, and his willingness to be able to raise this issue again and again and again in rooms full of staff but also in rooms full of Senators, those changes in the child tax credit are now the law of the land, and we are cutting childhood poverty in this country almost in half this year. It is one of the signature accomplishments, in my mind, of the Biden administration. It is one that I hope that we are going to be able to continue.

So, obviously, I was extremely sad to see him go. I was very, very pleased to see the broad bipartisan support that the cloture vote on his nomination engendered. And I know great things are ahead for Jon and for the country because of his leadership.

He knows, I think, that he has got an open invitation to come back anytime that he wants to.

Before I leave the floor, I also want to say a special word of gratitude to his dad Garber, who lives in Baltimore; and to his wife Erin; and to his children Leo, Mia, and Serena—all of whom have been part of the efforts that we have undertaken on behalf of the people I represent in Colorado over the last decade and on behalf of the United States of America.

These opportunities for public service that all of us have are ones that can't be accomplished without our families; without, I know in the case of Jon, the mentorship that he received from his father, who himself was a distinguished public servant in the United States, and also the support of his family.

So I am filled with great happiness today that we are going to have a great, positive, bipartisan vote on Jon Davidson, as it should be. And perhaps that is a sign of things to come when the kind of quality of somebody like Jon Davidson is recognized in a way that it causes us to act not in a partisan way but in a bipartisan way, to embrace his public service but also a vision for the country that can move us forward.

So congratulations to Jon Davidson. Congratulations to his family, to the Department of the Treasury, and to the United States of America.

With that, Madam President, I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SINEMA). Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:12 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

NOMINATION OF JEFFREY M. PRIETO

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I rise today in support of the confirmation of Jeffrey Prieto to serve as general counsel of the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Prieto was reported favorably from our committee, the Environment and Public Works Committee, on a bipartisan vote of 12 to 8.

Yesterday, I received an interesting letter from a bipartisan group of four former EPA general counsels representing the Trump administration, the Obama administration, and the administrations of George W. Bush and Bill Clinton. They were basically conveying the same message: They support the confirmation of Jeffrey Prieto to serve as general counsel of the Environmental Protection Agency. That doesn't happen every day. We get letters of support from nominees, different parties, different Agencies from time to time, but to have four former EPA general counsels from two Republican administrations of late and two Democratic administrations all in support of the nomination of Jeffrey Prieto to serve in this important role—that got my attention, and I hope it gets the attention of all of my colleagues.

Those who wrote to us, the four who wrote to us, very correctly point out that Mr. Prieto is, and I quote—these are their words, not mine—“uniquely qualified for the position of General Counsel for the EPA.

They go on to say:

Mr. Prieto has been a longstanding champion of human health and Environmental protection for all Americans.

The letter continues:

He is fair, just, and ethical. He will make decisions strictly based on the facts, science, and the law. We expect he will [be] ready to serve on day one.

Not surprisingly, I completely agree with their sentiments. Having come to know Mr. Prieto following his nomination by President Biden, I believe he will be an outstanding EPA general counsel. He comes from a patriotic Latino family with a proud history of military service. He has the intellect,

temperament, and experience to serve in this important role.

Six years ago, this body saw fit to confirm Jeffrey Prieto unanimously for the same position, general counsel, at the Department of Agriculture. We should confirm him again today for this post. He was the right choice then; he is the right choice now. I encourage our colleagues to join me in supporting his nomination.

With that, I yield the floor.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled vote occur immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read the following:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 360, Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Charles E. Schumer, Jacky Rosen, Thomas R. Carper, Tina Smith, Mazie Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Richard Blumenthal, Tammy Duckworth, Gary C. Peters, Elizabeth Warren, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Angus S. King, Jr., Christopher A. Coons, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Ben Ray Lujan, Brian Schatz.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

(Thereupon, Mr. SCHATZ assumed the Chair.)

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SINEMA). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 454 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Baldwin	Cortez Masto	Hyde-Smith
Bennet	Cramer	Kaine
Blumenthal	Duckworth	Kelly
Booker	Durbin	King
Brown	Feinstein	Klobuchar
Cantwell	Gillibrand	Leahy
Cardin	Hagerty	Lujan
Carper	Hassan	Manchin
Casey	Heinrich	Markey
Collins	Hickenlooper	Menendez
Coons	Hirono	Merkley

Murkowski
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed
Rosen

Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester

Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker
Wyden

NAYS—43

Barrasso
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Capito
Cassidy
Cornyn
Cotton
Crapo
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Fischer

Graham
Grassley
Hawley
Hoeven
Inhofe
Johnson
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Marshall
McConnell
Moran
Paul
Portman

Risch
Romney
Rubio
Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby
Sullivan
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Tuberville
Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 56, the nays are 43. The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 191, Rajesh D. Nayak, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Charles E. Schumer, Jacky Rosen, Thomas R. Carper, Tina Smith, Mazie Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Richard Blumenthal, Tammy Duckworth, Gary C. Peters, Elizabeth Warren, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Christopher A. Coons, Angus S. King, Jr., Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Ben Ray Lujan, Brian Schatz.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Rajesh D. Nayak, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 455 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin
Bennet
Blumenthal
Booker
Brown
Cantwell
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Collins
Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich

Hickenlooper
Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
King
Klobuchar
Leahy
Lujan
Manchin
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murkowski
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters

Reed
Romney
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NAYS—46

Barrasso
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Capito
Cassidy
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Fischer

Graham
Grassley
Hagerty
Hawley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Marshall
McConnell
Moran
Paul

Portman
Risch
Rubio
Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby
Sullivan
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Tuberville
Wicker
Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 46. The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rajesh D. Nayak, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

RESTORING TRUST IN PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I have now come to the Senate floor 12 times to speak against President Biden's unconstitutional and unwise vaccine mandate. I have introduced 12 bills to counter and limit the mandate. Each time I have asked for one of these bills—each of which should be uncontroversial—and tried to get the Senate to pass them, one Senator or another from across the aisle has objected.

Some of these bills have required only transparency. Other bills would have ensured that religious and medical exemptions be honored. Others still would simply require parental consent before vaccinating children.

While far from the right answer of empowering Americans with all the information to make the decision themselves on when, whether, and under what circumstances to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, these commonsense bills would make the situation better. Each one of them would make it better. Each one of them is and properly should be uncontroversial.

Now, throughout the process, I have been criticized by those on the other

side of the aisle. I have been accused of attacking science and our institutions and somehow perpetuating the virus. Nothing could be further from the truth—nothing. I am for the vaccine. I have been vaccinated. Every member of my family has been vaccinated. I have encouraged others to be vaccinated all along. Nevertheless, Madam President, my support for the vaccine cannot, must not, and will never supersede my sworn oath to uphold, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States; nor can it supersede the rights of Americans who should, in any free society, in any fair society, be at liberty to make their own properly informed medical decisions. This right has been recognized and it has been rightly celebrated throughout American history.

Another principle deeply enshrined, embedded, built into our Constitution that has been wholly ignored in implementing this mandate and countless other infringements of the rights and freedoms of Americans is the separation of powers. Checks and balances require that all ministers, consuls, and officers of the United States be confirmed by the advice and consent of the Senate. Some of us take that responsibility very seriously.

Any commissioned officer in the military being promoted to O-4 rank or higher requires Senate confirmation. That, of course, is the equivalent of a major in the Army. In other areas of government, positions such as members of the Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting, the board of the African Development Foundation, members of the National Councils on the Arts and Humanities, members of the National Science Board, and board members of the Corporation for National and Community Service all require Senate confirmation—every one of them.

Oddly, one position that has exerted huge power over the American people, particularly in recent years, does not require Senate confirmation. The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention manages over 10,000 employees and has requested over \$15 billion for the Centers' fiscal year 2022 budget.

The CDC, in recent months, has suspended property rights nationwide. It has provided capricious recommendations that local and State officials have used to strictly limit freedoms across the country. The CDC has shown through its own actions and the effects of those actions just how powerful it is. The sheer immensity of the CDC's power has been demonstrated over and over and over again on wide public, very prominent display for the American people to see and witness and experience.

We can and we should debate the authorities of the CDC here in Congress because Congress is, of course, the branch of government most accountable to the people at the most regular intervals. That is why the most dangerous powers, really, are lodged here,

is because of the fact that we stand accountable to the people at the most regular intervals. Every Member of the House stands for election every 2 years. A third of the Senate stands for reelection every 2 years. So we should debate and discuss the authorities of the CDC here in Congress for that very reason.

I look forward to that discussion, which we need to have more of, but the matter at hand today is much simpler. We must consider whether the CDC Director ought to be confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Now, it is absurd to think that someone so powerful can assume this office with no say whatsoever from the legislative branch. It is even more absurd to say that the Senate confirms members of an advisory board on broadcasting in Cuba to protect the interests of the American people—those we represent and those who elected us—but that it has no business confirming someone to be the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

My bill would fix that problem. The Restoring Trust in Public Health Act would require that the CDC Director be confirmed by the Senate. This bill is cosponsored by Senators BLACKBURN, TUBERVILLE, SULLIVAN, BRAUN, TILLIS, and SCOTT of Florida. I appreciate their support for this long-past-due measure.

In order to increase trust in the vaccine and trust in government, we must return transparency and accountability to the process. This bill, in the spirit of the Constitution, would provide an important check on government power and give the people a say in the CDC.

Now, today, I had planned to ask the Senate to pass this bill by unanimous consent. However, just in the last few hours, I have learned that negotiations are now underway and a deal may well be struck in order to make this proposal or something very similar to it law. In light of that development, I will withhold my live UC request for today. But I will note here that if progress isn't made on such a deal, I will be back soon—certainly before the end of the year—to ask this body to immediately take up and pass S. 2734.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Illinois.

VETERANS DAY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, next week, our Nation will commemorate Veterans Day. It will be the first time in a generation that we will honor that day as a nation no longer at war.

With the conclusion of the war in Afghanistan—the longest war in our history—thousands of American troops finally came home. These heroes have returned to our shores, just as this Veterans Day stands as a reminder of everything we owe them, as well as every American who has served this Nation in uniform. More than 2,400 Americans perished in the war in Afghanistan. Thousands more return home with wounds—visible and invisible—that will stay with them for life.

Words are not enough to honor that sacrifice. We need to ensure that our veterans and families have access to the best healthcare in the world, affordable housing, programs that support them as civilians, whether it is students, employees or businessowners.

To serve our Nation in uniform takes a special measure of courage and devotion. For some members of our military, it also takes a great deal of persistence and determination.

Let me tell you about one. I am speaking, of course, of those members of our military who were born in other nations and want to serve America. Over the years, I have shared the story of one of these heroes—his name: Oscar Vasquez.

When Oscar was 12 years old, his family made the journey across the border from Mexico to America. They settled in Arizona. From the time he was a child, Oscar dreamed of serving America in the military. He studied hard in high school, even joined high school ROTC.

But during his junior here, he ran into a problem. He tried to sign up for basic training, but the recruiter informed him that he couldn't serve in the U.S. military without a U.S. birth certificate. It was a tough setback, but Oscar was determined.

He was awarded JROTC officer of the year by his high school, and he led a group of students in an underwater robotics competition. They squared off—these high school students—squared off against college students from schools like MIT. Guess what. They won. The victory led him to Arizona State University, where he earned a degree in mechanical engineering.

After graduating, Oscar got married and had a child, but his undocumented status still prevented him from reaching his full potential, so he moved back to Mexico—a country he hadn't lived in since he was a young boy—to apply for legal entry into the United States. He would have been barred from reentering the United States and separated from his family for 10 years without a special waiver, so he decided to call my office.

He reached out to us and said: "Can you help me get a waiver?"

When the Department of Homeland Security finally granted it, Oscar came home to America.

What was the first thing that he did?

He got his paperwork in order and enlisted in the U.S. Army. Within 6 months of returning to the United States, he was off to basic training. Oscar served our Nation with honor as a cavalry scout in Afghanistan. And, today, he is finally an American citizen.

We spend so much time around here talking about immigrants in negative terms. You look at Oscar and the sacrifice he made to serve our Nation in the military—this man who came to the United States as a little boy, knew what his goal was, and it was to risk his life for this great Nation.

When I hear some of the speeches given on the floor—one yesterday about how the United States is going to give a million dollars to every one of these undocumented people—I think to myself, these preposterous, outlandish, exaggerated stories told about these immigrants belie the real determination many of them have to come to this country and make a difference in their lives and a difference in our future.

Oscar is a living example. Oscar, like so many others, fought for our Nation in every war in our history. But even those who are ready to risk everything in America, for them, our immigration system still is broken.

During this pandemic, thousands of DACA recipients and undocumented immigrants have actually helped save lives across America. They didn't enlist in the Army. They used their skills as doctors and nurses and paramedics and respiratory therapists. They may have saved a member of your family, these immigrants.

On farms throughout the country, thousands more performed back-breaking labor to put food on our table. Donald Trump's administration classified them as "essential workers." I think, for once, President Donald Trump was right.

The pandemic has proven how much we depend on immigrants as members of the military, first responders, and agriculture workers. We couldn't function without them.

That is precisely why reforming our broken immigration system is an integral part of President Biden's Build Back Better. We must include protections for immigrants, like Oscar Vasquez, who have given everything they can to America.

If we want to rebuild our economy and drive its growth for years to come, we should begin by ensuring that immigrants can earn their place in the American story.

How many examples do each one of us know in our own families and other families where these immigrants came to America with literally nothing?

Many of them couldn't speak the language and went hard at work to establish a life, a family, a community, a business that ended up helping the entire Nation.

Immigration reform could boost our Nation's GDP by more than \$1 trillion over the next 10 years—hundreds of thousands of new jobs. And don't buy this theory that it is zero-sum when it comes to the creation of jobs. We have found over and over again that a determined, hard-working person takes a job and helps create a new job in the process. It happens with the creation of business, the creation of jobs over and over again.

It is far past time to reform our immigration system. With the Build Back Better package, we can finally get it done.

BUILD BACK BETTER AGENDA

Mr. President, on the topic of budget reconciliation, we are on the cusp of a

historic accomplishment. This Build Back Better agenda is part of a great American tradition: marshaling our Nation's resources and ingenuity to build a better future for our country.

This is the strategy that drove our victory in World War II or the Cold War and our dominance now in the Age of Information.

Years of gridlock left us at risk of falling behind. Our competitors on the global stage, like China, sense an opportunity. They look at the same statistics we view. And those statistics tell a sobering story.

For example, America used to lead the world in the best roads and bridges, but today, according to the World Economic Forum, we rank 13th.

How is that for a slogan?

Our Nation has also fallen behind when it comes to educational attainment. We rank 35th out of the 37 major countries when it comes to investing in early childhood information and care. Our economy is the most unequal it has ever been since the Gilded Age, leaving behind millions of American families who are struggling to pay their bills.

The Build Back Better agenda, inspired by Joe Biden's administration, is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to restore the American promise. It will create millions of jobs and ensure every family has a chance to live in dignity and protect our children's and grandchildren's future.

Sadly, like the American Rescue Plan, we still don't have a single Republican who will step up and join us. I hope that changes.

In my home State of Illinois, the Build Back Better package would be life-changing. It will fund high-quality childcare for more than 750,000 children.

I have told the story before of how—when my son Paul learned that his wife Tanja was going to have a baby, they called the grandparents right away. The next call was to a daycare center to enlist their little baby—they didn't know was a boy or girl—as early as possible in their neighborhood daycare center. That shows you the kind of demand there is in quality daycare.

We also need to make preschool a reality for more than 250,000 additional children in Illinois with this package. That is a million children combined, between childcare and preschool, that will finally be able to access high-quality care and education.

The Build Back Better package will also prevent hundreds of thousands of kids from going hungry. And it will give low-wage workers a tax cut of up to \$1,500 a year.

How is that for a change?

Four years ago, in the Trump administration, the Republican priority was a tax cut for the highest income Americans.

Our priority, the Democratic Biden priority, is a tax cut for working families and lower-income families to give them a fighting chance to make ends meet.

These are just a few of the provisions included in the Build Back Better package.

I might add something that is often mistaken. What I have just described to you is fully paid for. We pay for it by making certain that those who are making the highest incomes in America and the corporations that are the most profitable pay their fair share of taxes. This is policymaking at its best—fair and fiscally responsible.

Yet when our Republican colleagues hear how these investments will ease the burdens of working families, they seem to have one takeaway. It is the one thing we hear from them over and over: "Socialism!"

I mentioned that the Build Back Better agenda is part of the great American tradition. Well, that word "socialism" is part of the American tradition, too, on the Republican side, but one that hasn't stood the test of time.

Let's look back at history, at how many times the word "socialism" has been thrown around. During the Great Depression, President Franklin Roosevelt proposed Social Security to protect the elderly from financial ruin. In response, one Republican lawmaker declared Roosevelt "the first Communist President of the United States" and accused him of advancing a "Socialist platform."

Sound familiar?

Thirty years later, a similar debate played out over the creation of Medicare. The American Medical Association even recruited a future President, Ronald Reagan, to cut a television ad to record an album warning the public about the dangers of "socialized medicine."

Well, more than a century later, the vast majority of Americans are still covered by private health insurance. But Medicare is one of the most popular programs in America.

Can you imagine where American seniors and families would be today if we had listened to those socialist denunciations of Social Security and Medicare?

Here is one more example from the Great Depression: When joblessness in America reached 25 percent and Congress was considering the creation of America's first unemployment insurance system, a Congressman named Samuel Dickstein decried the idea of unemployment insurance as an "out-and-out communist program."

Now, you need to hear the rest of the story because, years after he made that declaration, it was discovered that Samuel Dickstein was a Soviet spy.

Time and again, the claim of socialism has been banded about to oppose commonsense policies that help working families get by. Now, as then, these claims have no basis in reality. It is a smear tactic that is, once again, being used to frighten Americans and distort and derail a meaningful debate.

Let's get past the name-calling and get down to basics. Do you support yet another huge tax cut for massive cor-

porations? Or is it time—at long last—to support working families?

Our Republican colleagues answered that question when they were in charge. They took on nearly \$2 trillion of debt in America to cut taxes for corporations and the wealthy. It seems they are happy with that brand of socialism, so long as it benefits major corporations and those who are well-off.

Democrats believe in putting working families first, which is why the Build Back Better package includes the biggest tax cut—let me repeat that—it includes the biggest tax cut—for working and middle-class families in American history, and we believe in making smart investments in good-paying jobs.

We have an opportunity to do all of this by enacting President Biden's Build Back Better agenda. Let's continue this great tradition and fight off the charges that we are somehow lapsing into socialism.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

TRIBUTE TO DEREK COATS

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, there are lots of things we disagree on here on the Senate floor, but one thing we all agree on is the importance of getting the right people to help us do these jobs.

I rise today to honor one of my outstanding staff members, Derek Coats.

Derek has recently been awarded the Great Griffon Award by his alma mater, Missouri Western State University in St. Joseph, MO. The Great Griffon Award is given to those Missouri Western alumni who have made outstanding contributions to the workforce, to society, or to Missouri Western. Derek has done all three.

After graduating from Missouri Western in 2002, with a bachelor's degree in political science, Derek began his service to Missouri in the U.S. Senate, in the office of my predecessor, Senator Bond. He served on Senator Bond's staff through 2010 in a variety of different jobs, rising to the role of district office director.

When I came to the Senate in 2011, I asked Derek to join my team. Since then, he has served as my State director and deputy chief of staff, overseeing day-to-day operations across five statewide offices.

Derek regularly spends his days traveling the State, meeting with Missourians and hearing their issues and concerns. The information he shares with me from those visits ensures our work in Washington aligns with the critical needs and priorities of our State. To provide just one of many examples, this information assisted in my efforts to work with others to restore year-round Pell grants to community colleges and all colleges and universities in our State. That, of course, included Derek's alma mater, Missouri Western.

Derek's knowledge and experience are an incredible asset to me and to

our entire team. The work he has done in the Senate has touched the lives of so many Missourians, and our State is all the better because of it. Missourians and I have benefited from having Derek on our team, and I am glad he is being recognized for his hard work. He has so much to be proud of, as does his wife Kellie Ann and his son Carter.

It is certainly my pleasure to join Missouri Western State University in honoring Derek Coats for his service to the State of Missouri and, frankly, for his service to the entire country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

ENERGY POLICIES

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, in watching from the sidelines and since we are not directly involved and because the Democrats decided to go it alone, our Democratic colleagues appear to be playing a game of whack-a-mole to keep their reckless tax-and-spending spree from falling apart.

After months and months of intraparty negotiating—again, talking among themselves, not to us—they hit the gas pedal last week when they knew that President Biden was going to the U.N. Climate Summit in Glasgow, Scotland, and they wanted to give him something that he could actually deliver on.

So, last Friday, they finally settled on a framework, but the cracks quickly began to show. We don't even have a pricetag on this proposal, but some have estimated its cost at \$1.75 trillion—an absolutely staggering amount of money. The truth is no one knows because the bill hasn't even been finalized yet, much less scored by congressional scorekeepers.

Unsurprisingly, yesterday, one of our colleagues, the Senator from West Virginia, expressed some of his skepticism about the proposal; and I imagine more are in the wings, wringing their hands in private. After all, this bill spends trillions of dollars on radical priorities that are out of step with where most Americans are: expanded healthcare subsidies; handouts for labor unions; government-funded childcare; and an all-out attack on American-made, affordable energy.

On Friday, the President touted the \$555 billion that this agreement would put forward to support clean energy efforts, but these, upon further inspection, are mainly subsidies—taxpayer subsidies—for corporations and the well-off.

I am reminded of France's yellow jacket protests a few years ago. In 2018, hundreds of thousands of demonstrators took to the streets in Paris to protest a hike in gas taxes. At the time, President Macron said the increase was critical to pushing the French people to buy cleaner vehicles, but for most hard-working families, pricey electric vehicles simply were not and are not an option. The yellow jackets felt disenfranchised by the urban elite, saying leaders were talking about the end of

the world while they were worried about the end of the month.

It sounds pretty familiar. Here in the United States, families are being pounded by inflation. Prices are going up on everything from groceries to home appliances. Gas prices alone have gone up 60 percent from just 1 year ago, and families are doing their best to prepare for an expensive winter. Energy bills are expected to soar by as much as 54 percent.

Despite the serious financial strain that families are feeling, our Democratic colleagues are pushing policies that will drive up those costs even more.

But here is the real kicker: Often under these proposed policies, the wealthiest of Americans will stand to benefit the most on the backs of hard-working American families.

One of the most clear-cut examples is the aggressive push toward subsidizing electric vehicles, which are among the most expensive cars on the market. Now, with 280 million cars on the road, only 2 percent of which are electric vehicles, this will not benefit most hard-working American families. It will benefit those who can afford these expensive vehicles, and the cherry on top is the up to \$12,500 taxpayer subsidy that will help those wealthy Americans buy these expensive vehicles that are out of reach for most hard-working families.

It doesn't matter if the vehicle is completely or substantially made in China, for example, or if the buyer makes hundreds of thousands of dollars a year—they are still eligible for the tax credit. The most generous benefit is reserved for vehicles built in—you guessed it—union shops. We know the labor unions are among some of the biggest supporters of our friends on the other side of the aisle, and they are set to receive their reward. Buyers could receive up to a \$12,500 tax credit for purchasing an electric vehicle from a union shop.

I have nothing against union shops. I support people who choose to be part of a labor union, but this idea that taxpayers should have to underwrite a benefit that goes exclusively to one part of the electric car business, to me, is offensive, and it is just unjustified.

I haven't seen any evidence either that union-made electric vehicles are somehow more green than their non-union-made competitors', but those companies are certain to gain financial benefits because of these generous taxpayer-funded handouts. Wealthy Americans and Big Labor win; hard-working American families not so much.

Then there is a long list of government handouts to make homes more energy efficient. Similar to those electric vehicles, the high cost of retrofitting a home makes it infeasible for most families—certainly, the middle-class families. Outfitting a home with solar panels will cost you well over \$10,000; and, of course, the bigger the house, the more the cost.

The Biden administration is, once again, happy to let taxpayers subsidize

these expenditures. The Democrats' proposals include billions of dollars in rebates and grants to help cover the cost of retrofitting homes, even for the well-to-do, who will be the ones who will primarily be able to afford, even with these subsidies, this sort of retrofit.

At the end of the day, the family with the means to spend thousands of dollars on these products will spend less on their monthly electricity bill, which I assume is the point, but everybody else will pay more in taxes without having the benefit of a lower electricity bill. If our colleagues on the other side of the aisle get their way, monthly electricity prices are likely to increase for everyone else.

As I mentioned, gas prices are up significantly from last year. If you filled up your pickup truck a year ago, today you will find out that you will spend about \$33 more for each tank of gas that you pump. And energy prices for homes this winter are expected to go up as much as 54 percent.

These are incredible numbers. This is what happens when you throw so much money at limited goods and services—prices go up; inflation goes up. It is a silent tax on people who must pay for these goods and services and have nowhere else to turn.

With this as a backdrop, our Democratic colleagues have proposed to raise taxes on energy companies and drive those prices even higher. Now, only in a fantasy world can you impose greater costs through tax increases on a business and not have them transferred directly to the consumers who buy these goods and services. They are going to be passed along to the people who pay for these goods and services.

This bill will include a new methane tax, which would require oil and gas producers to pay hefty fees if they emit more methane than the government allows.

Natural gas accounts for 40 percent of our electricity—double the amount as renewable sources. Hitting those companies with a methane fee and other proposed tax hikes isn't going to change the fact that we need natural gas to keep the lights on.

By the way, we need natural gas in order to produce the electricity that you use to charge your electric vehicle.

As we hope to move to cleaner forms of energy—obviously, coal being the one that most of us believe emits the most emissions—moving to natural gas just makes sense, and as a matter of fact, the United States has reduced our emissions, not by banning access to any particular energy source but by producing more natural gas.

If we need an example of what a natural gas shortage in America would look like, just take a look at Europe. The supply shortage has caused electricity prices in Europe to skyrocket, plus the fact that they have banned the use of coal and even nuclear power, which is emissions-free. But after the Fukushima nuclear meltdown and the

tsunami that followed, Europe basically decided to hang up on any additional nuclear production. So natural gas prices, which are going to sustain the greatest demand, will go up about 600 percent. Since the start of the year, they have. The situation is so dire that utility companies have switched from natural gas and now begin to burn coal and fuel oil because they simply don't have access to enough natural gas.

This is the problem with the push to quickly move away from fossil fuels before we are ready to transition into other types of energy sources and when you punish the producers of that affordable energy.

Renewables, as laudable as they are—and in Texas, we are an “all of the above” State. We produce more electricity from wind turbines than any other State in the Nation. But renewables don't come close to generating enough energy to power our world.

If the United States and our allies scale back production to pursue arbitrary emission benchmarks, that leaves the world turning to countries like Russia and organizations like OPEC, led by Saudi Arabia, to provide that energy. So it is no wonder that Russia is a no-show at the U.N. climate summit. They are actually the ones that will stand to benefit the most if other countries eliminate fossil fuels from their fuel mix because other countries around the world will have no choice but to buy more and more Russian energy.

In his remarks yesterday, President Biden said we should view the current price volatility as a call to action rather than a reason to back off our clean energy goals. Well, I disagree. Families are being pummeled by high prices across the board. We don't need to increase that burden by driving up costs or potentially adding an energy crisis to the mix.

As I said, Texas has always been a proud supporter of the “all of the above” energy strategy. We are often recognized for the might of our oil and gas sector. But a lot of folks don't know, as I said, that Texas is a leader in wind energy. Well, we produce about one-quarter of all the wind energy in the United States. If we were a country, we would be the fifth-largest wind energy producer in the world. We don't plan on stopping there. We are also making serious strides in energy innovation through cutting-edge carbon capture and storage projects.

Texas is proof positive that we can strike a balance between conservation, productivity, and economic power, and you can embrace low-emission energy sources without hammering the middle class. But those are not the types of proposals we see from the tax-and-spending spree bill now pending before the House of Representatives. This bill would simply drive up costs for hard-working American families, hurt our energy independence, and benefit our adversaries.

This may impress President Biden's peers in Glasgow, but it is sure to fall flat with the American people.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WHISTLEBLOWERS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, during my time in the Senate, I have always tried to honor the work of whistleblowers. Those who speak up about government wrongdoing ought to be rewarded and not sidelined and punished. But that is exactly what happened in the Indian Health Service according to a recently released internal report. Now, this goes back a few years, but it still is a constant reminder of how whistleblowers aren't listened to and bad things happen.

According to this internal report, in August 2006, a Dr. Mark Butterbrodt wrote to his superiors about a fellow doctor. Over the course of years, he repeatedly made extremely serious whistleblower complaints alleging that his colleague, a Dr. Stanley Weber, was sexually assaulting his young patients. He was not alone, because other staff tried to report Weber to those at the very top. His behavior was described as an “open secret.” It is even alleged that the standard orientation for new nurses included a warning to never leave Dr. Weber alone with young boys.

The response from the Indian Health Service senior staff was silence, so the crimes continued. Over a decade after the first whistleblower report, Dr. Weber continued to sexually assault young boys who came to the Indian Health Service for help.

Instead of removing the man who had been repeatedly, credibly accused of sexually abusing his patients, they punished the whistleblower.

Too often in government, we see the people who report wrongdoing being punished.

Numerous senior officials broke the law by failing to report allegations to law enforcement, so the crime could continue. Instead, what did they do? They promoted Dr. Weber to manage those who witnessed his crimes.

By contrast, the report states that Dr. Butterbrodt was “banished”—and the word “banished” is in quotation marks—to the “very remote and rural facility” in Belcourt, ND. So the doctor who was the patriotic American, reporting crimes, eventually resigned, and that was shortly after he was banished to a very remote and rural facility.

This shameful response by the Indian Health Service leadership had a direct impact on future whistleblowers. If you have an environment that discourages whistleblowing, what are you going to get? Less whistleblowing.

This internal report states that “nurses told Dr. Butterbrodt that now he could see why they never speak up.”

It is unconscionable that these whistleblowers were ignored and a pedophile was allowed to act with impunity. That is why I recently sent a letter to the Acting Director of Indian Health Service to ensure that future patients and whistleblowers do not face the same treatment. I want to make sure that processes have been put in place so that this doesn't happen again.

Dr. Butterbrodt and those like him were right to blow the whistle. We need to make it easier, not harder, to do the right thing.

There is a pattern about whistleblowers. They tend to be treated like skunks at a picnic. They usually end up doing what is patriotic, only to hurt themselves professionally, maybe even becoming unemployed just because they do what most civil servants want to do—just have the government do what the law requires or how the money is spent according to law.

So I take the advantage—every time a Cabinet person or sub-Cabinet person comes to my office for their usual interviews before confirmation, I advise them, whether they run an Agency that maybe has 3,000 or 4,000 people to an Agency that has—I suppose like the Veterans Administration, which I think has 400,000 people—you are head of that Department. You don't know what is going on by everybody underneath you. You should listen to whistleblowers.

They all assure me that they will, but somehow the culture in our government doesn't seem to change.

ALUMNI FREE SPEECH ALLIANCE

Mr. President, on another point, I have spoken many times about the importance of our First Amendment freedoms. Our commitment to the open discussion of ideas is one reason why America has been successful. Unfortunately, it has become increasingly difficult to have these conversations and open discussions in our universities.

It seems like every week, we hear new stories about speakers being shouted down or new limits being placed on academic freedom. That is why alumni need to speak up. So my remarks today are about an organization called the Alumni Free Speech Alliance. Anyone who sees a radically different school than they graduated from needs to be willing to say so.

Today, I highlight the work of this organization, repeating their name again—the Alumni Free Speech Alliance. This group was created by graduates of several colleges who noticed that their alma maters were becoming more hostile to freedom of speech and academic freedom wasn't being followed. The Alumni Free Speech Alliance partnered with organizations of alumni at each of their former colleges to pool their resources. By working with those who support open discourse, they hope to make it easier to create these alumni groups at more colleges and grow the ones that exist.

They are right that alumni are often best suited to speak out about illiberalism on our campuses. It is understandably hard for students and faculty to speak out about the atmosphere of intolerance they live and work in. You know they are shamed, embarrassed—all of those things that are tools that shouldn't be used in any university that brags about academic freedom. That is where the alumni come in. Alumni can have an outsized voice in this atmosphere of lack of tolerance at some of our universities.

This is one reason why I recently joined the Senate Campus Free Speech Caucus. This Senate caucus aims to bring together Members who are interested in defending the rights of students on college campuses. In addition, I was proud to cosponsor the campus free speech resolution, which urges greater First Amendment protection at public universities. Just as with private alumni, Senators need to be willing to speak out and shine a light when students' rights are being infringed.

I have heard countless examples of universities putting an emphasis on superficial definitions of "diversity" that focus only on physical characteristics. The benefit of having people from different backgrounds is that they bring different viewpoints. But that whole concept of diversity is turned on its head if only one point of view is ever allowed to be spoken.

Universities do a disservice to their students if they just tamp down any idea that their loudest activists disagree with. Colleges should be places of debate and discussion, not enforced intellectual rigidity. Alumni need to be willing to speak out about these issues because, too often, people who are on that campus can't.

My definition of "university" that I have used throughout a lifetime is, it is a place where controversy runs rampant. It is a place where we ought to have civil discussions, respecting each other's points of view.

I don't know how many of my colleagues run into what I run into too often in Iowa at my town meetings. People proudly stand up and say: You know, there are two things I never talk about—religion and politics.

Well, if you are a religious person and God is going to have an impact on your life, why shouldn't you be willing to discuss that? You may be discussing it with a Baptist and a Catholic or with an atheist and with a Baptist or a Christian. Why shouldn't you be able to discuss that in a civil way because it is important to your life?

We all know the role of Big Government in our society, and we know the principles of representative government. Why shouldn't you be able to talk about politics? Republicans or Democrats or Socialists and Communists versus conservatives or whatever the case might be, you ought to be able to disagree in a civil way. It is the same way on the university campuses.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

REMEMBERING DENNIS MOORE

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, thank you for recognizing me. I rise this afternoon based upon an announcement earlier today. I rise in the memory of former Kansas Congressman Dennis Moore, a man who lived a life of service to our Nation. He was a friend, and I am sad to hear of his passing today.

Dennis, above all, was a kind man. He was a loving husband to his wife Stephene and a doting father and grandfather.

He was born in Anthony, KS, and went on to earn degrees from the University of Kansas and then Washburn University School of Law. He served our country with the U.S. Army Reserve and then Kansas for 12 years as the Johnson County district attorney. He was known for integrity and for a strong moral compass, which he carried with him to the Halls of Congress when elected in 1998.

Dennis's approach to politics was one-on-one, person-to-person, and oftentimes with his iconic guitar not too far out of his reach. It was this personal approach that paved the way for him to be the first Democratic Member of Congress from Kansas elected in that district in 37 years. As the Kansas City Star headlined today in their memorial to him, "Strumming a guitar instead of flinging mud"—doesn't that sound good?—"Strumming a guitar instead of flinging mud, Dennis Moore changed Kansas voters' minds."

He was a six-term Member, and in many ways, we spent those 6 years working together. He and I shared that period of time, and I have great respect for him and the way he served the people of the Third District of Kansas.

That respect for him only grew when I witnessed the way he and his wife Stephene faced his battle with Alzheimer's with a determination to use their experience to help others. They made a choice to make this private and devastating diagnosis public because they knew it would bring awareness to the realities of the disease.

Especially after his diagnosis and for as long as he was able, Dennis was a tireless advocate for the Alzheimer's Association. In 2018, I was humbled to receive an inaugural award in his name, the Dennis Moore Alzheimer's Champion Award, from the Alzheimer's Association of Central and Western Kansas.

He was vocal about what he went through and sincere in his urging for others having memory problems to see their doctor. In his free time, he still kept himself busy strumming his guitar at senior centers.

One area where we always agreed was the need to invest in finding a cure for Alzheimer's, and in 2014, Dennis shared his experience with this harrowing disease in front of my Senate Health Appropriations Subcommittee colleagues.

The executive director of the Kansas Alzheimer's Association, Fe

Vorderlandwehr, had this to say about Dennis:

After Congressman Moore was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease, he became a fierce advocate for the Alzheimer's Association, championing the need for an increase in Alzheimer's research with the NIH. He became the face of the disease amongst his former colleagues in Congress as he testified about his battle with Alzheimer's and the need for research to keep other families from going through what he was going through. Through it all, he kept a wonderful sense of humor and his passion for music.

I leave you with the Congressman's own words, and he said this:

Alzheimer's is a bipartisan issue, and I urge my former colleagues to unite behind it, allotting the necessary resources to fight a public health crisis that millions of families just like mine are facing.

Dennis was a genuine, warm, decent man who lived an inspiring life that we can all learn from. His legacy will be the way in which he gave others battling Alzheimer's both courage and hope.

Robba and I extend our heartfelt condolences to his children and grandchildren and to Stephanie, his wife, and to all of those who knew him.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Wyoming.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to oppose the Democrats' reckless tax-and-spending spree.

On Thursday, President Biden came here to Capitol Hill to meet with Democrats over in the House. Just hours before he got here, economists sounded the alarms once again about the economy that our Nation is facing under President Biden.

Economic growth slowed to just 2 percent. Now, this is the slowest it has been since the post-pandemic recovery began. This was also significantly lower than even the experts expected. So there was a disconnect. It was really low and even lower than they expected.

Growth is slowing down; hiring is slowing down; and shelves are empty all across America. We have a growing supply chain nightmare. Prices continue to go up. I heard about it all across the State of Wyoming this past weekend.

So what did President Biden do in response?

Well, he ignored the alarm bells. He gave his blessing to the latest version of this reckless tax-and-spending bill.

And the new version looks a lot like the old version—just as radical, just as reckless, and just as unpopular with the American public. There is nothing really new in the bill except more budget gimmicks.

And it is interesting that NBC News, this weekend, came out with a poll that only 22 percent—only about one in five Americans think that, under Joe Biden and the Democrats, the country is on the right path. Seventy-one percent said we are on the wrong path.

And the bill that is being proposed by the Democrats is still about 2,500 pages long and still contains the worst parts of the old bill.

So what is in the new one?

Well, here are a couple of things. It still supersedes the IRS. This new bill would still give the Internal Revenue Service \$80 billion to hire an army of IRS agents. Now, Democrats know this is unpopular, yet they continue to defend the proposal.

Why would that be?

The American people have spoken out. They complained to Congress. Democrats don't seem to care. That is because Democrats need to squeeze working Americans for more of the hard-earned money they make.

Why do they want it?

So the Democrats can spend it.

What do they want to spend it on?

Well, the largest part of this bill has to do with energy. It would spend half a trillion dollars for parts of the Green New Deal. That includes over \$2.5 billion for something they call tree equity.

It still includes enormous handouts to people who buy electric luxury vehicles. Now, we already give billions and billions of taxpayer dollars in subsidy to electric vehicle makers and owners. This would be even more.

Studies show 80 percent of these subsidies go to households making more than \$100,000 each. Well, Democrats say that is not enough. This bill still would give \$12,500 to couples making up to \$800,000 a year to buy luxury electric vehicles.

The bill still includes the \$1,500 payouts to people who buy electric bicycles. It is a mystery to me how electric bicycles can be better for the environment than regular bicycles. They are obviously not. It just shows that this policy is really not about the environment; it is about payoffs to Democrat elites in the big cities.

That is why the bill still includes the Civilian Climate Corps. Now, this is an army of full-time, taxpayer-funded climate activists. They would get paid generous stipends and salaries. And what would they get paid to do? To protest American energy projects.

Now, just last week, climate protesters stopped traffic in New York City during rush hour. People were just trying to get to work or get home, just trying to take their kids to school, yet they had to sit in traffic because of professional protesters, and this administration wants to hire up to a million of them.

Now, Democrats know this isn't popular. That is why they changed the name of the Climate Corps in the new bill. They didn't change the purpose. Now they are trying to call it the Land Corps. It sounds like a harmless group. It is the same civilian climate army, a green army to attack American oil, gas, and coal.

Now, this name change alone is an admission that this idea is very unpopular. Democrats know the Amer-

ican people don't want to spend billions of dollars to subsidize protesters.

A recent poll found 90 percent of Americans are unwilling to pay more than \$100 a year to fight climate change. We are already paying more than \$1,000 a year in energy costs to drive and to heat our homes due to Joe Biden's energy policies. This is \$1,000 more than we did last year.

At home this past weekend in Wyoming, I noted and talked to folks while I was filling up that gas is a dollar a gallon higher than it was when Joe Biden took office. Natural gas prices have doubled, and that means a lot because half of the families in America use natural gas to power their homes.

This bill also increases taxes on American energy production. Democrats specifically target a new tax on natural gas production. So this would raise taxes and prices significantly—even higher—for American families who already this winter are facing a 7-year high in the cost of natural gas and are already trying to decide this winter are they going to be able to heat or to eat. That is becoming a concern of families all across America under Joe Biden's agenda and economy.

One in five American families have already cut their spending to pay for their energy bills this year. The American public and people are paying too much for Joe Biden's energy agenda. They don't want to pay a penny more. They are tired of it, fed up.

Democrats know their agenda is unpopular with the American public. That is why this bill would also permanently change the makeup of the country, because the new version of the bill would give amnesty for millions upon millions of illegal immigrants. The Parliamentarian has said Democrats couldn't pass amnesty in the last version of the bill, yet Democrats want amnesty so badly they are going to try it all over again. Apparently, version C is coming soon.

This is supposed to be a spending bill, not an immigration bill. If they want to do an immigration bill, they ought to introduce an immigration bill. Yet Democrats know that they don't have the votes to pass the kind of immigration bill that they want to pass—not at a time when we have a flood of illegal immigrants coming across the southern border, with more on the way.

So they are trying to cram it into this spending bill. They are hoping that the American public won't notice. If Democrats have their way, this would be the most consequential immigration bill in half a century. The bill would give millions of illegal immigrants amnesty and then give them plenty of taxpayer money because this bill includes new permanent welfare programs with no work requirements—none at all—and no citizenship requirements. That is what the Democrats are proposing.

It is no wonder that we have a border crisis at our southern border, a flood of illegal immigrants. With this bill,

Democrats are promising amnesty, as well as free childcare, free preschool, and even free college to illegal immigrants. This is in addition to the \$300 checks they already sent to illegal immigrants with the spending bill that the Democrats passed along party-line votes in March.

Democrats seem to do everything that they can to reward illegal immigration. The Wall Street Journal reports the Biden administration now wants to give millions of dollars to families who came here illegally in 2018 and were detained for illegal entry. The number being reported is that the Biden administration wants to give them \$450,000 a person.

Now, this is more than six times the annual income of a typical American family, Mr. President. It is more than 50 times the per-capita income of El Salvador. \$450,000 per person will mean millions upon millions of taxpayer dollars for families who came here illegally. You talk about an incentive for people to come here illegally—this is exhibit A. The total payout could be more than a billion dollars.

Now, let me just contrast that number of \$450,000 with the fact that those who lose their lives defending the country, like a marine—a young marine from Wyoming, Rylee McCollum, who was one of the 13 killed in Kabul, Afghanistan—the United States sends to those families \$100,000, and Joe Biden is promising 4½ times that much for people who came here illegally.

Mr. President, the Democrats say this is a new bill. It is the same old Democrat agenda: high energy costs, amnesty for illegal immigrants, welfare and payoffs to wealthy donors.

And this is the bill endorsed by the President of the United States. It is no wonder that 71 percent of Americans this past weekend said this country is heading in the wrong direction. It is the wrong direction under the Democrats and under Joe Biden.

Democrats ought to listen to the American people. People are furious with this administration. Listen to the sirens blaring with the poor economic numbers reported last week. It is time to stop making the Biden economy even worse. It is time to stop the freefall. Stop this reckless tax and spending before the administration does even further damage to our economy and our country.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNET). The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, last week, I was on the floor expressing my concern about things that I heard while home, and the odd thing seemed to be that they were things that I would never expect to be true. And

often that has been the case over the years. You hear something from a constituent or read in the paper or see on the internet, and it is like, this can't be true.

And the one that stands out to me this week is this intention by the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Health and Human Services to pay up to \$450,000 per person of families who illegally crossed our border and were detained separately.

This is an absurd policy decision. It gives greater incentives for people to come to the United States and make that dangerous trek to our border. How can it be fair to our law-abiding American citizens?

This is a situation that makes no sense to me. And it is something that the Biden administration ought to immediately reject as out of bounds for commonsense and good judgment and, certainly, something that is damaging to the ability for us to have a lawful, sovereign border, and something that is very damaging to the citizens of this country but also to those who make the humanitarian challenge of traveling through Central America and Mexico to our sponsor border.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

VOTE ON DAVIDSON NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the Davidson nomination.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Davidson nomination?

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 10, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 456 Ex.]

YEAS—88

Baldwin	Daines	King
Barrasso	Duckworth	Klobuchar
Bennet	Durbin	Lankford
Blumenthal	Ernst	Leahy
Blunt	Feinstein	Lee
Booker	Fischer	Lujan
Boozman	Gillibrand	Lummis
Brown	Graham	Manchin
Burr	Grassley	Markey
Cantwell	Hagerty	McConnell
Capito	Hassan	Menendez
Cardin	Heinrich	Merkley
Carper	Hickenlooper	Moran
Casey	Hirono	Murkowski
Cassidy	Hoeven	Murphy
Collins	Hyde-Smith	Murray
Coons	Inhofe	Ossoff
Cornyn	Johnson	Padilla
Cortez Masto	Kaine	Paul
Cramer	Kelly	Peters
Crapo	Kennedy	Portman

Reed	Shaheen	Warner
Risch	Sinema	Warnock
Romney	Smith	Warren
Rosen	Stabenow	Whitehouse
Sanders	Sullivan	Wicker
Sasse	Tester	Wyden
Schatz	Thune	Young
Schumer	Toomey	
Scott (SC)	Van Hollen	

NAYS—10

Blackburn	Hawley	Shelby
Braun	Marshall	Tuberville
Cotton	Rubio	
Cruz	Scott (FL)	

NOT VOTING—2

Rounds	Tillis
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The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the Harris nomination.

The Senator from North Carolina.

REFERRAL TO COMMITTEE—S. 1364

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 50, S. 1364, the Lumbee Tribe of the North Carolina Recognition Act, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New Jersey.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUESTS—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise today to seek unanimous consent for eight to nine nominees to critical State Department posts.

Each of them moved through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with bipartisan support, and the only reason the Senate has not confirmed them is due to the political obstinacy of a couple of my Republican colleagues. And the evidence of that is that when we have a vote, as we had earlier today for the Assistant Administrator of AID, it passed 59 to 40—59 to 40.

We have heard many complaints about the management of the State Department and the conduct of U.S. foreign policy in recent months. And while the State Department is not a perfect institution—for that fact, no institution is—its leadership was decimated by the prior administration.

The assistant secretaries and ambassadors who should be participating in the rebuilding of the institution and the development and implementation of U.S. foreign policy are instead languishing on the Senate floor—dozens, dozens.

Nominees who should be the face of the United States at international organizations—like the United Nations, NATO, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe—are in-

stead waiting for the Senate to act. The government of the People's Republic of China is watching. Even though the majority of this body has recognized that the Government of China represents the greatest geopolitical challenge to the United States, we are letting China eat our lunch on the world stage.

Our Republican colleagues have spoken at length in opposition to this administration's handling of the situation in Afghanistan, but they refuse to allow the Senate to vote on nominees who are critical to dealing with the refugee situation resulting from the U.S. withdrawal and the much-needed stabilization efforts.

By the way, a withdrawal that was already precooked by the Trump administration when it made a surrender deal with the Taliban that said we will leave on a date certain, we will release thousands of Taliban prisoners—which they did, to the Taliban, who became fighting soldiers—we ultimately will not only leave at a date certain, but we have done nothing to get any of the promises that the Taliban made enforced, and we reduce our troop level dramatically. That is what President Biden inherited.

Now, I have heard a lot about the handling of the situation in Afghanistan, but my colleagues refuse to allow the Senate to vote on nominees who are critical to dealing with the refugee situation resulting from that withdrawal and the much-needed stabilization efforts.

Nominees being held by the Republicans include the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration; and the Assistant Secretary for Conflict and Stabilization Operations. That cannot stand.

And for all the talk of needing to work with our allies and partners, how does holding our nominee to be the U.S. Ambassador to Israel or the U.S. Ambassador to Canada actually advance U.S. interests?

It does not. It is seriously detrimental to our national security.

Before I ask unanimous consent, I understand Senator SCHUMER would like to speak prior to these UC requests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, thank you. I have some brief remarks, and I want to thank my friend, the Senator from New Jersey, who will move in a few moments to have this Chamber approve a number of critical nominees for our national security and is going to be, shamefully, blocked.

He has been a great fighter not only for these men and women, but on foreign policy in general, one of the great leaders. And his passion for this issue comes from a desire to have us have the greatest strength abroad diplomatically and geopolitically as well. So I cannot thank him enough.

Mr. President, of all the mandates of the government, the most important is

protecting the American people from threats foreign or domestic. To do so, the President relies on an army of dedicated public servants—our expert Ambassadors, Diplomats, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries, who play a critical role in our government.

But for months, Senate Republicans have gone to great lengths to place pointless holds on over 100 of these nominees. The consequence is scores of empty desks in the State Department and in our Embassies and the Department of the Treasury and other Agencies.

These nominees are not controversial. They are routinely confirmed by consent in this Chamber, until a few people decided that they wanted to make a big show of this for whatever reason. No one ever did this before. No one ever did this—maybe one individual nominee here or there, but not all of the nominees. It is so risky to the security of the United States.

By this point in the Trump administration, for instance, both sides worked together to confirm 32 Ambassadors by voice vote. Most of us didn't like the Trump administration or the people he was appointing, but we had enough integrity, enough faith in the future of this country and the strength of this country not to let politics enter into what had been routine decisions.

Right now, Republican obstructionism has meant only four nominees have been agreed to. So the bottom line is—let me be clear—Republicans who are holding up these nominees are endangering our national security, making it harder for our country to respond to threats at home and abroad.

We hear a lot of talk about national security on the other side, but what it comes down to is that they are preventing 32 State Department nominees and 10 Defense Department nominees for quick confirmation. That is wrong, and I would hope that they would think about it and let these fine people go through the way that has been done under Democratic and Republican administrations in the past.

Mr. President, of all the mandates of government, the most important is protecting the American people from all threats, foreign and domestic. To do so, the President relies on an army of dedicated public servants: our expert diplomats, ambassadors, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries who play a critical role in our government.

But for months, some Senate Republicans have gone to great lengths to place pointless holds on over 100 of these nominees. The consequence has been scores of empty desks in the State Department, in our embassies, in the Department of the Treasury and countless other agencies.

These nominees are not controversial; they are routinely confirmed by consent in this Chamber. By this point in the Trump Administration, both sides worked together to confirm 32 ambassadors by voice vote. But right now, Republican obstruction has meant

only four such nominees have been agreed to.

Let me be clear: Republicans who are holding up these nominees are endangering our national security and making it harder for our country to respond to threats at home and abroad.

Our Republican counterparts always like to talk a good game on national security concerns, but when it comes down to it they are preventing 32 State Department nominees and at least 10 Department of Defense nominees from quick confirmation. All of these are career national security professionals who are eager to return to public service and project American strength abroad.

This is not how the Senate normally works to process these dedicated public servants. Indeed, a number of our colleagues on the other side have complained that the Senate is taking up a lot of time processing these individuals.

If Republicans take issue with the amount of time we are taking, they should speak with their own members who are directly prolonging the process through their obstruction. Republicans could decide right now to allow these nominees to go by consent.

This Chamber, under this leadership, is not tolerating a few Members who want to muck up the confirmation process just to make a scene.

In the weeks and months to come we are going to work through these nominees as long as it takes. I hope that our Republican colleagues immediately drop their objections and give President Biden the officials he needs in place to keep the American people safe.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, with that hope, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination: Calendar No. 239, Michele Jeanne Sison, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Ambassador, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Organization Affairs); that the nomination be confirmed; the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object. I understand that multiple of my colleagues have objections to all of the nominees that the Senator from New Jersey is going to offer this evening. So I will be here to object on their behalf and also on my own behalf with regard to a few of them.

Mr. President, I want to address one of those nominees, Julianne Smith, the President's nominee to be United States Ambassador to NATO. This is a nominee to whom I object myself, and I want to explain why, briefly.

Before I do that, however, I just have to make one comment on the Senate majority leader's remarks about his own inability to get these nominees confirmed.

Now, I agree that many of these nominees are important, and that is, in fact, one of the reasons we should have a vote on them. The Ambassador to NATO, for instance, as I am about to argue, is a very important position. And the positions that she takes, the arguments that she makes are very important, which is why we ought to go on the record and actually have a vote.

But the Senate majority leader's comments—as if he has no control over the calendar. He is the majority leader of the United States Senate. He decides when we vote. He decides what we vote on.

What are we doing now?

The floor is empty. We could be voting.

What are we doing later this week?

He is gaveling us out of session so that Members across the aisle can go on a field trip to Glasgow, Scotland.

We could be voting.

It is getting a little rich to hear the Senate majority leader, who is doing almost nothing—have we brought up the defense bill?

No action. Multiple major issues—no action from the Senate majority leader.

If these nominees are so critical, he ought to be putting them on the floor for votes. He doesn't want to do that because, apparently, he can't control the floor or he just doesn't want to work for very long or he doesn't want to work very hard. I mean, I leave that to him. But it is quite ridiculous for the majority leader to blame Republicans, who cannot prevent votes.

Can I just be clear? Republicans do not have the ability to prevent votes on any of these nominees. The filibuster for these nominees doesn't exist.

We can vote whenever the majority leader wants. It is his decision when to bring them to the floor.

Now I want to comment on one just briefly. On Julianne Smith—one nominee tonight to whom I object—this is the President's nominee, as I said a moment ago, to be the next United States Ambassador to NATO.

I think the Senator from New Jersey and I can agree that this is a very important position. I am sure the Senator believes that, and I agree with him 100 percent. And I just want to take a minute and say why I think it is important and why we need to vote—actually vote—on her nomination.

A decade ago almost, 2014, after the Russian invasion—incursion into Ukraine, NATO allies finally recognized that they were not spending enough—our NATO allies—on their own defense and on our common defense. So they pledged as a group to commit at least 2 percent of their respective GDPs to their own defense and to meet that target by 2024. So far, large numbers of them are not on track to do so.

In fact, Ms. Smith said, in response to my own questions about this, that it is clear that a group of allies will fail to deliver on this pledge by 2024; and, currently, another group are not close to meeting it, although they say they hope to make up the difference.

Here is my point: The security situation has not improved since 2014. It has deteriorated. Russia, as we speak, is still menacing Ukraine. And now China is menacing Taiwan.

The United States is already facing hard choices, and we are going to face harder choices yet about how we allocate our defense resources, which are scarce; how we allocate our force posture, how we structure our force posture in a world that is growing more dangerous. And the China threat, in particular, is one that is going to make us make difficult choices in what we prioritize in the Asia-Pacific versus what we prioritize in Europe.

The bottom line is we need our allies to meet not only their 2-percent commitment, but we need them to do more in Europe for their own defense because we must focus on the deteriorating security situation in the Indo-Pacific and in the Asia-Pacific with regard to China and its imperial ambitions in Taiwan.

I asked Ms. Smith for her commitment that she will press our NATO allies not only to meet their 2-percent commitment, but to revise that commitment so that we can have a truly common defense in this era of multiplying challenges and deteriorating security. She has refused, unfortunately, to give me that commitment.

I can't block her nomination, but I can ask that we take a vote on it. And so for that reason, in a moment here, when Senator MENENDEZ brings her nomination to the floor, I will object and ask for a vote on her, in particular; and I will, as I said, object to others on behalf of my colleagues. With those comments, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. It is disingenuous to suggest that this can all happen by the majority leader and 60 votes. There were no calls when Republicans controlled this Chamber for votes on each and every nominee. On the contrary, as the leader said, large numbers of Trump nominees to the State Department or Ambassadorial or State Department positions were passed on voice. They were passed on voice vote.

I don't know. In the case of NATO, I think the nominee made it very clear before the committee—I know that our colleague is not a member of that particular committee—but she made it very clear before the committee that she was advocating for all of our allies to reach their 2-percent commitment.

And what better way to achieve it than to actually have an Ambassador at NATO to pursue that goal?

But if you don't have anybody there, guess what. You can't pursue that goal. So let me try again.

I want to ask that it be in order to make the same request with respect to Executive Calendar No. 327, Anne A. Witkowski, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Conflict and Stabilization Operations).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. MENENDEZ. So we will continue to have conflict and stabilization without anybody being in charge.

I ask that it be in order to make the same request with respect to Executive Calendar No. 318, Christopher P. Lu, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Here is an example. We hear we want reform at the U.N., but we can't put the person there in charge of helping us reform the U.N.

I ask that it be in order to make the same request with respect to Executive Calendar No. 462, Julieta Valls Noyes, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Population, Refugees, and Migration).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. MENENDEZ. All right. I heard a lot of my colleagues talk about how we should get more SIV people from Afghanistan. This is the person who could help us do it.

I ask that it be in order to make the same request with respect to Executive Calendar No. 437, Julianne Smith, of Michigan, to be United States Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I ask that it be in order to make the same request with respect to Calendar No. 461, Marcia Stephens Bloom Bernicat, of New Jersey, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of the Minister-Counselor, to be Director General of the Foreign Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I can't wait to hear the next objection to someone who would be Ambassador to Israel—to Israel.

I ask that it be in order to make the same request with respect to Executive Calendar No. 452, Thomas R. Nides, of Minnesota, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the State of Israel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. MENENDEZ. So we will have no Ambassador in Israel as we deal with the challenges of Iran and others in the region. It is mind-boggling, all of those who get up here and talk about our ally, the State of Israel, the importance of the State of Israel, but we won't have an Ambassador there to help us meet the challenges that Israel has.

I ask that it be in order to make the same request with respect to Executive Calendar No. 443, Michael Carpenter, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Representative to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MENENDEZ. Well, let's see if we get a lucky one.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination: Executive Calendar No. 453, David L. Cohen, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Canada; that the Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of David L. Cohen, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Canada.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Cohen nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, since the Democratic leadership and the Biden administration first proposed the massive tax-and-spend legislation called reconciliation 7 weeks ago, I have come to the floor every week to explain what is in this massive tax-and-spend proposal and why I believe it is wrong for the economy at a time of high inflation, low economic growth, and record levels of debt.

Before I talk about that, though, I think it is important to consider where we have been, how things could be better. Before the pandemic began, back in February of 2020—largely thanks to commonsense, pro-growth tax reform that was passed in 2017 by Republicans here in the Congress and the Trump administration—we had one of the strongest economies we had ever seen. We had 19 straight months, in February of 2020, of wage growth over 3 percent on an annual basis—19 straight months of wage growth, real wage growth, above inflation—by the way, most of it benefiting lower and middle-income Americans.

We had the lowest poverty rate in the history of our country since we started keeping track of it back in the 1950s. Blacks and Hispanics had the lowest unemployment rate ever. Overall, we had the lowest unemployment rate in 50 years. It was an opportunity economy. We need to get back to that.

Then, of course, as everyone remembers, we had to deal with the effects of COVID-19, including shutting down much of the economy. Luckily, we now have vaccines that are making it possible for us to return to a relatively normal lifestyle.

But there is one big problem. While the pandemic is finally starting to fade, the economy is being seriously challenged by extremely high inflation.

Don't take my word for it. Here is what the data says. The latest Consumer Price Index jumped to one of the largest increases in 13 years, to 5.4 percent. That means people are paying more for everything. The latest Producer Price Index went up too. That means the folks who produce the goods are paying more to put them on the shelf.

Real wages are actually down because, adjusted for inflation, wages are down by an average of 1.7 percent during the Biden administration. So people back home tell me: I got a wage gain, Rob, but I am not feeling it because inflation is eating up all the gain I got.

Wage increases may be out there, but they are not above inflation. The response by Washington has been unprecedented, what is called stimulus spending. It is like adding fuel to the fire.

Stimulus spending at a time when demand was already increasing and the economy was already rebounding has been a recipe for inflation, and that is exactly what has happened.

Unfortunately, contrary to what the White House has said—which is that this is going to be transitory, in other words, temporary—it looks like it is here to stay for a while. And middle-class families, of course, are feeling the squeeze.

We are paying 42 percent more at the pump—42 percent higher this year than last year. It now costs almost a hundred bucks to fill up a pickup truck. I know that because I filled up mine in Ohio recently—\$85.

I just can't believe that, here in Congress, we are thinking about passing additional legislation to make inflation even worse. Everything is up. Natural gas is expected to rise in that 40 percent range, just as the winter heating season kicks into high gear. And it is not just fuel costs. It is groceries. It is furniture. It is everything.

Thanksgiving is just around the corner. Here is the report from the New York Times. And I read their lead: "Thanksgiving 2021 could be the most expensive meal in the history of the holiday."

They are saying that because everything has gone up. The cost of turkeys has gone up double digits, the cost of pumpkin pie, the cost of everything that people are having to buy for Thanksgiving.

Unfortunately, the actions of this Democratic Congress are a big part, again, of why this inflation is so high. Back at the beginning of the year, Democrats passed a \$1.9 trillion COVID relief bill that mostly did not deal with COVID, but it did provide the most stimulus spending to our economy ever in the history of the Congress. This stimulus spending essentially primed the pump on an economy that was already recovering nicely.

Multiple nonpartisan groups, including the Congressional Budget Office here on Capitol Hill, told us that the economy was improving already. In fact, CBO said that the economy was recovering and it would recover to its prepandemic levels by midyear. That was by June 30 of this year. Many of us tried to warn that if we overheated the economy, spent more money to prime that pump, that it would result in more inflation.

And it wasn't just Republicans. Larry Summers, who served as Treasury Secretary under President Clinton and served as National Economic Adviser for President Obama, basically said that. He warned that injecting so much money into the economy would lead to inflation. And, of course, it is lower income and middle-income Americans who get hurt the worst.

It is basically a hidden tax. As I mentioned earlier, the annual inflation rate last month was 5.4 percent, but everything I am seeing is double-digit inflation this year compared to last year.

But if your wage rate is below that, if your wage increase is below that—maybe you received a 3-percent wage increase—it is actually going to be harder for you to be able to afford what you need for you and your family.

In other words, not too long after we enjoyed a record stretch of wage growth, prepandemic, that primarily benefited lower and middle-income workers, we are now seeing just the opposite: a pay cut for everyday Americans.

What do we need to do to address this? Well, stop the stimulus spending because that is helping to fuel this inflation.

There are two major bills that Congress is considering right now. One would help, and one would make matters worse.

What are they?

Well, the first is the bipartisan infrastructure bill. It passed the Senate in early August with significant bipartisan support. That is unusual around here, particularly for a bill as significant as this, but we worked to ensure that the bill was one that both sides could support.

And it makes too much sense for it not to become law. It will help fix our Nation's crumbling infrastructure. It will fix our roads, our bridges, our rail systems, and our ports, which are particularly important right now given the supply chain issues that our country is experiencing.

It will also help upgrade our digital infrastructure. High-speed internet will now be available to kids so they can learn, so people can get their healthcare online, so people who want to start a business can do so. It will boost our Nation's ability to provide that kind of high-speed broadband, particularly in our rural areas.

Importantly, thoughtful, conservative economists like Michael Strain at the American Enterprise Institute and Douglas Holtz-Eakin at the American Action Forum will tell you that this bipartisan infrastructure bill is counterinflationary; in other words, it will push back against inflation. Why? Because it adds to the supply side of our economy, as they will say. It contributes to our Nation's long-term growth because it makes long-term investment in hard assets. Think of that bridge in your State or your community that needs to be fixed. That spending won't happen in the next year, but it will happen over 5, 10, maybe 15 years, and it will lead to a more efficient and productive economy.

It also will make us more competitive against countries like China, which currently spends more than four times as much as we do on infrastructure as a percent of their GDP. Why? Because they want to get ahead.

The bipartisan infrastructure bill also has no tax increases. Let me repeat that. Unlike the second bill we are going to talk about, the bipartisan infrastructure bill has no tax increases on the economy.

It is no surprise that polling data from CBS News, CNBC, and others shows that the vast majority of Americans—in this case, 87 percent in these two polls—support investing in and improving our infrastructure.

For these reasons, the House of Representatives needs to pass this bill without delay and help us achieve this win for the American people. It has been almost 3 months since the legislation passed here in the U.S. Senate—almost 3 months. It passed by a vote of 69 to 30.

It is now being held up by progressives in the House of Representatives who want the second bill—the massive tax-and-spend bill, the reconciliation bill—more than they want the infrastructure bill. So they are holding the infrastructure bill hostage, thinking that somehow that will enable them to get more moderate Democrats to support the massive tax-and-spend bill. I don't think that is going to happen, but, meanwhile, they are hurting the American people by holding it hostage.

The second bill that Democrats are contemplating, which is the reconciliation bill, a massive tax-and-spend bill, would inject at least \$2 trillion more in largely stimulus funding into an already overheated economy. In order to try to pay for it, it also includes significant tax increases that will hurt economic growth and jobs.

Democrats claim they are taxing the rich and corporations to pay for it, but we shouldn't be fooled. The middle class will bear the brunt of what they are proposing, as they always do.

As an example, the proposed Medicare surcharge on active investment income will hit the millions of small businesses that structured themselves as pass-through entities, as the vast majority do, with an across-the-board 3.8-percent increase on all income.

Proposed corporate tax increases will hit American workers, based on the analyses of the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office and the nonpartisan Joint Committee on Taxation. It is very simple. When you tax a company, the workers end up taking the brunt of it. About 70 percent of the benefit of the tax cuts and about 70 percent of the detriment of the tax increases goes to worker wages and benefits. Costs will be passed down to working families in the form of even lower wages and even more inflation, which means higher prices for everything.

That is bad for the families that I represent. Any objective analysis will show that this massive tax-and-spend bill will actually cost a lot more than advertised.

Why do I say that? Because it uses some budget gimmicks to be able to make the cost of the bill look like less.

Based on a new study that just came out by the Penn Wharton folks, if benefit programs put in place by the bill—let's say the child tax credit—increase and are not sunset in the 10-year window, then the cost goes from \$1.75 trillion to \$3.98 trillion. In other words, if

you just assume that we are not going to sunset things like the child tax credit, the cost goes to almost \$4 trillion.

Democrats are proposing to end these new benefits partway through their 10-year window to help keep the costs down, knowing full well that, historically, benefit programs like this are not ended but always extended.

So, taking away the budget gimmicks, the cost of this massive tax-and-spend bill gets it closer to \$4 trillion. By the way, that is more than twice as much as Congress has ever spent on a spending bill in the history of our country.

I strongly urge President Biden and Democrats in Congress to slow down this process at a time of high inflation, record debt, and consider the devastating economic consequences of what they are proposing. This increased spending, combined with job-killing tax increases, could lead to the kind of stagflation, as they called it, that we had back in the 1970s: low growth, high interest rates, high inflation. We never want to go back there. Yet, if we don't change course, we could be heading in that direction.

Here is a better solution. Just pass the right bill: the bipartisan, pro-growth infrastructure bill that has been stuck in the House of Representatives for almost 3 months. President Biden has said he will sign it into law. It would be a victory for the American people.

Stop holding it hostage. Instead of holding it hostage, do something good for our infrastructure, which everyone relies on—good for our economy, good for American families, and good for the country right now.

As we approach the Thanksgiving holiday, it would be a needed bipartisan victory for which all of us—Republican and Democrat alike—could give thanks.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The Senator from Michigan.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time on the Harris, Coleman, Prieto, and Nayak nominations be considered expired; further, that at 11 a.m., tomorrow, Wednesday, November 3, the Senate vote on confirmation of the Harris and Coleman nominations, and, at 5:15 p.m., on confirmation of the Prieto and Nayak nominations, all in the order listed; and, finally, if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination: Executive Calendar No. 501, Maj. Gen. John D. Caine, to be Lieutenant General, and that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The clerk read the nomination of the following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601: to be Lieutenant General, Maj. Gen. John D. Caine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Caine nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all without intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF ISOBEL COLEMAN

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I rise today to express my enthusiastic support for the nomination of Ambassador Isobel Coleman to be Deputy Administrator for Policy and Programming at the United States Agency for International Development.

As the world faces mounting challenges—from climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, forced migration spurred by conflict, lack of economic opportunity, and growing food insecurity, to the emergence of antidemocratic and authoritarian leaders—USAID's work is critically important to the U.S. national security and global stability.

I am pleased to be supporting Ambassador Coleman's nomination, and I am confident that her extensive development experience and her years of distinguished public service, including at the United Nations, serving with Administrator Power, provide her with the type of background and knowledge required to address the challenges ahead, if confirmed. She is a well-known and trusted foreign affairs professional, and I am confident she will execute her duties with distinction.

The fact that Ambassador Coleman's nomination, someone whose leadership is so essential, has languished on the Senate floor for almost 3 months is a travesty.

I urge my colleagues to support her nomination and make sure that this critical position is filled without further delay.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MONTINE McNULTY

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to applaud the CEO of the Arkansas Hospitality Association, Montine McNulty, who will be retiring at the end of this year.

During this very challenging time for the hospitality industry, McNulty persevered through all of the difficulties that transpired amid the COVID-19 pandemic. When small businesses were shutting down and people were taking early retirements, McNulty decided to postpone retirement to help Arkansas' hospitality industry navigate the new economic realities it confronted after COVID-19 appeared and disrupted so much about how and when business operated. Her selflessness and devotion to ensuring that the industry not only stayed alive, but succeeded during those difficult times, was truly inspiring.

McNulty has spent the past 25 years leading the AHA. There are a number of significant changes that have occurred during her tenure as CEO, all of which McNulty adapted to for the benefit of the AHA, the industry, and the Natural State's economy. Technology innovations over the last two-and-a-half decades have allowed for quick and effective communication and relationship building within the hospitality industry. McNulty expertly used these advancements to the advantage of AHA members, and the results have been to position the organization's tools and capabilities to assist businesses in expanding on and delivering better services.

Because of McNulty's excellent leadership skills, the Arkansas hospitality industry has been able to thrive for the past quarter century. She will be sincerely missed when she leaves the AHA.

Of course, McNulty will not completely leave the hospitality industry even after stepping down as CEO of AHA. She is an emeritus member of the Arkansas Parks, Heritage and Tourism Commission, and current president of the Arkansas Tourism Development Foundation—roles that will allow her to continue offering her wisdom and expertise into the future.

Montine McNulty is an excellent example of a true leader and an excellent businesswoman. Arkansas will be forever grateful for the contributions she has made to the hospitality industry and our economy. It is an honor to celebrate her 25 years of leadership and

extend our sincere thanks for all her efforts that served to improve and contribute to our great State.●

TRIBUTE TO LEVI GOODAN AND MAURGAN McGRATH

• Ms. HASSAN. Madam President, I am proud to recognize Levi Goodan of Meriden and Maurgan McGrath of Hopkinton as October's Granite Staters of the Month. Levi and Maurgan both separately started initiatives to donate toys and other goods to patients at the Children's Hospital at Dartmouth—CHaD—to help provide comfort to young patients with serious illnesses.

At the age of 8, Levi was treated at the Children's Hospital at Dartmouth for multiple broken bones over the course of 1 year. Following his treatment, Levi decided to donate his birthday and Christmas gifts to CHaD, since he knew how difficult spending nights at the hospital could be and wanted to lift peoples' spirits. He was inspired by his late grandfather, who used to tell him stories about receiving treatment for polio when he was a child at Boston Children's Hospital. His grandfather would frequently emphasize to Levi the importance of staying strong, hopeful, and positive in difficult circumstances.

Since then, Levi continues to donate to CHaD. He most enjoys donating Legos, Play-Doh, fidget spinners, and projects such as kits to grow at-home crystals.

Maurgan was born with a prenatal condition called malrotation, which results in problems in the normal formation of the fetal intestines, and as a result, she underwent various surgeries at CHaD while growing up. She remembers how lonely her experience was at times and did not want other children to feel the same way. As part of her senior year project, Maurgan began collecting books, games, and pajamas for children at CHaD to help them regain a sense of hope.

Levi and Maurgan exemplify the Granite State spirit, taking a difficult time in their lives and using the experience as a source of strength. In both their cases, they helped bring joy to other young people who are facing similar challenges. Their commitment to helping other children navigating the often lonely, scary world of hospital visits should inspire all of us to give back and become more involved in our communities. I am honored to name them as Granite Staters of the Month, and I know that they will continue to make a positive difference in their communities for years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO BRADEN AND JAYDEN HARPER

• Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, I wish to honor two brave citizens of Junction City, KS, Braden and Jayden Harper. These young gentlemen put themselves in the face of danger to save two toddlers from a near fatal accident.

In September, Braden and Jayden were helping their aunt wash her car, when they heard screaming coming from a nearby house. They thought at first it was just other children playing on a trampoline, but soon the screaming sounded more like people in peril. The two boys peered over the fence of a nearby house to find the source of the noise and saw twin toddlers not even 2 years old about to drown in a swimming pool.

The second they saw the situation, Braden and Jayden hopped over the fence and made a beeline for the pool to rescue the two toddlers. Both the twins were unharmed in the incident, thanks to the Harpers.

Because of their efforts, the Harper brothers not only were acknowledged as heroes in school, but also by the Junction City Police Department. Now, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Braden and Jayden for their heroics.

These two young men have truly shown what being a good neighbor and good citizen means. They have made their families and the great State of Kansas proud.●

TRIBUTE TO JULIA MISEMER

• Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, today I wish to congratulate Julia Misemer, of Blue Valley West High School in Overland Park, KS, on her fourth consecutive State champion title in golf. She is the only golfer to achieve 4-time 6A State champion in Kansas history.

The Blue Valley West senior recorded back to back 73s in the 2-day Class 6A State tournament held at Emporia Municipal Golf Course. Her excellence also helped the Jaguars take home the team State championship. Julia is now a four-time Eastern Kansas League Champion, four-time 6A regional Champion, and four-time 6A State Champion—making her the most decorated golfer in Kansas high school history.

This year alone, Julia has also finished second in the Justin Thomas Junior Championship, second in the Girls Junior PGA Championship, and first in the UHY Kansas City Junior Tournament. She is currently ranked 23rd nationally by the American Junior Golf Association. Julia was also a member of the Junior Ryder Cup Team which participated in an exhibition match at this year's Ryder Cup at Whistling Straits in Kohler, WI. This incredible career of talent and consistency on the golf course has been rewarded by an offer to play at the University of Arizona, which she accepted.

I take pride in distinguishing Julia Misemer as an exceptional competitor in the world of Kansas high school sports and national junior golf. I look forward to seeing Julia continue her athletic excellence at the collegiate level and beyond.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Julia's achievement and wish

her the best of luck as she begins playing at the next level.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

TRANSMITTING NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S INTENT TO TERMINATE THE DESIGNATION OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA (ETHIOPIA), THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA (GUINEA), AND THE REPUBLIC OF MALI (MALI) AS BENEFICIARY SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES UNDER THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT (AGOA)—PM 16

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 506A(a)(3)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(3)(B)), I am providing advance notification of my intent to terminate the designation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Ethiopia), the Republic of Guinea (Guinea), and the Republic of Mali (Mali) as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

I am taking this step as Ethiopia, Guinea, and Mali are not in compliance with the eligibility requirements of section 104 of the AGOA—in Ethiopia, for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; in Guinea, for not having established, or not making continual progress toward establishing, the protection of the rule of law and of political pluralism; and in Mali, for not having established, or not making continual progress toward establishing, the protection of the rule of law, political pluralism, and internationally recognized worker rights, and for not addressing gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

Despite intensive engagement between the United States and the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, and Mali, these governments have failed to

address United States concerns about their noncompliance with the AGOA eligibility criteria.

Accordingly, I intend to terminate the designation of Ethiopia, Guinea, and Mali as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the AGOA as of January 1, 2022. I will continue to assess whether the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, and Mali are making continual progress toward meeting the AGOA eligibility requirements.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 2, 2021.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:55 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1619. An act to clarify the status of gaming conducted by the Catawba Indian Nation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2758. An act to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1619. An act to clarify the status of gaming conducted by the Catawba Indian Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The following bill was referred by unanimous consent, as indicated:

S. 1364. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Indian Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-2452. A communication from the Program Analyst, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "In the Matter of Process Reform for Executive Branch Review of Certain FCC Applications and Petitions Involving Foreign Ownership" ((IB Docket No. 16-155) (FCC 21-104)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2453. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Controlled Substances and Alcohol Testing: State Driver's Licensing Agency Non-Issuance/Downgrade of Commercial Driver's License" (RIN2126-AC11) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 19, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2454. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled

"General Technical, Organizational, Conforming, and Correcting Amendments to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations" (RIN2126-AC41) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 19, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2455. A communication from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Wireline Competition Bureau Announces Best Practices for Equipment Disposal and Revises FCC Form 5640 Certifications for the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Program" ((RIN3060-AK95) (WC Docket No. 18-89)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 19, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2456. A communication from the Deputy Chief of the Policy and Rules Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "The Commission Begins The Process for Authorizing 6 GHz Band Automated Frequency Coordination Systems" ((FCC 21-100) (ET Docket No. 21-352)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 19, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2457. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-21679" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0449)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2458. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-21667" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0379)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2459. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd and Co KG (Type Certificate Previously Held by Rolls-Royce plc) Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39-21706" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0306)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2460. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Yabora Industria Aeronautica S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Embraer S.A.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-21704" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0701)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2461. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-21705" ((RIN2120-AA64)

law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; RUAG Aerospace Services GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by Dornier Lufthart GmbH) Airplanes; Amendment 39-21724” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0726)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2532. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Helicopters Guimbal Helicopters; Amendment 39-21725” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0574)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2533. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; DG Flugzeugbau GmbH Gliders; Amendment 39-21715” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0212)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2534. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-21727” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0559)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2535. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class D Airspace and Amendment of Class E Airspace; Gulf Shores, AL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0536)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2536. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of V-271 and Amendment of V-285 in the Vicinity of Manistee, MI” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0086)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2537. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Red-4 (R-4) in Central Alaska” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0414)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2538. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace, and Amendment of Class D Airspace; East Hampton, NY” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0170)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2539. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal

Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment and Removal of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; Eastern United States” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0294)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2540. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace; Mesa Del Ray Airport, CA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0478)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2541. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Oklahoma City, OK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0518)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2542. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification and Removal of Class E Airspace; South Lake Tahoe, CA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0426)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2543. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Belleville, IL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0477)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2544. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Courtland, AL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0069)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2545. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Class E Airspace and Amendment of Class E Airspace; Peebles and West Union, OH” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0471)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2546. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Monroe, NC” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0529)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2547. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of

Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Class E Airspace; Port Huron, MI” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0235)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2548. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Sac City, IA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0160)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2549. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Scott City, KS” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0159)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2550. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; South Florida” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0169)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2551. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Class E Airspace; Standish, MI” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0277)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2552. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Yoakum, TX” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0161)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2553. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Maiden, MO” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0424)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2554. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Pocahontas, IA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0278)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2555. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Class E Airspace; Hook, NY” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0472)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2556. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revocation of Class E Airspace; Port Huron, MI" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0235)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2557. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments" ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31389)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2558. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments" ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31388)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2559. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 561" ((RIN2120-AA63) (Docket No. 31390)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 25, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MANCHIN for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Asmeret Asefaw Berhe, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy.

*Geraldine Richmond, of Oregon, to be Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy.

*M. Camille Calimlim Touton, of Nevada, to be Commissioner of Reclamation.

*Brad John Crabtree, of North Dakota, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy and Carbon Management).

*Charles F. Sams III, of Oregon, to be Director of the National Park Service.

*Willie L. Phillips, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a term expiring June 30, 2026.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. LUJAN):

S. 3129. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Gila River system in the State of New Mexico as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain Federal land in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 3130. A bill to expand the transactions for which declarations may be required by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to include investments in United States businesses that maintain or collect sensitive personal data; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 3131. A bill to accelerate deployment by Taiwan of the asymmetric defense capabilities required to deter or, if necessary, defeat an invasion of Taiwan by the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 3132. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize payments for ambulatory surgical centers under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3133. A bill to amend chapter 7 of title 13, United States Code, to prohibit certain deceptive practices in relation to a census, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 3134. A bill to maintain 2021 H-2A adverse effect wage rates for calendar year 2022 to stabilize United States food prices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3135. A bill to ensure the maintenance of critical supply lines within the defense industrial base; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 3136. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit contributions and donations by foreign nationals in connection with State or local ballot initiatives or referenda; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 3137. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a foreign official from demanding a bribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 3138. A bill to amend the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act to exempt covered farm vehicles from certain requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 3139. A bill to ban anticompetitive terms in facility and insurance contracts that limit access to higher quality, lower cost care; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BENNET, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr.

MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 3140. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the credit for residential energy efficient property refundable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3141. A bill to establish the New Philadelphia National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 3142. A bill to protect election workers and polling places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 3143. A bill to amend title 9 of the United States Code to prohibit the enforcement of predispute arbitration agreements with respect to claims of sexual assault and to ensure that fair procedures are used in arbitrations involving sexual harassment claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. Res. 436. A resolution honoring the individuals fighting and the individuals who have fallen responding to wildland fires during the ongoing 2021 wildfire season; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 477

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 477, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create a refundable tax credit for travel expenditures, and for other purposes.

S. 535

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 535, a bill to authorize the location of a memorial on the National Mall to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces that served on active duty in support of the Global War on Terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 634

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 634, a bill to support and expand civic engagement and political leadership of adolescent girls around the world, and other purposes.

S. 660

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 660, a bill to require parity in the coverage of mental health and substance use disorder services provided to enrollees in private insurance plans, whether such services are provided in-person or through telehealth.

S. 697

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 697, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth.

S. 766

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 766, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an above-the-line deduction for attorney fees and costs in connection with consumer claim awards.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 904

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 904, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes.

S. 1210

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1210, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes.

S. 1300

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1300, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1302

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1302, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1488

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1488, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to establish a basic needs allowance for low-income regular members of the Armed Forces.

S. 1543

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1543, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

S. 1568

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1568, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a waiver of the cap on annual payments for nursing and allied health education payments.

S. 1770

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1770, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform retirement provisions, and for other purposes.

S. 1873

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1873, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests.

S. 2011

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2011, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to honor the contributions of all those whose efforts led to the successful development of life saving vaccines to combat the novel coronavirus.

S. 2177

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2177, a bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to ensure sufficient bonding and complete and timely reclamation of land and water disturbed by Federal and Indian oil and gas production, and for other purposes.

S. 2203

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Montana

(Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2203, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test the provision of virtual diabetes outpatient self-management training services, and for other purposes.

S. 2244

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2244, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for teacher and school leader quality enhancement and to enhance institutional aid.

S. 2297

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2297, a bill to improve global health, and for other purposes.

S. 2540

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2540, a bill to make technical corrections to title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 2676

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2676, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of physical therapists in the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2727

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2727, a bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to enact appropriations.

S. 2729

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2729, a bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a program through which eligible individuals may obtain vouchers for the purchase of connected devices, and for other purposes.

S. 2736

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2736, a bill to exclude vehicles to be used solely for competition from certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2754

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S.

2754, a bill to provide funding for the deployment of Next Generation 9-1-1, and for other purposes.

S. 2756

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2756, a bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal, in commemoration of the service members who perished as a result of the attack in Afghanistan on August 26, 2021, during the evacuation of citizens of the United States and Afghan allies at Hamid Karzai International Airport, and for other purposes.

S. 2935

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2935, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide leave because of the death of a son or daughter.

S. 2981

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2981, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes.

S. 3013

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3013, a bill to require the evaluation and standardization of suicide prevention efforts by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3887

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3887 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3904

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3904 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3908

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3908 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction,

and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3942

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3942 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3990

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3990 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3991

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3991 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4021

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4021 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4082

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4082 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4088

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4088 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of

Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3135. A bill to ensure the maintenance of critical supply lines within the defense industrial base; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have my bill printed in the RECORD. The bill ensures the maintenance of critical supply lines within the defense industrial base.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3135

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

SECTION 1. MAINTENANCE OF CRITICAL SUPPLY LINES.

(a) ADDITION OF CERTAIN ITEMS TO LIST OF HIGH-PRIORITY GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ANALYSES, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND ACTIONS RELATED TO SOURCING AND INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.—Section 849(c) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(14) Unmanned aerial systems.”.

(b) DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY AREAS.—Section 217(b)(2) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the semicolon and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) a strategy to support domestic manufacturing and industrial base capabilities to support future defense requirements;”.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INDUSTRIAL BASE POLICY.—

(1) BRIEFING AND REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Comptroller General’s preliminary findings related to the topics set forth in paragraph (2). The Comptroller General shall submit to such committees a report with a final description and assessment of such topics at an agreed upon date.

(2) TOPICS COVERED.—The topics referred to under paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) The strategy, effectiveness, and responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy.

(B) The efforts of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to assess the manufacturing and procurement of critical materials, including describing the offices and individuals that are responsible for identifying

critical materials supply chain shortfalls, how such shortfalls are identified, and any variation in methods used across the Department of Defense.

(C) The efforts of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to implement procedures to protect supply chains for critical programs and technologies and disseminate that information to other appropriate Federal agencies and organizations.

(D) Such other matters as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3141. A bill to establish the New Philadelphia National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3141

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 “New Philadelphia National Historical Park Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Frank McWorter, an enslaved man, bought his freedom and the freedom of 15 family members by—

(A) mining for crude niter in Kentucky caves and processing the mined material into saltpeter;

(B) hiring his time to other settlers; and

(C) selling lots in New Philadelphia, which was—

(i) the town founded by Frank McWorter; and

(ii) the first town planned and legally registered by a free African American before the Civil War;

(2) the first railroad constructed in the area of New Philadelphia bypassed New Philadelphia, which led to the decline of New Philadelphia; and

(3) the site of New Philadelphia is a registered National Historic Landmark.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PARK.—The term “Park” means the New Philadelphia National Historical Park established by section 4(a).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Illinois.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the State as a unit of the National Park System the New Philadelphia National Historical Park.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Park are—

(1) to protect, preserve, and interpret the many significant aspects of the Park; and

(2) to the extent feasible, to coordinate preservation and interpretation activities with the State and other public and nonpublic entities through cooperative agreements entered into under section 5(c).

(c) BOUNDARY.—The Park shall consist of the approximately 124.33 acres of land within the boundary generally depicted as “Legislative Boundary” on the map prepared by the

National Park Service entitled “New Philadelphia National Historic Site Proposed Boundary”, numbered 591/176,516, and dated July 2021.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer land within the boundary of the Park in accordance with—

(1) this Act; and

(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(b) MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS.—The Lincoln Home National Historic Site shall be responsible for the management and operations of the Park.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State or other public and nonpublic entities under which the Secretary may identify, interpret, and provide assistance for the preservation of non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Park and at sites in close proximity to the Park but located outside the boundaries of the Park, including providing for—

(1) the placement of directional and interpretive signage;

(2) exhibits; and

(3) technology-based interpretive devices.

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire land and interests in land (including any buildings or structures) for inclusion in the Park by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange.

(2) LIMITATION.—Any land owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may be acquired for inclusion in the Park only by donation.

(e) TECHNICAL AND PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide public interpretation and technical assistance for the preservation of historic structures of, the maintenance of the cultural landscape of, and local preservation planning for, related historic and cultural resources within the boundaries of the Park.

(f) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, shall complete a general management plan for the Park in accordance with—

(1) section 100502 of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) any other applicable laws.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 436—HONORING THE INDIVIDUALS FIGHTING AND THE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE FALLEN RESPONDING TO WILDLAND FIRES DURING THE ONGOING 2021 WILDFIRE SEASON

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 436

Whereas more than 5,000,000 acres have burned in wildfire in 2021;

Whereas changing climates, resulting in long-term trends of warmer and drier weather, and mismanagement of the forests of the United States are exacerbating the threat of wildfires and contributing to the greater than normal fire activity in Western States, resulting in dangerous conditions for wildland firefighters;

Whereas more than 16,000 personnel have been assigned to contain and combat the fires that threaten the West;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has exacerbated the public health and public safety risks inherent in combating wildfires;

Whereas Federal job classification and pay levels for wildland firefighters were established more than 30 years ago and should be re-evaluated based on the current wildfire risk and job market; and

Whereas wildland firefighters, first responders, sheriffs, and community leaders have acted bravely and risked their lives to contain dangerous wildfires across the United States to protect families and critical infrastructure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the efforts and sacrifices of the wildland firefighters who have risked their lives to fight intense wildfires in 2021;

(2) honors the bravery and heroism of the men and women assisting in responding to and combating wildfires;

(3) expresses appreciation and gratitude to firefighters for protecting lives and property in the United States during the ongoing 2021 wildfire season;

(4) expresses full support for communities throughout the West as those communities focus on recovery and rebuilding areas and communities affected by wildfires; and

(5) extends gratitude and appreciation to the families and loved ones of wildland firefighters for their important role in supporting the wildland firefighter community.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4133. Mr. KAINÉ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4134. Mr. KAINÉ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4135. Mr. KAINÉ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4136. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4137. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4138. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1224. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1; 105 Stat. 3; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), enacted on January 14, 1991 (in this preamble “the 1991 AUMF”), and the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243; 116 Stat. 1498; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), enacted on October 16, 2002 (in this preamble “the 2002 AUMF”), currently remain valid law.

(2) Recent presidential administrations have maintained that the 2002 AUMF only serves to “reinforce” any legal authority to combat ISIS provided by the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 115 Stat. 224; 50 U.S.C. 1541), enacted September 18, 2001, and is not independently required to authorize any such activities.

(3) Repealing the 1991 AUMF and the 2002 AUMF would therefore not affect ongoing United States military operations.

(4) Since 2014, United States military forces have operated in Iraq at the request of the Government of Iraq for the sole purpose of supporting its efforts to combat ISIS, consistent with the Strategic Framework Agreement that Iraq and the United States signed on November 17, 2008.

(5) During a press briefing on December 24, 2020, Commander of the United States Central Command, General Frank McKenzie, reiterated that United States forces are in Iraq “at their invitation”.

(6) Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken and Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kadhimi of Iraq discussed “the Iraqi government’s responsibility and commitment to protect U.S. and Coalition personnel in Iraq at the government’s invitation to fight ISIS” in a February 16, 2021, phone call.

(7) Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III stated on February 19, 2021, that he “welcomed that expanded NATO mission in Iraq that responds to the desires and aspirations of the Iraqi government”.

(8) In a February 23, 2021, call with Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kadhimi of Iraq, President Joseph R. Biden affirmed United States support for Iraq’s “sovereignty and independence”.

(9) Neither the 1991 AUMF nor the 2002 AUMF are being used as the sole legal basis for any detention of enemy combatants currently held by the United States.

(10) Authorizations for the use of military force that are no longer necessary should have a clear political and legal ending.

(b) REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION.—The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1; 105 Stat. 3; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is hereby repealed.

(c) REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION OF 2002.—The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243; 116 Stat. 1498; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is hereby repealed.

SA 4134. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military

personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1283. CLARIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN, AND AUSTRALIAN ARMIES’ PROGRAM.

Section 1274 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 2350a note) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTICIPANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An agreement under subsection (a) shall provide that—

“(A) the United States, as the host country for the Program, shall provide office facilities and related office equipment and supplies for the Program; and

“(B) each participating country shall contribute its equitable share of the remaining costs for the Program, including—

“(i) the agreed upon share of administrative costs related to the Program, except the costs for facilities and equipment and supplies described in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) any amount allocated against the country for monetary claims as a result of participation in the Program, in accordance with the agreement.

“(2) EQUITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—The contributions, as allocated under paragraph (1) and set forth in an agreement under subsection (a), shall be considered equitable for purposes of this subsection and section 27(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2767(c)).

“(3) AUTHORIZED CONTRIBUTION.—An agreement under subsection (a) shall provide that each participating country may provide its contribution in funds, in personal property, in services required for the Program, or any combination thereof.

“(4) FUNDING FOR UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION.—Any monetary contribution by the United States to the Program that is provided in funds shall be made from funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance.

“(5) CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSEMENTS FROM OTHER PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may accept from any other participating country a contribution or reimbursement of funds, personal property, or services made by the participating country in furtherance of the Program.

“(B) CREDIT TO APPROPRIATIONS.—Any contribution or reimbursement of funds received by the United States from any other participating country to meet that country’s share of the costs of the Program shall be credited to the appropriations available to the appropriate military department, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

“(C) TREATMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Any contribution or reimbursement of personal property received under this paragraph may be—

“(i) retained and used by the Program in the form in which it was contributed;

“(ii) sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with such terms, conditions, and procedures as the members of the Program consider appropriate, and any resulting proceeds shall be credited to appropriations of the appropriate military department, as described in subparagraph (B); or

“(iii) converted into a form usable by the Program.

“(D) USE OF CREDITED FUNDS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Amounts credited under subparagraph (B) or (C)(ii) shall be—

“(I) merged with amounts in the appropriation concerned;

“(II) subject to the same conditions and limitations as amounts in such appropriation; and

“(III) available for payment of Program expenses described in clause (ii).

“(ii) PROGRAM EXPENSES DESCRIBED.—The Program expenses described in this clause include—

“(I) payments to contractors and other suppliers, including the Department of Defense and participating countries acting as suppliers, for necessary goods and services of the Program;

“(II) payments for any damages or costs resulting from the performance or cancellation of any contract or other obligation in support of the Program;

“(III) payments or reimbursements for other Program expenses; or

“(IV) refunds to other participating countries.”; and

(2) by striking subsection (g).

SA 4135. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 318. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS FOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND DEFENSE ACCESS ROADS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2815 the following new section:

“§ 2815a. Stormwater management projects for installation and defense access road resilience and waterway and ecosystems conservation

“(a) PROJECTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary concerned may carry out a stormwater management project on or related to a military installation for the purpose of—

“(1) improving military installation resilience or the resilience of a defense access road or other essential civilian infrastructure supporting the military installation; and

“(2) protecting nearby waterways and stormwater-stressed ecosystems.

“(b) PROJECT METHODS AND FUNDING SOURCES.—A stormwater management project may be carried out under this section as, or as part of, any of the following:

“(1) An authorized military construction project.

“(2) An unspecified minor military construction project under section 2805 of this title, including using appropriations available for operation and maintenance subject to the limitation in subsection (c) of such section.

“(3) A military installation resilience project under section 2815 of this title, including using appropriations available for operations and maintenance subject to the limitation of subsection (e)(3) of such section.

“(4) A defense community infrastructure resilience project under section 2391(d) of this title.

“(5) A military construction project under section 2914 of this title.

“(6) A reserve component facility project under section 18233 of this title.

“(7) A defense access road project under section 210 of title 23.

“(c) PROJECT PRIORITIES.—In selecting stormwater management projects to be carried out under this section, the Secretary concerned shall give a priority to project proposals involving the retrofitting of buildings and grounds on a military installation or retrofitting a defense access road to reduce stormwater runoff.

“(d) PROJECT ACTIVITIES.—Activities carried out as part of a stormwater management project under this section may include the following:

“(1) The installation, expansion, or refurbishment of stormwater ponds and other water-slaking and retention measures.

“(2) The installation of permeable pavement in lieu of, or to replace existing, non-permeable pavement.

“(3) The use of planters, tree boxes, cisterns, and rain gardens to reduce stormwater runoff.

“(e) PROJECT COORDINATION.—In the case of a stormwater management project carried out under this section on or related to a military installation and any project related to the same installation carried out under section 2391(d), 2815, or 2914 of this title, the Secretary concerned shall ensure coordination between the projects regarding the water access, management, conservation, security, and resilience aspects of the projects.

“(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—(1) Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, each Secretary concerned shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing—

“(A) the status of planned and active stormwater management projects carried out by that Secretary under this section; and

“(B) all projects completed by that Secretary during the previous fiscal year.

“(2) Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to each stormwater management project described in the report, the following information:

“(A) The title, location, a brief description of the scope of work, the original project cost estimate, and the current working cost estimate.

“(B) The rationale for how the project will—

“(i) improve military installation resilience or the resilience of a defense access road or other essential civilian infrastructure supporting a military installation; and

“(ii) protect waterways and stormwater-stressed ecosystems.

“(C) Such other information as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate.

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘defense access road’ means a road certified to the Secretary of Transportation as important to the national defense under section 210 of title 23.

“(2) The terms ‘facility’ and ‘State’ have the meanings given those terms in section 18232 of this title.

“(3) The term ‘military installation’ includes a facility of a reserve component of an armed force owned by a State rather than the United States.

“(4) The term ‘Secretary concerned’ means—

“(A) the Secretary of a military department with respect to military installations under the jurisdiction of that Secretary; and

“(B) the Secretary of Defense with respect to matters concerning the Defense Agencies and facilities of a reserve component owned by a State rather than the United States.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2815 the following new item:

“2815a. Stormwater management projects for installation and defense access road resilience and waterway and ecosystems conservation.”.

SA 4136. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 596. AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CERTAIN AWARDS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ‘Memorializing Overwhelmingly Gallant Actions that Defended Individual Soldiers and Honored Units Act’ or ‘MOGADISHU Act’.

(b) DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO EARL R. FILLMORE, JR. FOR ACTS OF VALOR IN SOMALIA.—

(1) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of the Army may award the Distinguished Service Cross under section 7272 of such title to Earl R. Fillmore, Jr. for the acts of valor in Somalia described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in paragraph (1) are the actions of Earl R. Fillmore, Jr. on October 3, 1993, in Somalia for which he was previously awarded the Silver Star Medal.

(c) DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO WILLIAM F. THETFORD FOR ACTS OF VALOR IN SOMALIA.—

(1) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of the Army may award the Distinguished Service Cross under section 7272 of such title to William F. Thetford for the acts of valor in Somalia described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in paragraph (1) are the actions of William F. Thetford on October 3 and 4, 1993, in Somalia for which he was previously awarded the Silver Star Medal.

(d) DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO JOHN G. MACEJUNAS FOR ACTS OF VALOR IN SOMALIA.—

(1) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of the Army may award the Distinguished Service Cross under section 7272 of such title to John G. Macejunas for the acts of valor in Somalia described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in paragraph (1) are the actions of John G. Macejunas on October 3 and 4, 1993, in Somalia for which he was previously awarded the Silver Star Medal.

(e) DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO ROBERT L. MABRY FOR ACTS OF VALOR IN SOMALIA.—

(1) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of the Army may award the Distinguished Service Cross under section 7272 of such title to Robert L. Mabry for the acts of valor in Somalia described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in paragraph (1) are the actions of Robert L. Mabry on October 3 and 4, 1993, in Somalia for which he was previously awarded the Silver Star Medal.

SA 4137. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 576. CLARIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF PROHIBITION ON GENDER-SEGREGATED TRAINING IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Section 565 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 10 U.S.C. 8431 note prec.) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting ‘‘AND OFFICER CANDIDATES SCHOOL’’ after ‘‘DEPOTS’’;

(2) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking ‘‘training’’ and inserting ‘‘no training platoon’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘not’’;

(3) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking ‘‘training’’ and inserting ‘‘no training platoon’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘not’’; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(c) NEW LOCATION.—No training platoon at a Marine Corps recruit depot established after the date of the enactment of this Act may be segregated based on gender.

“(d) OFFICER CANDIDATES SCHOOL.—

“(1) PROHIBITION.—Subject to paragraph (2), training at Officer Candidates School, Quantico, Virginia, may not be segregated based on gender.

“(2) DEADLINE.—The Commandant of the Marine Corps shall carry out this subsection not later than five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.”.

SA 4138. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . AUTHORITY OF MILITARY JUDGES AND MILITARY MAGISTRATES TO ISSUE MILITARY COURT PROTECTIVE ORDERS.

(a) JUDGE-ISSUED MILITARY COURT PROTECTIVE ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 80 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 1567b. Authority of military judges and military magistrates to issue military court protective orders

“(a) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE MILITARY COURT PROTECTIVE ORDERS.—The President shall prescribe regulations authorizing military judges and military magistrates to issue protective orders in accordance with this section. A protective order issued in accordance with this section shall be known as a ‘military court protective order’. Under the regulations prescribed by the President, military judges and military magistrates shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the issuance, appeal, renewal, and termination of military court protective orders and such orders may not be issued, appealed, renewed, or terminated by State, local, territorial, or tribal courts.

“(b) ENFORCEMENT BY CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In prescribing regulations for military court protective orders, the President shall seek to ensure that the protective orders are issued in a form and manner that is enforceable by State, local, territorial, and tribal civilian law enforcement authorities.

“(2) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.—Any military court protective order shall be accorded full faith and credit by the court of a State, local, territorial, or tribal jurisdiction (the enforcing jurisdiction) and enforced by the court and law enforcement personnel of that jurisdiction as if it were the order of the enforcing jurisdiction.

“(3) RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS.—Consistent with paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into reciprocity agreements with State, local, territorial, and tribal civilian law enforcement authorities under which—

“(A) such authorities agree to enforce military court protective orders; and

“(B) the Secretary agrees to enforce protective orders issued by such authorities that are consistent with section 2265(b) of title 18.

“(c) PURPOSE AND FORM OF ISSUANCE.—A military court protective order—

“(1) may be issued for the purpose of protecting a victim of an alleged covered offense, or a family member or associate of the victim, from a person subject to chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) who is alleged to have committed such an offense; and

“(2) shall include—

“(A) a finding regarding whether such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such alleged victim;

“(B) a finding regarding whether the alleged victim is an intimate partner or child of such person; and

“(C) if applicable, terms explicitly prohibiting the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury against such intimate partner or child.

“(d) BURDEN OF PROOF.—In determining whether to issue a military court protective order, a military judge or military magistrate shall make all relevant findings by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden shall be on the party requesting the order to produce sufficient information to satisfy the preponderance of the evidence standard referred to in the preceding sentence.

“(e) TIMING AND MANNER OF ISSUANCE.—A military court protective order may be issued—

“(1) by a military magistrate, before referral of charges and specifications to court-martial for trial, at the request of—

“(A) a victim of an alleged covered offense; or

“(B) a Special Victims’ Counsel or other qualified counsel acting on behalf of the victim; or

“(2) by a military judge, after referral of charges and specifications to court-martial for trial, at the request of qualified counsel, which may include a Special Victims’ Counsel acting on behalf of the victim or trial counsel acting on behalf of the prosecution.

“(f) DURATION AND RENEWAL OF PROTECTIVE ORDER.—

“(1) DURATION.—A military court protective order shall be issued for an initial period of up to 180 days and may be reissued for one or more additional periods, each of which may be up to 180 days, in accordance with paragraph (2).

“(2) EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL.—Before the expiration of any period during which a military court protective order is in effect, a military judge or military magistrate shall review the order to determine whether the order will terminate at the expiration of such period or be reissued for an additional period of up to 180 days.

“(3) NOTICE TO PROTECTED PERSONS.—If a military judge or military magistrate determines under paragraph (2) that a military court protective order will terminate, the judge or magistrate concerned shall direct that each person protected by the order be provided with reasonable, timely, and accurate notification of the termination.

“(g) REVIEW OF MAGISTRATE-ISSUED ORDERS.—

“(1) REVIEW.—A military judge, at the request of the person subject to a military court protective order that was issued by a military magistrate, may review the order to determine if the order was properly issued by the magistrate.

“(2) STANDARDS OF REVIEW.—A military judge who reviews an order under paragraph (1) shall terminate the order if the judge determines that—

“(A) the military magistrate’s decision to issue the order was an abuse of discretion, and there is not sufficient information presented to the military judge to justify the order; or

“(B) information not presented to the military magistrate establishes that the military court protective order should be terminated.

“(h) DUE PROCESS.—

“(1) PROTECTION OF DUE PROCESS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a protective order authorized under subsection (a) may be issued only after reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard and to present evidence, directly or through counsel, is given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person’s right to due process.

“(2) EMERGENCY ORDERS.—A protective order on an emergency basis may be issued on an ex parte basis under such rules and limitations as the President shall prescribe. In the case of ex parte orders, notice and opportunity to be heard and to present evidence must be provided within a reasonable time not to exceed 30 calendar days after the date on which the order is issued, sufficient to protect the respondent’s due process rights.

“(i) RIGHTS OF VICTIM.—The victim of an alleged covered offense who seeks a military court protective order has, in addition to any rights provided under section 806b (article 6b), the following rights with respect to

any proceeding involving the protective order:

“(1) The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of the proceeding and of any change in the status of the protective order resulting from the proceeding.

“(2) The right to be reasonably heard at the proceeding.

“(3) The right to appear in person, with or without counsel, at the proceeding.

“(4) The right to be represented by qualified counsel in connection with the proceeding, which may include a Special Victims’ Counsel.

“(5) The reasonable right to confer with a representative of the command of the accused and counsel representing the government at the proceeding, as applicable.

“(6) The right to submit a written statement, directly or through counsel, for consideration by the military judge or military magistrate presiding over the proceeding.

“(j) RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS TO FIREARMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

“(A) a military court protective order issued on an ex parte basis shall restrain a person from possessing, receiving, or otherwise accessing a firearm; and

“(B) a military court protective order issued after the person to be subject to the order has received notice and opportunity to be heard on the order, shall restrain such person from possessing, receiving, or otherwise accessing a firearm in accordance with section 922 of title 18.

“(2) NOTICE TO ATTORNEYS GENERAL.—

“(A) NOTICE OF ISSUANCE.—Not later than 72 hours after the issuance of an order described in paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall submit a record of the order—

“(i) to the Attorney General of the United States; and

“(ii) to the Attorney General of the State or Territory in which the order is issued

“(B) NOTICE OF RECISSION OR EXPIRATION.—Not later than 72 hours after the recission or expiration of an order described in paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall submit notice of such recission or expiration to the Attorneys General specified in subparagraph (A).

“(k) TREATMENT AS LAWFUL ORDER.—A military court protective order shall be treated as a lawful order for purposes of the application of section 892 (article 92) and a violation of such an order shall be punishable under such section (article).

“(l) COMMAND MATTERS.—

“(1) INCLUSION IN PERSONNEL FILE.—Any military court protective order against a member shall be placed and retained in the military personnel file of the member, except that such protective order shall be removed from the military personnel file of the member if the member is acquitted of the offense to which the order pertains, it is determined that the member did not commit the act giving rise to the protective order, or it is determined that the protective order was issued in error.

“(2) NOTICE TO CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.—Any military court protective order against a member shall be treated as a military protective order for purposes of section 1567a including for purposes of mandatory notification of issuance to Federal and State civilian law enforcement agencies as required by that section.

“(m) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section may be construed as prohibiting—

“(1) a commanding officer from issuing or enforcing any otherwise lawful order in the nature of a protective order to or against members of the officer’s command;

“(2) pretrial restraint in accordance with Rule for Courts-Martial 304 (as set forth in the Manual for Courts-Martial, 2019 edition, or any successor rule); or

“(3) pretrial confinement in accordance with Rule for Courts-Martial 305 (as set forth in the Manual for Courts-Martial, 2019 edition, or any successor rule).

“(n) DELIVERY TO CERTAIN PERSONS.—A physical and electronic copy of any military court protective order shall be provided, as soon as practicable after issuance, to the following:

“(1) The person or persons protected by the protective order or to the guardian of such a person if such person is under the age of 18 years.

“(2) The person subject to the protective order.

“(3) To such commanding officer in the chain of command of the person subject to the protective order as the President shall prescribe for purposes of this section.

“(o) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CONTACT.—The term ‘contact’ includes contact in person or through a third party, or through gifts,

“(2) COMMUNICATION.—The term ‘communication’ includes communication in person or through a third party, and by telephone or in writing by letter, data fax, or other electronic means.

“(3) COVERED OFFENSE.—The term ‘covered offense’ means the following:

“(A) An alleged offense under section 920, 920a, 920b, 920c, or 920d of this title (article 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, or 120d of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(B) An alleged offense of stalking under section 930 of this title (article 130 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(C) An alleged offense of domestic violence under section 928b of this title (article 128b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(D) A conspiracy to commit an offense specified in subparagraphs (A) through (C) as punishable under section 881 of this title (article 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(E) A solicitation to commit an offense specified in subparagraphs (A) through (C) as punishable under section 882 of this title (article 82 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(F) An attempt to commit an offense specified in subparagraphs (A) through (C) as punishable under section 880 of this title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(4) MILITARY JUDGE AND MILITARY MAGISTRATE.—The terms ‘military judge’ and ‘military magistrate’ mean a commissioned officer of the armed forces who is a member of the bar of a Federal court or a member of the bar of the highest court of a State and who is certified to be qualified, by reason of education, training, experience, and judicial temperament, for duty as a military judge or magistrate by the Judge Advocate General of the armed force of which the officer is a member.

“(5) PROTECTIVE ORDER.—The term ‘protective order’ means an order that—

“(A) restrains a person from harassing, stalking, threatening, or otherwise contacting or communicating with a victim of an alleged covered offense, or a family member or associate of the victim, or engaging in other conduct that would place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury to any such other person;

“(B) by its terms, explicitly prohibits—

“(i) the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force by the person against a victim of an alleged covered offense, or a family member or associate of the victim,

that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury;

“(ii) the initiation by the person restrained of any contact or communication with such other person;

“(iii) any other behavior by the person restrained that the court deems necessary to provide for the safety and welfare of the victim of an alleged covered offense, or a family member or associate of the victim; or

“(iv) actions described by any of clauses (i) through (iii).

“(6) SPECIAL VICTIMS’ COUNSEL.—The term ‘Special Victims Counsel’ means a Special Victims’ Counsel described in section 1044e and includes a Victims’ Legal Counsel of the Navy.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“1567b. Authority of military judges and military magistrates to issue military court protective orders.”.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President shall prescribe regulations implementing section 1567b of title 10, United States Code (as added by paragraph (1)), by not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations requiring annual domestic violence training for military judges and military magistrates, including for purposes of carrying out section 1567b of title 10, United States Code (as added by paragraph (1)).

(c) NO AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES.—This section and section 1567 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall not be construed as authorizations for personnel, personnel billets, or funds for the discharge of the requirements in such sections.

SA 4139. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 125. PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN FOR ENSURING SOURCES OF CANNON TUBES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall develop and implement an investment and sustainment plan to ensure the sourcing of cannon tubes for the purpose of mitigating risk to the Army and the industrial base.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of qualified and capable sources from which the Army may procure cannon tubes (not including sources from which the Army procures cannon tubes as of the date of the enactment of this Act).

(2) A determination of the feasibility, advisability, and affordability of procuring cannon tubes from the sources identified under paragraph (1) on a sustainable basis.

(c) REPORT; IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of the Army shall—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report describing how the Army will

implement the plan required by subsection (a); and

(2) not later than 120 days after the date on which the report required by paragraph (1) is submitted, implement the plan required by subsection (a), including by procuring cannon tubes from a source identified in the plan under subsection (b)(1).

SA 4140. Mr. HAWLEY (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WICKER, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 511.

SA 4141. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING AND MACHINE LEARNING INITIATIVE OF THE ARMY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative of the Army has the potential to accelerate the ability to deploy additive manufacturing capabilities in expeditionary settings and strengthen the United States defense industrial supply chain; and

(2) Congress and the Department of Defense should continue to support the additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative of the Army.

SA 4142. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3157. PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF URANIUM-233 TO FOSTER DEVELOPMENT OF THORIUM MOLTEN-SALT REACTORS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Thorium molten-salt reactor technology was originally developed in the

United States, primarily at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the State of Tennessee.

(2) Before the cancellation of the program in 1976, the technology developed at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory was moving steadily toward efficient utilization of the natural thorium energy resource, which exists in substantial amounts in many parts of the United States and around the world.

(3) The People's Republic of China is known to be pursuing the development of molten salt reactor technology based on a thorium fuel cycle.

(4) Thorium itself is not fissile, but fertile, and requires a fissile material to begin a nuclear chain reaction.

(5) Uranium-233, derived from neutron absorption by natural thorium, is the ideal candidate for the fissile component of a thorium reactor, and is the only fissile material candidate that can minimize the production of long-lived transuranic elements, which have proven a great challenge to the geologic disposal of existing spent nuclear fuel.

(6) Geologic disposal of spent nuclear fuel from conventional nuclear reactors continues to pose severe political and technical challenges, and costs the United States taxpayer more than \$500,000,000 annually in court-mandated awards to utilities.

(7) The United States possesses the largest inventory of uranium-233 in the world, aggregated at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is in the best economic and national security interests of the United States to resume development of highly efficient thorium molten-salt reactors that can minimize transuranic waste production, in consideration of the pursuit by the People's Republic of China of thorium molten-salt reactors and associated cooperative research agreements with United States national laboratories;

(2) that the development of highly efficient thorium molten-salt reactors is consistent with section 1261 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 132 Stat. 2060), which declared long-term strategic competition with the People's Republic of China as "a principal priority for the United States"; and

(3) to resume such development, it is necessary to preserve as much of the uranium-233 remaining at Oak Ridge National Laboratory as possible.

(c) PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF URANIUM-233.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall seek every opportunity to preserve separated uranium-233, with the goal of fostering development of thorium molten-salt reactors by United States industry.

(2) DOWNBLENDING AND DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN URANIUM.—The Secretary may provide for the downblending and disposal of uranium-233 determined by industry experts not to be valuable for research and development of thorium molten-salt reactors or technology implementation.

(d) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.—The Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Army (including the head of the Army Reactor Office), the Secretary of Transportation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other relevant agencies shall—

(1) work together to expedite transfers of uranium-233 under subsection (c); and

(2) seek the assistance of appropriate industrial entities.

(e) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) Details of the separated U-233 inventory that is most feasible for immediate or near-term transfer.

(2) The costs of constructing or modifying a suitable category I facility for the secure, permanent storage of the U-233 inventory.

(3) A pathway for National Asset Material designation.

(4) A description of the scope for such a facility that would enable secure access to the nuclear material for research and development of thorium fuel cycle reactors, for defense and civilian applications, as well as for medical isotope extraction and processing, including by developing such a facility through public-private partnerships.

(5) An assessment of whether the Secretary should transfer the ownership of U-233 from the Office of Environmental Management to the Office of Nuclear Energy.

(6) An assessment of the ability of the Department of Energy to transfer the inventory of U-233 that the Secretary determines is most feasible for immediate or near-term transfer to the Y-12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, for secure interim storage.

(7) The feasibility of the National Nuclear Security Administration providing for the secure storage of the inventory of U-233 within the Y-12 National Security Complex or another suitable location within the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501)).

(f) NO FUNDING AUTHORIZED.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 3102 and available as specified in the funding table in section 4701 for the U233 Disposition Program is hereby reduced by \$55,000,000.

SA 4143. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1253. PLAN TO PRIORITIZE TRANSFERS OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES TO ALLIES AND PARTNERS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should—

(1) prioritize the review of excess defense article transfers to allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region;

(2) coordinate and align excess defense article transfers with capacity-building efforts of such allies and partners; and

(3) assist Taiwan to develop asymmetric capability through excess defense article transfers pursuant to section 516(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(c)(2)).

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 15, 2022, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on future-year activities and resources for the purposes described in subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A summary of progress made towards achieving such purposes.

(B) An evaluation of potential excess defense articles scheduled for decommissioning that could be transferred under the Excess Defense Articles program of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region, including Taiwan with respect to its asymmetric capability development.

SA 4144. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . MILITARY STANDARDS FOR STEEL ARMOR IN ARMORED VEHICLES.

(a) STANDARDS REQUIRED.—Not later than March 31, 2022, the Secretary of the Army shall establish military standards for all steel armor, including all associated class levels, for incorporation into specifications for current and future armored vehicles developed and procured by the Armed Forces and the Department of State.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The standards established under subsection (a) shall incorporate the following standards:

(1) MIL-DTL-46100E.

(2) MIL-DTL-12560K.

(3) MIL-DTL-32332A.

(4) MIL-DTL-46186A.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than June 30, 2022, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that describes—

(1) the establishment of the standards required by subsection (a); and

(2) a strategy for incorporation of such standards into armored vehicle specifications to replace all company specific branded material.

(d) ARMORED VEHICLE DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term "armored vehicle" means a tracked or wheeled vehicle incorporating steel armor in its manufacture.

SA 4145. Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 821. INDEMNIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR UNUSUALLY HAZARDOUS RISKS.

Section 2354 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting "the Secretary of Defense or" after "approval of";

(ii) by striking "for research or development, or both, may" and inserting "or Defense Agency shall"; and

(iii) by striking “either or both of”; and
 (B) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking “that the contract defines” and inserting “that subsection (b) or the contract defines”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (c), (f), and (g), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

“(b) For purposes of subsection (a), risk of burning, explosion, detonation, flight or surface impact, or toxic or hazardous material release, associated with the following shall be considered unusually hazardous:

“(1) Any hypersonic weapon system, including boost glide vehicles and air-breathing propulsion systems.

“(2) Rocket propulsions systems, including rockets, missiles, launch vehicles, rocket engines or motors, or hypersonic weapons systems using a solid or liquid high-energy propellant, including any warhead in excess of 1000 pounds of the chemical equivalent of TNT.

“(3) Introduction, fielding, or incorporating any item containing high-energy propellants, including any warhead in excess of 1000 pounds of the chemical equivalent of TNT introduced, fielded, or incorporated into any ship, vessel, submarine, aircraft, or spacecraft.

“(4) A classified program for which insurance is not available as a result of the prohibition on disclosure of classified information to commercial insurance providers.”;

(4) by inserting after subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), the following new subsections (d) and (e):

“(d) For each contract made under subsection (a) that provides for indemnification, the Secretary that approved the contract shall determine the maximum probable loss for claims under paragraph (1) of that subsection or losses or damage under paragraph (2) of that subsection, as applicable.

“(e)(1) A contractor that is a party to a contract made under subsection (a) that provides for indemnification shall obtain liability insurance to compensate for claims under paragraph (1) of that subsection and losses or damage under paragraph (2) of that subsection, as applicable, in amounts and to the extent such insurance is available under commercially reasonable terms and pricing, including any limits, sub-limits, exclusions, and other coverage restrictions.

“(2) A contractor described in paragraph (1) is not required to obtain insurance in amounts greater than the lesser of—

“(A) the amount available under commercially reasonable terms and pricing; or
 “(B) the maximum probable loss determined under subsection (d).”;

(5) in subsection (f), as so redesignated, by inserting “the Secretary of Defense,” before “the Secretary”; and

(6) in subsection (g), as so redesignated—
 (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “the Secretary of Defense,” before “the Secretary”; and
 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking “for research or development, or both.”

SA 4146. Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XIV, insert the following:

SEC. 1424. COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC TITANIUM ORE MINING AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF TITANIUM METAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 1, 2022, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of—

(1) the current state of United States domestic titanium ore mining and domestic production of titanium metal; and

(2) its implications for the supply chains of the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a comparison of how much titanium metal is required annually by the Department of Defense and how much titanium ore and titanium metal is available from the United States domestic supply chains;

(2) an assessment of the reliability of titanium producers outside the United States during national defense emergency scenarios; and

(3) any other matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate to include.

SA 4147. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. LEE, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 576. LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENT OF RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO CERTAIN POSITIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “CERTAIN” before “POSITIONS”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “appointed” and all that follows through “Defense” and inserting “appointed to a position in the excepted or competitive service classified at or above GS-14 of the General Schedule (or equivalent) in or under the Department of Defense”; and
 (B) in paragraph (1), by striking “for the purpose” and all that follows through “Management”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 33 of such title is amended in the item relating to section 3326 by inserting “certain” before “positions”.

SA 4148. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

(a) SHORT TITLE; SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “National Commission on the COVID-19 Pandemic Act”.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic has caused immense suffering in the United States, having resulted in more than 736,000 American deaths as of October 2021, and inflicting at least 45,000,000;

(B) following other destructive and traumatic events in our history, including the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Congress has established a bipartisan commission of experts to study the event and produce a report and recommendations, and such an exercise can assist in national healing;

(C) the extent of the loss of life and the economic cost of the pandemic demonstrate the high risks that pandemic diseases can pose to public health and to national security, and demands a thorough, authoritative, and independent review of the origin of SARS-CoV-2 as well as United States actions and policies before and during the pandemic, and recommendations to Congress and policymakers as to how we can be better prepared for future pandemic diseases, including those that could be caused by intentional biological attacks;

(D) individuals appointed to the Commission established in subsection (b) should be prominent citizens of the United States with national recognition and significant experience and expertise in—

(i) public health and biosafety;
 (ii) epidemiology;
 (iii) medicine;
 (iv) emergency management or response;
 (v) public administration;
 (vi) logistics;
 (vii) organizational management; or
 (viii) medical intelligence and forensic investigations; and

(E) it is crucial to better understand and manage the increasing likelihood of pandemic threats (such as the recent threats of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), Ebola, the 2009-H1N1 influenza, and COVID-19) and related health issues that the United States could face during the next several decades.

(b) COMMISSION ON THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—There is established in the legislative branch the National Commission on the COVID-19 Pandemic (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(2) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—

(A) in accordance with paragraph (4), conduct an investigation of all relevant facts and circumstances regarding the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (in this section referred to as “COVID-19”) in order to make a full and complete accounting of—

(i) the preparedness of the United States for pandemic disease before the outbreak of COVID-19;

(ii) the circumstances surrounding the initial outbreak and spread of COVID-19; and

(iii) the actions taken by the Federal Government, State, local, and Tribal governments, including with respect to the private sector, civil society, and relevant international organizations (including the World Health Organization) in response to COVID-19;

(B) identify and examine lessons learned regarding pandemic preparedness, response,

and recovery efforts by the Federal Government and State, local, and Tribal governments, and international partners; and

(C) submit to the President and Congress, and make publicly available, such reports as are required by this section containing findings, conclusions, and recommendations as the Commission determines appropriate to improve the ability of the United States to prepare for, detect, prevent, and, if necessary, respond to and recover from epidemics and pandemics such as COVID-19 (whether naturally occurring or caused by state or non-state actors) in a way that minimizes negative effects on public health, the economy, and society.

(3) COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.—

(A) MEMBERS.—The Commission shall be composed of 10 members, of whom—

(i) 1 member shall be appointed by the President, who shall serve as chair of the Commission;

(ii) 1 member shall be appointed by the leader of the House of Representatives (the Speaker or minority leader, as the case may be) of the political party that is not the same political party as the President, in consultation with the leader of the Senate (majority or minority leader, as the case may be) of the same political party as such leader of the House of Representatives, who shall serve as vice chair of the Commission;

(iii) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Democratic Party;

(iv) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Republican Party;

(v) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Republican Party; and

(vi) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Democratic Party.

(B) AFFILIATIONS; INITIAL MEETING.—

(i) POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION.—Not more than 5 members of the Commission shall be from the same political party.

(ii) NONGOVERNMENTAL APPOINTEES.—An individual appointed to the Commission may not be an officer or employee of the Federal Government or any State or local government.

(iii) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—An individual appointed to the Commission may not have conflicts of interest, or otherwise have demonstrated a strong bias toward a particular conclusion that may prejudice the individual's judgement as it pertains to the matters before the Commission. A senior member of the leadership of either party in the Senate or the House of Representatives may raise objections to appointees who raise such concerns.

(iv) DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.—All members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(v) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall meet and begin the operations of the Commission as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 days after appointment of all members of the Commission.

(C) QUORUM; VACANCIES.—After its initial meeting, the Commission shall meet upon the call of the chair or a majority of its members. Six members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(D) IN-PERSON MEETINGS.—The members of the Commission shall conduct its meetings in person unless such in-person meetings would pose a health risk or significant practical challenges.

(4) INVESTIGATION.—The investigation under paragraph (2)(A) shall address the following:

(A) The structure, coordination, management, policies, procedures, and actions of the Federal Government, State, local, and Tribal governments, and nongovernmental entities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(B) The effectiveness of communications to the public concerning the pandemic and the public health response, including physical distancing practices, the use of masks, and other non-pharmaceutical interventions intended to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

(C) The role of international cooperation in responding to the pandemic, including the role of international organizations such as the World Health Organization and China's government's cooperation in the global investigation of COVID-19.

(D) The availability of personal protective equipment for health workers and first responders, and the availability of other relevant medical equipment and supplies, including the role of the Strategic National Stockpile.

(E) The role of the Federal Government in the development, testing, production, and distribution of treatments and vaccines for COVID-19.

(F) The preparedness and capacity of the health care system of the United States, including hospitals, physicians, community health centers, and laboratories.

(G) The link between variations in the language that individuals use to describe a novel virus or disease and how such language may contribute to or conversely help to prevent an increase in incidents of stigma, discrimination, and harassment against an identifiable group of people and the communities in which they live.

(H) The origins of the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19. Such an investigation shall include engaging with willing partner governments and experts from around the world, seeking access to all relevant records on the virus cultures, isolates, genomic sequences, databases, and patient specimens, and personnel of interest. The investigation shall fully and without prejudice explore the likely origins of COVID-19, as addressed in the August, 27, 2020, Office of the Director of National Intelligence unclassified summary of the Intelligence Community assessment on COVID-19 origins, including natural exposure to an infected animal and a laboratory-associated incident involving experimentation, animal handling, or sampling by the Wuhan Institute of Virology, or another lab conducting similar research.

(I) Any other subject the Commission determines relevant to understanding the origins of COVID-19, the United States response to COVID-19, and developing recommendations to prepare for future pandemics.

(5) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) HEARINGS AND EVIDENCE.—The Commission or, as delegated by the chair and vice chair, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out this section—

(I) hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, administer such oaths, as the Commission or such designated subcommittee or designated member may determine advisable; and

(II) subject to clause (ii)(I), require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission or such designated subcommittee or designated member may determine advisable.

(ii) ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENAS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—A subpoena may be issued under this subparagraph only—

(aa) by the agreement of the chair and the vice chair; or

(bb) by the affirmative vote of 6 members of the Commission.

(II) SIGNATURE.—Subject to subclause (I), subpoenas issued under this subparagraph may be issued under the signature of the chair or any member designated by a majority of the Commission, and may be served by any person designated by the chair or by a member designated by a majority of the Commission.

(iii) ENFORCEMENT OF SUBPOENAS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of contumacy or failure to obey a subpoena issued under this subparagraph, the United States district court for the judicial district in which the subpoenaed person resides, is served, or may be found, or where the subpoena is returnable, may issue an order requiring such person to appear at any designated place to testify or to produce documentary or other evidence. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of that court.

(II) ADDITIONAL ENFORCEMENT.—In the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this subsection, the Commission may, by majority vote, certify a statement of fact constituting such failure to the appropriate United States attorney, who shall bring the matter before the grand jury for its action, under the same statutory authority and procedures as if the United States attorney had received a certification under sections 102 through 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 192 through 194).

(B) CONTRACTING.—The Commission may, to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts, enter into contracts to enable the Commission to discharge its duties under this section.

(C) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL AGENCIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or a State, local, or Tribal government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this section. Each department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the chair, the chair of any subcommittee created by a majority of the Commission, or any member designated by a majority of the Commission.

(ii) RECEIPT, HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DISSEMINATION.—Information shall only be received, handled, stored, and disseminated by members of the Commission and its staff consistent with all applicable statutes, regulations, and Executive orders.

(iii) NON-INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC HEALTH DUTIES.—The Commission and its staff shall seek information and testimony in a manner that ensures Federal, State, local, and Tribal individuals and entities and private sector individuals and entities are able to prioritize activities related to the pandemic response.

(D) ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(i) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis administrative support and other services for the performance of the Commission's functions.

(ii) INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT.—The Director of National Intelligence,

the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General shall, to the extent authorized by law, support the duties of the Commission by providing information, intelligence, analysis, recommendations, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the chair of the Commission, the chair of any subcommittee created by a majority of the Commission, or any member designated by a majority of the Commission.

(iii) OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—In addition to the assistance prescribed in clause (i), departments and agencies of the United States may provide to the Commission such services, funds, facilities, staff, and other support services as they may determine advisable and as may be authorized by law.

(E) DECLASSIFICATION OF INTELLIGENCE RELATED TO COVID-19.—

(i) COMMENCEMENT OF REVIEW.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the heads of such other elements of the intelligence community as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate, commence a declassification review of any and all information the Commission determines necessary relating to the origin of COVID-19.

(ii) COMPLETION OF REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, the Director of National Intelligence shall complete the review described in clause (i) and determine what additional information relating to the origin of COVID-19 can be appropriately declassified and shared with the public.

(iii) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress an unclassified report that contains the additional information described in clause (ii) with only such redactions as the Director determines necessary to protect sources and methods without altering or obscuring such information.

(F) GIFTS.—The Commission may not accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(G) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as departments and agencies of the United States.

(6) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(B) PRESUMPTION FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS.—

(i) OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—The Commission shall make its hearings and meetings open to the public unless the chair and vice chair determine by consensus, on a case-by-case basis, that the hearing or meeting should be closed to the public.

(ii) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Any public meeting or hearing of the Commission shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the protection of information provided to or developed for or by the Commission as required by any applicable statute, regulation, or Executive order.

(7) STAFF OF COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.—The chair, in consultation with the vice chair, in accordance with rules agreed upon by the Commission, may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff director and such other personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the

competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no rate of pay fixed under this subsection may exceed the equivalent of that payable for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code. The chair shall ensure that any internships with the Commission are paid positions.

(ii) PERSONNEL AS FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The staff director and any personnel of the Commission who are employees shall be employees under section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of chapters 63, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, and 90 of that title.

(II) MEMBERS OF COMMISSION.—Subclause (I) shall not be construed to apply to members of the Commission.

(B) DETAILEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement from the Commission, and such detailee shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of his or her regular employment without interruption.

(C) CONSULTANT SERVICES.—The Commission is authorized to procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the daily rate paid a person occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(8) COMPENSATION AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(A) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Commission may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which that member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Commission.

(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(9) SECURITY CLEARANCES FOR COMMISSION MEMBERS AND STAFF.—The appropriate Federal agencies or departments shall cooperate with the Commission in expeditiously providing to the Commission members and staff appropriate security clearances to the extent possible pursuant to existing procedures and requirements, except that no person shall be provided with access to classified information under this section without the appropriate security clearances.

(10) REPORTS OF COMMISSION.—

(A) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress, and make publicly available, an interim report containing such findings, conclusions, and recommendations for corrective measures as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than the date described in subparagraph (C)(i), the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress, and make publicly available, a final report containing such findings, conclusions, and recommendations for corrective measures as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members.

(C) DEADLINE.—

(i) DATE DESCRIBED.—The date described in this clause is 20 months after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, unless not fewer than 8 members of the Commission

vote for an extension of not more than 120 days.

(ii) NUMBER OF EXTENSIONS.—The Commission may make not more than 1 extension under clause (i).

(iii) NOTIFICATION.—The Commission shall notify the President, Congress, and the public of each extension under clause (i).

(11) TERMINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission, and all the authorities of this section, shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the final report is submitted under paragraph (10)(B).

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES BEFORE TERMINATION.—The Commission may use the 90-day period referred to in subparagraph (A) for the purpose of concluding its activities, including providing testimony to committees of Congress concerning its reports, disseminating the final report, and explaining to the public such reports and the conclusions of the Commission.

(12) FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such sums as may be necessary for any fiscal year.

(B) DURATION OF AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available to the Commission under subparagraph (A) shall remain available until the termination of the Commission.

(C) NOTICE.—The chair shall promptly notify Congress if the chair determines that the amounts made available to the Commission under subparagraph (A) are insufficient for the Commission to carry out its duties, including during an extended period described in paragraph (10)(C).

(13) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The terms “chair” and “vice chair” refer to the chair and vice chair of the Commission appointed under paragraph (3)(A).

(B) The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SA 4149. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1036. TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program Act of 2021”.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) terrorist and violent extremist organizations, such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, Boko Haram, the Islamic State of West Africa, and other affiliated groups, have killed tens of thousands of innocent civilians, displaced populations, destabilized local and national governments, and caused mass human suffering in the affected communities;

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

(3) it is in the national security interest of the United States—

(A) to combat the spread of terrorism and violent extremism; and

(B) to build the capacity of partner countries to combat such threats in Africa;

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

(5) a comprehensive, coordinated inter-agency approach is needed to develop an effective strategy—

(A) to address the security challenges in the Sahel-Maghreb;

(B) to appropriately allocate resources and de-conflict programs; and

(C) to maximize the effectiveness of United States defense, diplomatic, and development capabilities.

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

(d) TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(D) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) IN GENERAL.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall establish a partnership program, which shall be known as the “Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program” (referred to in this subsection as the “Program”), to coordinate all programs, projects, and activities of the United States Government in countries in North Africa and West Africa that are conducted—

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

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

(I) supporting strategies that increase youth employment opportunities;

(II) promoting girls’ education and women’s political participation;

(III) strengthening local governance and civil society capacity;

(IV) improving government transparency and accountability;

(V) fighting corruption;

(VI) improving access to economic opportunities; and

(VII) other development activities necessary to support community resilience;

(iii) to strengthen the rule of law in such countries, including by enhancing the capability of the judicial institutions to independently, transparently, and credibly deter, investigate, and prosecute acts of terrorism and violent extremism;

(iv) to improve the ability of military and law enforcement entities in partner countries—

(I) to detect, disrupt, respond to, and prosecute violent extremist and terrorist activity, while respecting human rights; and

(II) to cooperate with the United States and other partner countries on counterterrorism and counter-extremism efforts;

(v) to enhance the border security capacity of partner countries, including the ability to monitor, detain, and interdict terrorists;

(vi) to identify, monitor, disrupt, and counter the human capital and financing pipelines of terrorism; or

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

(B) ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK.—Program activities shall—

(i) be carried out in countries in which the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development—

(I) determines that there is an adequate level of partner country commitment; and

(II) has considered partner country needs, absorptive capacity, sustainment capacity, and efforts of other donors in the sector;

(ii) have clearly defined outcomes;

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

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

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

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

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

(C) CONSULTATION.—In coordinating activities through the Program, the Secretary of State shall consult, as appropriate, with the heads of relevant Federal departments and agencies, as determined by the President.

(D) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days before obligating amounts for an activity coordinated through the Program under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees, in accordance with section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1), of—

(i) the foreign country and entity, as applicable, whose capabilities are to be enhanced in accordance with the purposes described in subparagraph (A);

(ii) the amount, type, and purpose of support to be provided;

(iii) the absorptive capacity of the foreign country to effectively implement the assistance to be provided;

(iv) the extent to which state security forces of the foreign country have been implicated in gross violations of human rights and the risk that obligated funds may be used to perpetrate further abuses;

(v) the anticipated implementation timeline for the activity; and

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

(3) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION.—Efforts carried out under this subsection—

(A) shall take into account partner country counterterrorism, counter-extremism, and development strategies;

(B) shall be aligned with such strategies, to the extent practicable; and

(C) shall be coordinated with counterterrorism and counter-extremism activities and programs in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development carried out by other like-minded donors and international organizations in the relevant country.

(4) STRATEGIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other relevant Federal Government agencies, shall submit the strategies described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) to the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) COMPREHENSIVE, 5-YEAR STRATEGY FOR THE SAHEL-MAGHREB.—The Secretary of State shall develop a comprehensive, 5-year strategy for the Sahel-Maghreb, including details related to whole-of-government efforts in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development to advance the national security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States, including—

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

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

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

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

(v) a comprehensive plan to support security sector reform in each partner country that includes a detailed section on programs and activities being undertaken by relevant stakeholders and other international actors operating in the sector; and

(vi) a specific strategy for Mali that includes plans for sustained, high-level diplomatic engagement with stakeholders, including countries in Europe and the Middle East with interests in the Sahel-Maghreb, regional governments, relevant multilateral organizations, signatory groups of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, done in Algiers July 24, 2014, and civil society actors.

(C) A COMPREHENSIVE 5-YEAR STRATEGY FOR PROGRAM COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS.—The Secretary of State shall develop a comprehensive 5-year strategy for the Program that includes—

(i) a clear statement of the objectives of United States counterterrorism efforts in North Africa and West Africa with respect to the use of all forms of United States assistance to combat terrorism and counter violent extremism, including efforts—

(I) to build military and civilian law enforcement capacity;

(II) to strengthen the rule of law;

(III) to promote responsive and accountable governance; and

(IV) to address the root causes of terrorism and violent extremism;

(i) a plan for coordinating programs through the Program pursuant to paragraph (2)(A), including identifying the agency or bureau of the Department of State, as applicable, that will be responsible for leading and coordinating each such program;

(iii) a plan to monitor, evaluate, and share data and learning about the Program in accordance with monitoring and evaluation provisions under sections 3 and 4 of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 2394c note and 2394c); and

(iv) a plan for ensuring coordination and compliance with related requirements in United States law, including the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 9801 et seq.).

(D) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees regarding the progress made towards developing the strategies required under subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(5) SUPPORTING MATERIAL IN ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall include a description of the requirements, activities, and planned allocation of amounts requested by the Program in the budget materials submitted to Congress in support of the President's annual budget request pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for each fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for the following 5 years.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement under subparagraph (A) shall not apply to activities of the Department of Defense conducted pursuant to authorities under title 10, United States Code.

(6) MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes—

(A) the progress made in meeting the objectives of the strategies required under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (4), including any lessons learned in carrying out Program activities and any recommendations for improving such programs and activities;

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

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

(D) the extent to which each partner country is investing its own resources to advance the goals described in paragraph (2)(A) or is demonstrating a commitment and willingness to cooperate with the United States to advance such goals;

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

(F) the extent to which state security forces in each partner country have been implicated in gross violations of human rights during the reporting period, including how such gross violations of human rights have been addressed and or will be addressed through Program activities;

(G) the assistance provided in each of the 3 preceding fiscal years under the Program, broken down by partner country, including the type, statutory authorization, and purpose of all United States security assistance provided to the country pursuant to authorities under title 10, United States Code, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), or any other “train and equip” authorities of the Department of Defense; and

(H) any changes or updates to the Comprehensive 5-Year Strategy for the Program required under paragraph (4)(C) necessitated by the findings in this annual report.

(7) REPORTING REQUIREMENT RELATED TO AUDIT OF BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS MONITORING AND COORDINATION OF THE TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 120 days thereafter until the earlier of the date on which all 13 recommendations in the September 2020 Department of State Office of Inspector General audit entitled “Audit of the Department of State Bureau of African Affairs Monitoring and Coordination of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program” (AUD-MERO-20-42) are closed or the date that is 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that identifies—

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

(B) a description of progress made since the last report toward closing each recommendation identified under subparagraph (A);

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

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

(8) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to Congress that describes plans for conducting a written review of a representative sample of each of the security assistance programs administered by the Bureau of African Affairs that—

(A) identifies potential waste, fraud, abuse, inefficiencies, or deficiencies; and

(B) includes an analysis of staff capacity, including human resource needs, available resources, procedural guidance, and monitoring and evaluation processes to ensure that the Bureau of African Affairs is managing programs efficiently and effectively.

(9) FORM.—The strategies required under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (4) and the report required under paragraph (6) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

SA 4150. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed

to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—U.S.-Greece Defense and Interparliamentary Partnership Act of 2021

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “U.S.-Greece Defense and Interparliamentary Partnership Act of 2021”.

SEC. 1292. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States and Greece are strong allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and have deepened their defense relationship in recent years in response to growing security challenges in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

(2) Greece participates in several NATO missions, including Operation Sea Guardian in the Mediterranean and NATO's mission in Kosovo.

(3) The Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act (title II of division J of Public Law 116-94), authorized new security assistance for Greece and Cyprus, lifted the United States prohibition on arms transfers to Cyprus, and authorized the establishment of a United States-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center to facilitate energy cooperation among the United States, Greece, Israel, and Cyprus.

(4) The United States has demonstrated its support for the trilateral partnership of Greece, Israel, and Cyprus through joint engagement with Cyprus, Greece, Israel, and the United States in the “3+1” format.

(5) The United States and Greece have held Strategic Dialogue meetings in Athens, Washington D.C., and virtually, and have committed to hold an upcoming Strategic Dialogue session in 2021 in Washington, D.C.

(6) In October 2019, the United States and Greece agreed to update the United States-Greece Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement, and the amended agreement officially entered into force on February 13, 2020.

(7) The amended Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement provides for increased joint United States-Greece and NATO activities at Greek military bases and facilities in Larissa, Stefanovikio, Alexandroupolis, and other parts of central and northern Greece, and allows for infrastructure improvements at the United States Naval Support Activity Souda Bay base on Crete.

(8) In October 2020, Greek Foreign Minister Nikos Dendias announced that Greece hopes to further expand the Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement with the United States.

(9) The United States Naval Support Activity Souda Bay serves as a critical naval logistics hub for the United States Navy's 6th Fleet.

(10) In June 2020, United States Ambassador to Greece Geoffrey Pyatt characterized the importance of Naval Support Activity Souda Bay as “our most important platform for the projection of American power into a strategically dynamic Eastern Mediterranean region. From Syria to Libya to the chokepoint of the Black Sea, this is a critically important asset for the United States, as our air force, naval, and other resources are applied to support our Alliance obligations and to help bring peace and stability.”.

(11) During a September 2020 visit to Souda Bay, then-Secretary of State Mike Pompeo

announced that the USS *Hershel "Woody" Williams*, the second of a new class of United States sea-basing ships, will be based out of Souda Bay, the first permanent United States naval deployment at the base.

(12) The United States cooperates with the Hellenic Armed Forces at facilities in Larissa, Stefanovikio, and Alexandroupolis, where the United States Armed Forces conduct training, refueling, temporary maintenance, storage, and emergency response.

(13) The United States has conducted a longstanding International Military Education and Training (IMET) program with Greece, and the Government of Greece has committed to provide \$3 for every dollar invested by the United States in the program.

(14) Greece's defense spending in 2020 amounted to an estimated 2.68 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP), exceeding NATO's 2 percent of GDP benchmark agreed to at the 2014 NATO Summit in Wales.

(15) Greece is eligible for the delivery of excess defense articles under section 516(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321(c)(2)).

(16) In September 2020, Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis announced plans to modernize all three branches of the Hellenic Armed Forces, which will strengthen Greece's military position in the Eastern Mediterranean.

(17) The modernization includes upgrades to the arms of all three branches, including new anti-tank weapons for the Hellenic Army, new heavy-duty torpedoes for the Hellenic Navy, and new guided missiles for the Hellenic Air Force.

(18) The Hellenic Navy also plans to upgrade its four MEKO 200HN frigates and purchase four new multirole frigates of an undisclosed type, to be accompanied by 4 MH-60R anti-submarine helicopters.

(19) The Hellenic Air Force plans to fully upgrade its fleet of F-16 jets to the F-16 Viper variant by 2027 and has expressed interest in participating in the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program.

(20) The United States ejected Turkey from the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Program in July 2019 as a result of its purchase of the Russian S-400 air defense system. Eight F-35 Joint Strike Fighters were produced for Turkey but never delivered as a result of its ejection from the program.

SEC. 1293. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Greece is a pillar of stability in the Eastern Mediterranean region and the United States should remain committed to supporting its security and prosperity;

(2) the 3+1 format of cooperation among Cyprus, Greece, Israel, and the United States has been a successful forum to cooperate on energy issues and should be expanded to include other areas of common concern to the members;

(3) the United States should increase and deepen efforts to partner with and support the modernization of the Greek military;

(4) it is in the interests of the United States that Greece continue to transition its military equipment away from Russian-produced platforms and weapons systems through the European Recapitalization Investment Program;

(5) the United States Government should continue to deepen strong partnerships with the Greek military, especially in co-development and co-production opportunities with the Greek Navy;

(6) the naval partnerships with Greece at Souda Bay and Alexandroupolis are mutually beneficial to the national security of the United States and Greece;

(7) the United States should, as appropriate, support the sale of F-35 Joint Strike

Fighters to Greece to include those F-35 aircraft produced for but never delivered to Turkey as a result of Turkey's exclusion from the program due to its purchase of the Russian S-400 air defense system;

(8) the United States Government should continue to invest in International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs in Greece;

(9) the United States Government should support joint maritime security cooperation exercises with Cyprus, Greece, and Israel;

(10) in accordance with its legal authorities and project selection criteria, the United States Development Finance Corporation should consider supporting private investment in strategic infrastructure projects in Greece, to include shipyards and ports that contribute to the security of the region and Greece's prosperity;

(11) the extension of the Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement with Greece for a period of five years includes deepened partnerships at Greek military facilities throughout the country and is a welcome development;

(12) the United States Government should restore congressionally appropriated military construction funds for construction projects at Naval Support Activity Souda Bay focused on a warehouse storage facility and an airport passenger terminal that were redirected to United States border wall programs in 2019; and

(13) the United States Government should establish the United States-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center as authorized in the Eastern Mediterranean Energy and Security Partnership Act of 2019.

SEC. 1294. FUNDING FOR EUROPEAN RECAPITALIZATION INCENTIVE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent feasible, of the funds appropriated for the European Recapitalization Incentive Program, \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 should be considered for Greece as appropriate to assist the country in meeting its defense needs and transitioning away from Russian-produced military equipment.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that provides a full accounting of all funds distributed under the European Recapitalization Incentive Program, including—

(1) identification of each recipient country;

(2) a description of how the funds were used; and

(3) an accounting of remaining equipment in recipient countries that was provided by the then-Soviet Union or Russian Federation.

SEC. 1295. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LOAN PROGRAM.

It is the sense of Congress that, as appropriate, the United States Government should provide direct loans to Greece for the procurement of defense articles, defense services, and design and construction services pursuant to the authority of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) to support the further development of Greece's military forces.

SEC. 1296. TRANSFER OF F-35 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT TO GREECE.

The President is authorized to expedite delivery of any future F-35 aircraft to Greece once Greece is prepared to move forward with such a purchase on such terms and conditions as the President may require. Such transfer shall be submitted to Congress pursuant to the certification requirements under section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776).

SEC. 1297. REPORT ON EXPEDITED EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES TRANSFER PROGRAM.

During each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, the Secretary of Defense, with the con-

currence of the Secretary of State, shall report not later than October 31 to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Greece's defense needs and how the United States will seek to address such needs through transfers of excess defense equipment to Greece for that fiscal year.

SEC. 1298. IMET COOPERATION WITH GREECE.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 for International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance, \$1,800,000 shall be made available for Greece, to the maximum extent practicable. The assistance shall be made available for the following purposes:

(1) Training of future leaders.

(2) Fostering a better understanding of the United States.

(3) Establishing a rapport between the United States Armed Forces and Greece's military to build partnerships for the future.

(4) Enhancement of interoperability and capabilities for joint operations.

(5) Focusing on professional military education, civilian control of the military, and protection of human rights.

SEC. 1299. CYPRUS, GREECE, ISRAEL, AND THE UNITED STATES 3+1 INTER-PARLIAMENTARY GROUP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a group, to be known as the "Cyprus, Greece, Israel, and the United States 3+1 Interparliamentary Group", to serve as a legislative component to the 3+1 process launched in Jerusalem in March 2019.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Cyprus, Greece, Israel, and the United States 3+1 Interparliamentary Group shall include a group of not more than 6 United States Senators, to be known as the "United States group", who shall be appointed jointly by the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate.

(c) MEETINGS.—Not less frequently than once each year, the United States group shall meet with members of the 3+1 group to discuss issues on the agenda of the 3+1 deliberations of the Governments of Greece, Israel, Cyprus, and the United States to include maritime security, defense cooperation, energy initiatives, and countering malign influence efforts by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation.

SEC. 1299A. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

In this subtitle, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

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

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

SA 4151. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND NON-BINDING INSTRUMENTS.

(a) SECTION 112B OF TITLE 1.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by striking section 112b and inserting the following:

“§ 112b. United States international agreements; transparency provisions

“(a)(1) Not less frequently than once each month, the Secretary, through the Legal Adviser of the Department of State, shall provide in writing to the appropriate congressional committees the following:

“(A)(i) A list of all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments approved for negotiation by the Secretary or another Department of State officer at the Assistant Secretary level or higher during the prior month, or, in the event an international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument is not included in the list required by this clause, a certification corresponding to the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument as authorized under paragraph (4)(A).

“(ii) A description of the intended subject matter and parties to or participants for each international agreement and qualifying non-binding instrument listed pursuant to clause (i).

“(B)(i) A list of all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments signed, concluded, or otherwise finalized during the prior month.

“(ii) The text of all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments described in clause (i).

“(iii) A detailed description of the legal authority that, in the view of the Secretary, provides authorization for each international agreement and qualifying non-binding instrument provided under clause (ii) to become operative. If multiple authorities are relied upon in relation to an international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument, the Secretary shall cite all such authorities. All citations to a treaty or statute shall include the specific article or section and subsection reference whenever available and, if not available, shall be as specific as possible. If the authority relied upon is or includes article II of the Constitution of the United States, the Secretary shall explain the basis for that reliance.

“(C)(i) A list of all international agreements that entered into force and qualifying non-binding instruments that became operative for the United States or an agency of the United States during the prior month.

“(ii) The text of all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments described in clause (i).

“(iii) A statement describing any new or amended statutory or regulatory authority anticipated to be required to fully implement each proposed international agreement and qualifying non-binding instrument included in the list described in clause (i).

“(iv) A statement of whether there were any opportunities for public comment on the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument prior to the conclusion of such agreement or instrument.

“(2) The Secretary may provide any of the information or texts of international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments required under paragraph (1) in classified form if providing such information in unclassified form could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the foreign relations or foreign activities of the United States.

“(3) In the case of a general authorization issued for the negotiation or conclusion of a series of international agreements of the same general type, the requirements of this subsection may be satisfied by the provision in writing of—

“(A) a single notification containing all the information required by this subsection; and

“(B) a list, to the extent described in such general authorization, of the countries or entities with which such agreements are contemplated.

“(4)(A) The Secretary may, on a case-by-case basis, waive the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(A)(i) with respect to a specific international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument for renewable periods of up to 180 days if the Secretary certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that—

“(i) exercising the waiver authority is vital to the negotiation of a particular international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument; and

“(ii) the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument would significantly and materially advance the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States.

“(B) The Secretary shall brief the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the Chairs and Ranking Members of the appropriate congressional committees on the scope and status of the negotiation that is the subject of the waiver under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) not later than 60 calendar days after the date on which the Secretary exercises the waiver; and

“(ii) once every 180 calendar days during the period in which a renewed waiver is in effect.

“(C) The certification required by subparagraph (A) may be provided in classified form.

“(D) The Secretary shall not delegate the waiver authority or certification requirements under subparagraph (A). The Secretary shall not delegate the briefing requirements under subparagraph (B) to any person other than the Deputy Secretary.

“(b)(1) Not less frequently than once each month, the Secretary shall make the text of all international agreements that entered into force during the prior month, and the information required by subparagraph (B)(iii) of subsection (a)(1) and clauses (iii) and (iv) of subparagraph (C) of such subsection, available to the public on the website of the Department of State.

“(2) The requirement under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall not apply to any information, including the text of an international agreement, that is classified; and

“(B) shall apply to any information, including the text of an international agreement, that is unclassified, except that the information required by subparagraph (B)(iii) of subsection (a)(1) and clauses (iii) and (iv) of subparagraph (C) of such subsection shall not be subject to the requirement under paragraph (1) if the international agreement to which it relates is classified.

“(3)(A) Not less frequently than once every 90 calendar days, the Secretary shall make the text of all unclassified qualifying non-binding instruments that become operative available to the public on the website of the Department of State.

“(B) The requirement under subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a qualifying non-binding instrument if making the text of that instrument available to the public could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the foreign relations or foreign activities of the United States.

“(c) For any international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which the Secretary receives a written communication from the Chair or Ranking Member of either of the appropriate congressional committees requesting copies of any implementing agreements or instruments, whether binding or non-binding, the Secretary shall submit such implementing agreements

or instruments to the appropriate congressional committees.

“(d) Any department or agency of the United States Government that enters into any international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument on behalf of itself or the United States shall—

“(1) provide to the Secretary the text of each international agreement not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which such agreement is signed;

“(2) provide to the Secretary the text of each qualifying non-binding instrument not later than 30 calendar days after the date of the written communication described in subsection (m)(3)(A)(ii)(II); and

“(3) on an ongoing basis, provide any implementing material to the Secretary for transmittal to the appropriate congressional committees as needed to satisfy the requirements described in subsection (c).

“(e)(1) Each department or agency of the United States Government that enters into any international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument on behalf of itself or the United States shall designate a Chief International Agreements Officer, who shall—

“(A) be selected from among employees of such department or agency;

“(B) serve concurrently as the Chief International Agreements Officer; and

“(C) subject to the authority of the head of such department or agency, have department- or agency-wide responsibility for efficient and appropriate compliance with this section.

“(2) The Chief International Agreements Officer of the Department of State shall serve in the Office of the Legal Adviser with the title of International Agreements Compliance Officer.

“(f) Texts of oral international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments shall be reduced to writing and subject to the requirements of subsection (a).

“(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an international agreement may not be signed or otherwise concluded on behalf of the United States without prior consultation with the Secretary. Such consultation may encompass a class of agreements rather than a particular agreement.

“(h)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts appropriated to the Department of State under any law shall be available for obligation or expenditure to conclude or implement or to support the conclusion or implementation of (including through the use of personnel or resources subject to the authority of a chief of mission) an international agreement, other than to facilitate compliance with this section, until the Secretary satisfies the substantive requirements in subsection (a) with respect to that international agreement.

“(2)(A) An obligation or expenditure of funds that does not comply with the prohibition described in paragraph (1) shall not constitute a violation of paragraph (1) or any other law if such violation was inadvertent.

“(B) For purposes of this subsection, a violation shall be considered to be inadvertent if, not later than 5 business days after the date on which a Department of State official first learns of the violation, the Secretary—

“(i) certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that, to the Secretary’s knowledge, the Department of State was unaware of the violation at the time of the obligation or expenditure; and

“(ii) satisfies the substantive requirements in subsection (a) with respect to the international agreement concerned.

“(3) This subsection shall take effect on October 1, 2022.

“(i)(1) Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less

frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit of the compliance of the Secretary with the requirements of this section.

“(2) In any instance in which a failure by the Secretary to comply with such requirements is determined by the Comptroller General to have been due to the failure or refusal of another agency to provide information or material to the Department of State, or the failure to do so in a timely manner, the Comptroller General shall engage such other agency to determine—

“(A) the cause and scope of such failure or refusal;

“(B) the specific office or offices responsible for such failure or refusal; and

“(C) penalties or other recommendations for measures to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.

“(3) The Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees in writing the results of each audit required by paragraph (1).

“(4) The Comptroller General and the Secretary shall make the results of each audit required by paragraph (1) publicly available on the websites of the Government Accountability Office and the Department of State, respectively.

“(j)(1) Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written report that contains a list of—

“(A) all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments that were signed or otherwise concluded, entered into force or otherwise became operative, or that were modified or otherwise amended during the preceding calendar year; and

“(B) for each agreement and instrument included in the list under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the dates of any action described in such subparagraph;

“(ii) the title of the agreement or instrument; and

“(iii) a summary of the agreement or instrument (including a description of the duration of activities under the agreement or instrument and a description of the agreement or instrument).

“(2) The report described in paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(3)(A) The Secretary should make the report, except for any classified annex, available to the public on the website of the Department of State.

“(B) Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall make available to the public on the website of the Department of State each part of the report involving an international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument that entered into force or became operative during the preceding calendar year, except for any classified annex or information contained therein.

“(4) Not less frequently than once every 90 calendar days, the Secretary shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on developments with regard to treaties, other international agreements, and non-binding instruments that have an important effect on the foreign relations of the United States.

“(k) The President shall, through the Secretary, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

“(l) It is the sense of Congress that the executive branch should not prescribe or otherwise commit to or include specific legislative text in a treaty, executive agreement, or non-binding instrument unless Congress has authorized such action.

“(m) In this section:

“(1) The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

“(2) The term ‘Deputy Secretary’ means the Deputy Secretary of State.

“(3) The term ‘intelligence community’ has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

“(4) The term ‘international agreement’ includes—

“(A) any treaty that requires the advice and consent of the Senate, pursuant to article II of the Constitution of the United States; and

“(B) any other international agreement to which the United States is a party and that is not subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(5)(A) The term ‘qualifying non-binding instrument’ means a non-binding instrument that—

“(i) is or will be under negotiation or is signed or otherwise becomes operative with one or more foreign governments, international organizations, or foreign entities, including non-state actors; and

“(ii)(I) could reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on the foreign policy of the United States; or

“(II) is the subject of a written communication from the Chair or Ranking Member of either of the appropriate congressional committees to the Secretary.

“(B) The term ‘qualifying non-binding instrument’ does not include any non-binding instrument that is signed or otherwise becomes operative pursuant to the authorities provided in title 10 or the authorities provided to any element of the intelligence community.

“(6) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of State.

“(7)(A) The term ‘text’ with respect to an international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument includes—

“(i) any annex, appendix, codicil, side agreement, side letter, or any document of similar purpose or function to the aforementioned, regardless of the title of the document, that is entered into contemporaneously and in conjunction with the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument; and

“(ii) any implementing agreement or arrangement, or any document of similar purpose or function to the aforementioned regardless of the title of the document, that is entered into contemporaneously and in conjunction with the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument.

“(B) Under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A), the term ‘contemporaneously and in conjunction with’ shall be construed liberally and shall not be interpreted to mean simultaneously or on the same day.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 112b and inserting the following:

“112b. United states international agreements; transparency provisions.”

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Section 317(h)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 195c(h)(2)) is amended by striking “Section 112b(c)” and inserting “Section 112b(g)”.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 for purposes of implementing the requirements of section 112b of title 1, United States Code, as amended by this subsection.

(5) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, through the Secretary of State, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out section 112b of title 1, United States Code, as amended by this subsection.

(b) SECTION 112A OF TITLE 1.—Section 112a of title 1, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “(a) The Secretary” and inserting “The Secretary”; and

(2) by striking subsections (b), (c), and (d).

SA 4152. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 583. ESTABLISHMENT OF EXCEPTIONAL FAMILY MEMBER PROGRAM ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before section 187 the following new section 186:

“§ 186. Exceptional Family Member Program Advisory Council

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is an Exceptional Family Member Program Advisory Council in the Department of Defense (in this section referred to as the ‘Council’).

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Council is to provide, to the Subcommittees on Military Personnel of the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Secretary of Defense, and the chiefs of the covered armed forces, recommendations regarding how to improve the Exceptional Family Member Program. The Council shall provide such recommendations not less than once every six months.

“(c) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall be composed of the following:

“(1) One member of each covered armed force—

“(A) serving on active duty;

“(B) who has a dependent—

“(i) enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program; and

“(ii) with an individualized education program; and

“(C) appointed by the Vice Chief of Staff of the covered armed force concerned.

“(2) Two military spouses—

“(A) of members eligible to be appointed under paragraph (1);

“(B) who are not civilian employees of the Department of Defense;

“(C) one of whom is married to an enlisted member and one of whom is married to an officer; and

“(D) appointed by the Vice Chief of Staff of the covered armed force concerned.

“(3) One adult dependent—

“(A) enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program; and

“(B) appointed by the Vice Chief of Staff of the covered armed force concerned.

“(4) One representative of the Exceptional Family Member Program Coalition.

“(5) One member of the Defense Health Agency.

“(6) One member of the Department of Defense Education Activity.

“(7) One member of the Office of Special Needs.

“(d) APPOINTMENTS.—In making appointments under subsection (c), the Vice Chief of Staff of the covered armed force concerned shall seek to represent the diversity of the disability community.

“(e) TERMS.—Each member of the Council shall serve a term of two years, except one of the original members appointed under subsection (c)(2), selected by the Secretary of Defense at the time of appointment, one shall be appointed for a term of three years.

“(f) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet at least once every calendar quarter, in person or by teleconference.

“(g) COVERED ARMED FORCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered armed force’ means an armed force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 187 the following new item:

“186. Exceptional Family Member Program Advisory Council.”.

(2) TERMINATION OF ADVISORY PANEL ON COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR MILITARY FAMILIES WITH SPECIAL NEEDS.—Section 563 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 1781c note) is amended by striking subsection (d).

SA 4153. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 576. AMENDMENTS TO PATHWAYS FOR COUNSELING IN THE TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 1142(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “Disability” and inserting “Potential or confirmed medical discharge of the member”;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking “Character” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “Potential or confirmed involuntary separation of the member.”;

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (M) as subparagraph (R); and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (L) the following new subparagraphs:

“(M) Child care requirements of the member (including whether a dependent of the member is enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program).

“(N) The employment status of other adults in the household of the member.

“(O) The location of the duty station of the member (including whether the member was separated from family while on duty).

“(P) The effects of operating tempo and personnel tempo on the member and the household of the member.

“(Q) Whether the member is an Indian or urban Indian, as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94–437; 25 U.S.C. 1603).”.

SA 4154. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amend-

ment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 376. TRAINING FOR NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL ON WILDFIRE RESPONSE.

The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force may, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, provide support for training of appropriate personnel of the National Guard on wildfire response and prevention, with preference given to military installations with the highest wildfire suppression need.

SA 4155. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT UNDER EXPORT CONTROL REFORM ACT OF 2018.

Section 1753(a)(2)(F) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2019 (50 U.S.C. 4812(a)(2)(F)) is amended by inserting “, security, or” before “intelligence”.

SA 4156. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . FEDERAL CYBERSECURITY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.—Section 225(b)(2) of the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1523(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) EXCEPTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A particular requirement under paragraph (1) shall not apply to an agency information system of an agency if—

“(i) with respect to the agency information system, the head of the agency submits to the Director an application for an exemption from the particular requirement, in which the head of the agency personally certifies to the Director with particularity that—

“(I) operational requirements articulated in the certification and related to the agency information system would make it excessively burdensome to implement the particular requirement;

“(II) the particular requirement is not necessary to secure the agency information system or agency information stored on or transiting the agency information system; and

“(III) the agency has taken all necessary steps to secure the agency information system and agency information stored on or transiting the agency information system;

“(ii) the head of the agency or the designee of the head of the agency has submitted the certification described in clause (i) to the appropriate congressional committees and any other congressional committee with jurisdiction over the agency; and

“(iii) the Director grants the exemption from the particular requirement.

“(B) DURATION OF EXEMPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An exemption granted under subparagraph (A) shall expire on the date that is 1 year after the date on which the Director grants the exemption.

“(ii) RENEWAL.—Upon the expiration of an exemption granted to an agency under subparagraph (A), the head of the agency may apply for an additional exemption.”.

(b) REPORT ON EXEMPTIONS.—Section 3554(c)(1)(A) of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (v); and

(3) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

“(iv) with respect to any exemptions the agency is granted by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under section 225(b)(2) of the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1523(b)(2)) that is effective on the date of submission of the report—

“(I) an identification of the particular requirements from which any agency information system (as defined in section 2210 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660)) is exempted; and

“(II) for each requirement identified under subclause (I)—

“(aa) an identification of the agency information system described in subclause (I) exempted from the requirement; and

“(bb) an estimate of the date on which the agency will be able to comply with the requirement; and”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 4157. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REQUIREMENT FOR DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TO UNDERTAKE AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY INTERNATIONAL MOBILE SUBSCRIBER IDENTITY-CATCHERS AND DEVELOP COUNTERMEASURES.

Section 5725(a) of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020 (Public 116-92; 50 U.S.C. 3024 note) is amended, in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

SA 4158. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT ON COMBATING DIGITAL AUTHORITARIANISM.

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report presenting and evaluating options through which the Department of Defense can combat digital authoritarianism, including through research and development.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In preparing the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with the following:

(1) The Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media.

(3) The Under Secretary of Industry and Security.

(4) The Deputy United States Trade Representative responsible for digital trade.

(5) The Deputy Under Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs.

(c) **FORM.**—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) **PUBLICATION.**—The Secretary shall publish the unclassified portion of the report submitted under subsection (a) on a publicly available website of the Department of Defense.

(e) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.**—In this section the term “appropriate committees of Congress” includes—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(3) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 4159. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal

year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE THREAT POSED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND CRIMINALS USING CELL-SITE SIMULATORS NEAR FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the surveillance threat posed by foreign governments and criminals using cell-site simulators near facilities of the Department of Defense to target the Government-issued and personal mobile telephones of personnel of the Department.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed plan for addressing the threat described in subsection (a) for facilities of the Department located in the United States and for facilities of the Department located outside the United States.

(2) An estimate of the initial and ongoing costs necessary to address such threat and the time it would take to do so.

(3) A description of any legal, regulatory, or policy impediments, if any, impeding the Secretary from addressing such threat, and proposals to address such impediments.

(c) **FORM.**—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) **PUBLICATION.**—The Secretary shall make available to the public on an internet website the unclassified portion of the report submitted under subsection (a).

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “cell-site simulator” means any device that functions as or simulates a base station for commercial mobile services or private mobile services in order to identify, locate, or intercept transmissions from cellular devices for purposes other than providing ordinary commercial mobile services or private mobile services.

(2) The term “commercial mobile service” has the meaning given such term in section 332 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332).

(3) The term “private mobile service” has the meaning given that term in section 332 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332).

SA 4160. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 728. REQUIREMENT TO USE HUMAN-BASED METHODS FOR CERTAIN MEDICAL TRAINING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 2018. Use of human-based methods for certain medical training

“(a) **COMBAT TRAUMA INJURIES.**—(1) Not later than October 1, 2024, the Secretary of Defense shall develop, test, and validate

human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries with the goal of replacing live animal-based training methods.

“(2) Not later than October 1, 2026, the Secretary—

“(A) shall only use human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries; and

“(B) may not use animals for such purpose.

“(b) **EXCEPTION FOR PARTICULAR COMMANDS AND TRAINING METHODS.**—(1) The Secretary may exempt a particular command, particular training method, or both, from the requirement for human-based training methods under subsection (a)(2) if the Secretary determines that human-based training methods will not provide an educationally equivalent or superior substitute for live animal-based training methods for such command or training method, as the case may be.

“(2) Any exemption under this subsection shall be for such period, not more than one year, as the Secretary shall specify in granting the exemption. Any exemption may be renewed (subject to the preceding sentence).

“(c) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—(1) Not later than October 1, 2022, and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the development and implementation of human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries under this section.

“(2) Each report under this subsection on or after October 1, 2026, shall include a description of any exemption under subsection (b) that is in force at the time of such report, and a current justification for such exemption.

“(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘combat trauma injuries’ means severe injuries likely to occur during combat, including—

“(A) hemorrhage;

“(B) tension pneumothorax;

“(C) amputation resulting from blast injury;

“(D) compromises to the airway; and

“(E) other injuries.

“(2) The term ‘human-based training methods’ means, with respect to training individuals in medical treatment, the use of systems and devices that do not use animals, including—

“(A) simulators;

“(B) partial task trainers;

“(C) moulage;

“(D) simulated combat environments;

“(E) human cadavers; and

“(F) rotations in civilian and military trauma centers.

“(3) The term ‘partial task trainers’ means training aids that allow individuals to learn or practice specific medical procedures.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 101 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2018. Use of human-based methods for certain medical training.”.

SA 4161. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel

strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike sections 511 through 515 and insert the following:

SEC. 511. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR NATIONAL MOBILIZATION; PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.

The Secretary of Defense shall designate a senior civilian official within the Office of the Secretary of Defense as the Executive Agent for National Mobilization. The Executive Agent for National Mobilization shall be responsible for—

(1) developing, managing, and coordinating policy and plans that address the full spectrum of military mobilization readiness, including full mobilization of personnel from volunteers; and

(2) providing Congress with a plan, developed to induct large numbers of volunteers who may respond to a national call for volunteers during an emergency.

SEC. 512. REPEAL OF MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

(a) REPEAL.—The Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH REPEAL.—Notwithstanding the proviso in section 10(a)(4) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3809(a)(4)), the Office of Selective Service Records shall not be reestablished upon the repeal of the Act. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the assets, contracts, property, and records held by the Selective Service System, and the unexpended balances of any appropriations available to the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to the Administrator of General Services upon the repeal of the Act. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall assist officers and employees of the Selective Service System to transfer to other positions in the executive branch.

(c) EFFECT ON EXISTING SANCTIONS.—

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may not be denied a right, privilege, benefit, or employment position under Federal law on the grounds that the person failed to present himself for and submit to registration under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3802), before the repeal of that Act by subsection (a).

(2) A State, political subdivision of a State, or political authority of two or more States may not enact or enforce a law, regulation, or other provision having the force and effect of law to penalize or deny any privilege or benefit to a person who failed to present himself for and submit to registration under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3802), before the repeal of that Act by subsection (a). In this section, “State” means a State, the District of Columbia, and a territory or possession of the United States.

(3) Failing to present oneself for and submit to registration under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3802), before the repeal of that Act by subsection (a), shall not be reason for any entity of the United States Government to determine that a person lacks good moral character or is unsuited for any privilege or benefit.

(d) CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.—Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to undermine or diminish the rights of conscientious objectors under laws and regulations of the United States.

SA 4162. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to

the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 104. OREGON RECREATION ENHANCEMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to public land administered by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Oregon.

(b) ROGUE CANYON AND MOLALLA RECREATION AREAS, OREGON.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF ROGUE CANYON AND MOLALLA RECREATION AREAS.—For the purposes of protecting, conserving, and enhancing the unique and nationally important recreational, ecological, scenic, cultural, watershed, and fish and wildlife values of the areas, the following areas in the State are designated as recreation areas for management by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (3):

(A) ROGUE CANYON RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 98,150 acres of Bureau of Land Management land within the boundary generally depicted as the “Rogue Canyon Recreation Area” on the map entitled “Rogue Canyon Recreation Area Wild Rogue Wilderness Additions” and dated November 19, 2019, which is designated as the “Rogue Canyon Recreation Area”.

(B) MOLALLA RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 29,884 acres of Bureau of Land Management land within the boundary generally depicted on the map entitled “Molalla Recreation Area” and dated September 26, 2018, which is designated as the “Molalla Recreation Area”.

(2) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of each recreation area designated by paragraph (1).

(B) EFFECT.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any minor errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Secretary shall administer each recreation area designated by paragraph (1)—

(i) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the recreation area is established; and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) this subsection;

(II) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(III) other applicable laws.

(B) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow those uses of a recreation area designated by paragraph (1) that are consistent with the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

(C) WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 280 days after the date of enactment of

this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Oregon Governor’s Council on Wildfire Response, shall conduct a wildfire risk assessment that covers—

(i) the recreation areas designated by paragraph (1);

(ii) the Wild Rogue Wilderness; and

(iii) any Federal land adjacent to an area described in clause (i) or (ii).

(D) WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the wildfire risk assessment is conducted under subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall develop a wildfire mitigation plan, based on the wildfire risk assessment, that identifies, evaluates, and prioritizes treatments and other management activities that can be implemented on the Federal land covered by the wildfire risk assessment (other than Federal land designated as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System) to mitigate wildfire risk to communities located near the applicable Federal land.

(ii) PLAN COMPONENTS.—The wildfire mitigation plan developed under clause (i) shall include—

(I) vegetation management projects (including mechanical treatments to reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health and resiliency);

(II) evacuation routes for communities located near the applicable Federal land, which shall be developed in consultation with State and local fire agencies; and

(III) strategies for public dissemination of emergency evacuation plans and routes.

(iii) APPLICABLE LAW.—The wildfire mitigation plan under clause (i) shall be developed in accordance with—

(I) this subsection; and

(II) any other applicable law.

(E) ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii) or as the Secretary determines necessary for public safety, no new permanent or temporary roads shall be constructed (other than the repair and maintenance of existing roads) within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1).

(ii) TEMPORARY ROADS.—Consistent with the purposes of this section, the Secretary may construct temporary roads within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1) to implement the wildfire mitigation plan developed under subparagraph (D), unless the temporary road would be within an area designated as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(iii) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subparagraph affects the administration by the Secretary of the Molalla Forest Road in accordance with applicable resource management plans.

(F) EFFECT ON WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this subsection alters the authority of the Secretary (in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate) to conduct wildland fire operations within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1), consistent with the purposes of this section.

(G) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal surface and subsurface land within a recreation area designated by paragraph (1) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

(H) NO EFFECT ON WILDERNESS AREAS.—Any wilderness area located within a recreation

area designated by paragraph (1) shall be administered in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(4) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this subsection creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around a recreation area designated by paragraph (1).

(c) EXPANSION OF WILD ROGUE WILDERNESS AREA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Rogue Canyon Recreation Area Wild Rogue Wilderness Additions” and dated November 19, 2019.

(B) WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The term “Wilderness additions” means the land added to the Wild Rogue Wilderness under paragraph (2)(A).

(2) EXPANSION OF WILD ROGUE WILDERNESS AREA.—

(A) EXPANSION.—The approximately 59,512 acres of Federal land in the State generally depicted on the map as “Proposed Wilderness” shall be added to and administered as part of the Wild Rogue Wilderness in accordance with the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 95-237), except that—

(i) the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Federal land under their respective jurisdiction; and

(ii) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable.

(B) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the wilderness area designated by subparagraph (A).

(ii) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under clause (i) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subsection, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(iii) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under clause (i) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service.

(C) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE.—The Secretary may take such measures within the Wilderness additions as the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and disease, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)).

(D) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness additions are withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

(E) TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this paragraph alters, modifies, enlarges, diminishes, or abrogates the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe.

(d) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND, CURRY COUNTY AND JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE FEDERAL LAND.—The term “eligible Federal land” means—

(i) any federally owned land or interest in land depicted on the Maps as within the Hunter Creek and Pistol River Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal or the Rough and Ready and Baldface Creeks Mineral Withdrawal Proposal; or

(ii) any land or interest in land located within such withdrawal proposals that is ac-

quired by the Federal Government after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) MAPS.—The term “Maps” means—

(i) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Hunter Creek and Pistol River Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal” and dated January 12, 2015; and

(ii) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Rough and Ready and Baldface Creeks Mineral Withdrawal Proposal” and dated January 12, 2015.

(2) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the eligible Federal land is withdrawn from all forms of—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Maps shall be made available to the public at each appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) EXISTING USES NOT AFFECTED.—Except with respect to the withdrawal under paragraph (2), nothing in this subsection restricts recreational uses, hunting, fishing, forest management activities, or other authorized uses allowed on the date of enactment of this Act on the eligible Federal land in accordance with applicable law.

SA 4163. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place XV, insert the following:

SEC. 15 . REPORT ON PURCHASE AND USE BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF LOCATION DATA GENERATED BY AMERICANS' PHONES AND THEIR INTERNET METADATA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees and make available to the public on an internet website of the Department of Defense a report that—

(1) identifies each covered entity that is currently, or during the five year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act was, without a court order—

(A) obtaining in exchange for anything of value any covered records; and

(B) intentionally retaining or intentionally using such covered records; and

(2) for each covered entity identified pursuant to paragraph (1), identifies—

(A) each category of covered record the covered entity, without a court order, is obtaining or obtained, in exchange for anything of value;

(B) whether the covered entity intentionally retained or is intentionally retaining each category of covered records pursuant to subparagraph (A);

(C) whether the covered entity intentionally uses or used each category of covered records identified pursuant to subparagraph (A); and

(D) whether such obtaining, retention, and use ceased before the date of the enactment of this Act or is ongoing.

(b) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

(c) DETERMINATION OF PARTIES TO A COMMUNICATION.—In determining under this section whether a party to a communication is likely to be located inside or outside the United States, the Secretary shall consider the Internet Protocol (IP) address used by the party to the communication, but may also consider other information known to the Secretary.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “covered entities” means the Defense Agencies, Department of Defense activities, and components of the Department that—

(A) are under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security; or

(B) over which the Under Secretary exercises planning, policy, funding, or strategic oversight authority.

(2) The term “covered records” includes the following:

(A) Location data generated by phones that are likely to be located in the United States.

(B) Domestic phone call records.

(C) International phone call records.

(D) Domestic text message records.

(E) International text message records.

(F) Domestic netflow records.

(G) International netflow records.

(H) Domestic Domain Name System records.

(I) International Domain Name System records.

(J) Other types of domestic internet metadata.

(K) Other types of international internet metadata.

(3) The term “domestic” means a telephone or an internet communication in which all parties to the communication are likely to be located in the United States.

(4)(A) The term “international” means a telephone or an internet communication in which one or more parties to the communication are likely to be located in the United States and one or more parties to the communication are likely to be located outside the United States.

(B) The term “international” does not include a telephone or an internet communication in which all parties to the communication are likely to be located outside the United States.

(5) The term “obtain in exchange for anything of value” means to obtain by purchasing, to receive in connection with services being provided for consideration, or to otherwise obtain in exchange for consideration, including an access fee, service fee, maintenance fee, or licensing fee.

(6)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “retain” means the storage of a covered record.

(B) The term “retain” does not include the temporary storage of a covered record that will be, but has not yet been, subjected to a process in which the covered record, which is part of a larger compilation containing records that are not covered records, are identified and deleted.

(7)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “use”, with respect to a covered record, includes analyzing, processing, or sharing the covered record.

(B) The term “use” does not include subjecting the covered record to a process in which the covered record, which is part of a larger compilation containing records that are not covered records, are identified and deleted.

SA 4164. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 318. LIMITATION ON MODIFICATION OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN OREGON PURSUANT TO RECORD OF DECISION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT RELATING TO MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE, IDAHO.

The Secretary of the Air Force shall ensure that any record of decision issued by the Secretary for the Airspace Optimization for Readiness Environmental Impact Statement for Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, does not modify existing training regimes and activities of the Air Force in Oregon until the Secretary, in coordination with the United States Geological Survey and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, has conducted and then analyzed in a supplemental draft environmental impact statement comprehensive, primary research on the effects of real noise, the risk of wildfire from the use of flares, and the risk of water pollution from the use of chaff from current and proposed future military training on wildlife and human communities in the Mountain Home Military Operations Area in Oregon.

SA 4165. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 1247, add the following:

SEC. 1248. ELIGIBILITY OF TAIWAN FOR THE STRATEGIC TRADE AUTHORIZATION EXCEPTION TO CERTAIN EXPORT CONTROL LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Taiwan has adopted high standards in the field of export controls.

(2) Taiwan has declared its unilateral adherence to the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australia Group, and the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

(3) At the request of President George W. Bush, section 1206 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 2321k note) required that Taiwan be treated as if it were designated as a major non-NATO ally (as defined in section 644(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403(q)).

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR STRATEGIC TRADE AUTHORIZATION.—The President, consistent with the commitments of the United States under international arrangements, shall

take steps so that Taiwan may be treated as if it were included in the list of countries eligible for the strategic trade authorization exception under section 740.20(c)(1) of the Export Administration Regulations to the requirement for a license for the export, re-export, or in-country transfer of an item subject to controls under the Export Administration Regulations.

(c) CRITERIA.—Before the President may treat Taiwan as eligible for the exception described in subsection (b), the President shall ensure that Taiwan satisfies any applicable criteria normally required for inclusion in the Country Group A:5 list set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 740 of the Export Administration Regulations, particularly with respect to alignment of export control policies with such policies of the United States.

(d) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Export Administration Regulations” has the meaning given that term in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

SA 4166. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1516. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON FOSTERING SPACE LAUNCH COMPETITION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office should, to the extent practicable, procure launch services through the most competitive means available based on the requirements of each mission, including full and open competition and the Orbital Services Program-4; and

(2) to the extent necessary for any mission that can only be performed by launch providers that meet the high requirements of the Phase 2 of the National Security Space Launch program, the Secretary and the Director should continue to use launch services under a Phase 2 contract of such program.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—With respect to entering into contracts for launch services during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending September 30, 2024, it shall be the policy of the Department of Defense and the National Reconnaissance Office to foster a robust, innovative, and competitive commercial launch sector that supports the national interests of the United States and advances United States leadership in space.

SA 4167. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such

fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

(a) INCREASE.—Funds authorized to be appropriated in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide, PE 0601228D8Z, section 4201, for Basic Research, Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Institutions, Line 7, are hereby increased by \$20,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Funding in section 4101 for Other Procurement, Army, for Automated Data Processing Equipment, Line 109, is hereby reduced by \$20,000,000.

SA 4168. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 1996

SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act of 2021”.

SEC. 5002. CONSOLIDATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS.

Section 105 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4115) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) CONSOLIDATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a recipient of grant amounts under this Act that is carrying out a project that qualifies as an affordable housing activity under section 202, if the recipient is using 1 or more additional sources of Federal funds to carry out the project, and the grant amounts received under this Act constitute the largest single source of Federal funds that the recipient reasonably expects to commit to the project at the time of environmental review, the Indian tribe of the recipient may assume, in addition to all of the responsibilities for environmental review, decision making, and action under subsection (a), all of the additional responsibilities for environmental review, decision making, and action under provisions of law that would apply to each Federal agency providing additional funding were the Federal agency to carry out the project as a Federal project.

“(2) DISCHARGE.—The assumption by the Indian tribe of the additional responsibilities for environmental review, decision making, and action under paragraph (1) with respect to a project shall be deemed to discharge the responsibility of the applicable Federal agency for environmental review, decision making, and action with respect to the project.

“(3) CERTIFICATION.—An Indian tribe that assumes the additional responsibilities under paragraph (1), shall certify, in addition to the requirements under subsection (c)—

“(A) the additional responsibilities that the Indian tribe has fully carried out under this subsection; and

“(B) that the certifying officer consents to assume the status of a responsible Federal official under the provisions of law that would apply to each Federal agency providing additional funding under paragraph (1).

“(4) LIABILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An Indian tribe that completes an environmental review under this subsection shall assume sole liability for the content and quality of the review.

“(B) REMEDIES AND SANCTIONS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), if the Secretary approves a certification and release of funds to an Indian tribe for a project in accordance with subsection (b), but the Secretary or the head of another Federal agency providing funding for the project subsequently learns that the Indian tribe failed to carry out the responsibilities of the Indian tribe as described in subsection (a) or paragraph (1), as applicable, the Secretary or other head, as applicable, may impose appropriate remedies and sanctions in accordance with—

“(i) the regulations issued pursuant to section 106; or

“(ii) such regulations as are issued by the other head.

“(C) STATUTORY VIOLATION WAIVERS.—If the Secretary waives the requirements under this section in accordance with subsection (d) with respect to a project for which an Indian tribe assumes additional responsibilities under paragraph (1), the waiver shall prohibit any other Federal agency providing additional funding for the project from imposing remedies or sanctions for failure to comply with requirements for environmental review, decision making, and action under provisions of law that would apply to the Federal agency.”.

SEC. 5003. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 108 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4117) is amended, in the first sentence, by striking “2009 through 2013” and inserting “2022 through 2032”.

SEC. 5004. STUDENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

Section 202(3) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4132(3)) is amended by inserting “including education-related stipends, college housing assistance, and other education-related assistance for low-income college students,” after “self-sufficiency and other services.”.

SEC. 5005. APPLICATION OF RENT RULE ONLY TO UNITS OWNED OR OPERATED BY INDIAN TRIBE OR TRIBALLY DESIGNATED HOUSING ENTITY.

Section 203(a)(2) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4133(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “owned or operated by a recipient and” after “residing in a dwelling unit”.

SEC. 5006. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

Section 203(a) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4133(a)) (as amended by section 5) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraphs (2) and (3)”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) APPLICATION OF TRIBAL POLICIES.—Paragraph (3) shall not apply if—

“(A) the recipient has a written policy governing rents and homebuyer payments charged for dwelling units; and

“(B) that policy includes a provision governing maximum rents or homebuyer payments, including tenant protections.”; and

(4) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking “In the case of” and inserting “In the absence of a written policy governing rents and homebuyer payments, in the case of”.

SEC. 5007. DE MINIMIS EXEMPTION FOR PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES.

Section 203(g) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4133(g)) is amended by striking “\$5,000” and inserting “\$10,000”.

SEC. 5008. HOMEOWNERSHIP OR LEASE-TO-OWN LOW-INCOME RENTAL REQUIREMENT AND INCOME TARGETING.

Section 205 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4135) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

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

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, in the case of rental housing that is made available to a current rental family for conversion to a homebuyer or a lease-purchase unit, that the current rental family can purchase through a contract of sale, lease-purchase agreement, or any other sales agreement, is made available for purchase only by the current rental family, if the rental family was a low-income family at the time of their initial occupancy of such unit; and”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “The provisions” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The provisions”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) APPLICABILITY TO IMPROVEMENTS.—The provisions of subsection (a)(2) regarding binding commitments for the remaining useful life of property shall not apply to improvements of privately owned homes if the cost of the improvements do not exceed 10 percent of the maximum total development cost for the home.”.

SEC. 5009. LEASE REQUIREMENTS AND TENANT SELECTION.

Section 207 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4137) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) NOTICE OF TERMINATION.—The notice period described in subsection (a)(3) shall apply to projects and programs funded in part by amounts authorized under this Act.”.

SEC. 5010. INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title II of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4131 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 211. IHS SANITATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION.

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the Indian Health Service, or a recipient receiving funding for a housing construction or renovation project under this title, may use funding from the Indian Health Service for the construction of sanitation facilities under that project.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-330; 110 Stat. 4016) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 210 the following:

“Sec. 211. IHS sanitation facilities construction.”.

SEC. 5011. STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND GRANT FUNDS IN EMERGENCIES.

Section 401(a)(4) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4161(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “may take an action described in paragraph (1)(C)”

and inserting “may immediately take an action described in paragraph (1)(C)”;

(2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary takes an action described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall provide notice to the recipient at the time that the Secretary takes that action.

“(ii) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—The notice under clause (i) shall inform the recipient that the recipient may request a hearing by not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary provides the notice.

“(iii) HEARING REQUIREMENTS.—A hearing requested under clause (ii) shall be conducted—

“(I) in accordance with subpart A of part 26 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

“(II) to the maximum extent practicable, on an expedited basis.

“(iv) FAILURE TO CONDUCT A HEARING.—If a hearing requested under clause (ii) is not completed by the date that is 180 days after the date on which the recipient requests the hearing, the action of the Secretary to limit the availability of payments shall no longer be effective.”.

SEC. 5012. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Section 407 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4167) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Congress” and inserting “Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report described in subsection (a) shall be made publicly available, including to recipients.”.

SEC. 5013. 99-YEAR LEASEHOLD INTEREST IN TRUST OR RESTRICTED LANDS FOR HOUSING PURPOSES.

Section 702 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4211) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “50-YEAR” and inserting “99-YEAR”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “50 years” and inserting “99 years”;

(3) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “50 years” and inserting “99 years”.

SEC. 5014. AMENDMENTS FOR BLOCK GRANTS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACTIVITIES.

Section 802(e) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4222(e)) is amended by—

(1) by striking “The Director” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) SUBAWARDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including provisions of State law requiring competitive procurement, the Director may make subawards to subrecipients, except for for-profit entities, using amounts provided under this title to carry out affordable housing activities upon a determination by the Director that such subrecipients have adequate capacity to carry out activities in accordance with this Act.”.

SEC. 5015. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOMEOWNERSHIP PROVISIONS.

Section 824 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4243) is amended by striking “such sums as may be necessary” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2032.”.

SEC. 5016. TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COST MAXIMUM PROJECT COST.

Affordable housing (as defined in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103)) that is developed, acquired, or assisted under the block grant program established under section 101 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4111) shall not exceed by more than 20 percent, without prior approval of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the total development cost maximum cost for all housing assisted under an affordable housing activity, including development and model activities.

SEC. 5017. COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 105 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBALLY DESIGNATED HOUSING ENTITIES AS COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘tribally designated housing entity’ has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).

“(2) QUALIFICATION.—An Indian tribe, a tribally designated housing entity, or a tribal organization shall qualify as a community-based development organization for purposes of carrying out new housing construction under this subsection under a grant made under section 106(a)(1).”

SEC. 5018. INDIAN TRIBE ELIGIBILITY FOR HUD HOUSING COUNSELING GRANTS.

Section 106(a)(4) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701x(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “and” and inserting a comma; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, Indian tribes, and tribally designated housing entities”;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, Indian tribes, and tribally designated housing entities” after “organizations”;

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

“(F) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph, the terms ‘Indian tribe’ and ‘tribally designated housing entity’ have the meanings given those terms in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).”

SEC. 5019. SECTION 184 INDIAN HOME LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 184(b)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1715z–13a(b)(4)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as clauses (i) through (iv), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(2) by striking “The loan” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The loan”;

(3) in subparagraph (A), as so designated, by adding at the end the following:

“(v) Any entity certified as a community development financial institution by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund established under section 104(a) of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4703(a)).”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) DIRECT GUARANTEE PROCESS.—

“(i) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may authorize qualifying lenders to participate in a direct guarantee process for approving loans under this section.

“(ii) INDEMNIFICATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a mortgage guaranteed through a direct guarantee process under this subparagraph was not originated in accordance with the requirements established by the Secretary, the Secretary may require the lender approved under this subparagraph to indemnify the Secretary for the loss, irrespective of whether the violation caused the mortgage default.

“(II) FRAUD OR MISREPRESENTATION.—If fraud or misrepresentation is involved in a direct guarantee process under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall require the original lender approved under this subparagraph to indemnify the Secretary for the loss regardless of when an insurance claim is paid.

“(C) REVIEW OF MORTGAGEES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may periodically review the mortgagees originating, underwriting, or servicing single family mortgage loans under this section.

“(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting a review under clause (i), the Secretary—

“(I) shall compare the mortgagee with other mortgagees originating or underwriting loan guarantees for Indian housing based on the rates of defaults and claims for guaranteed mortgage loans originated, underwritten, or serviced by that mortgagee;

“(II) may compare the mortgagee with such other mortgagees based on underwriting quality, geographic area served, or any commonly used factors the Secretary determines necessary for comparing mortgage default risk, provided that the comparison is of factors that the Secretary would expect to affect the default risk of mortgage loans guaranteed by the Secretary;

“(iii) shall implement such comparisons by regulation, notice, or mortgagee letter; and

“(I) may terminate the approval of a mortgagee to originate, underwrite, or service loan guarantees for housing under this section if the Secretary determines that the mortgage loans originated, underwritten, or serviced by the mortgagee present an unacceptable risk to the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund established under subsection (i)—

“(aa) based on a comparison of any of the factors set forth in this subparagraph; or

“(bb) by a determination that the mortgagee engaged in fraud or misrepresentation.”

(b) LOAN GUARANTEES FOR INDIAN HOUSING.—Section 184(i)(5) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1715z–13a(i)(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after the first sentence the following: “There are authorized to be appropriated for those costs such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2032.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “2008 through 2012” and inserting “2022 through 2032”.

SEC. 5020. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING.

Section 184A of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1715z–13b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(4)(B)—

(A) by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (v); and

(B) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

“(iv) Any entity certified as a community development financial institution by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund established under section 104(a) of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4703(a)).”; and

(2) in subsection (j)(5)(B), by inserting after the first sentence the following: “There are authorized to be appropriated for those costs

such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2032.”

SEC. 5021. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN HOUSING.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3531 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 4 (42 U.S.C. 3533)—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “7” and inserting “8”; and

(B) in subsection (e)—

(i) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4); and

(ii) by striking “(e)(1)(A) There” and all that follows through the end of paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(e)(1) There is established within the Department the Office of Native American Programs (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Office’) to be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Native American Programs (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Assistant Secretary’), who shall be 1 of the Assistant Secretaries in subsection (a)(1).

“(2) The Assistant Secretary shall be responsible for—

“(A) administering, in coordination with the relevant office in the Department, the provision of housing assistance to Indian tribes or Indian housing authorities under each program of the Department that provides for such assistance;

“(B) administering the community development block grant program for Indian tribes under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) and the provision of assistance to Indian tribes under such Act;

“(C) directing, coordinating, and assisting in managing any regional offices of the Department that administer Indian programs to the extent of such programs; and

“(D) coordinating all programs of the Department relating to Indian and Alaska Native housing and community development.

“(3) The Secretary shall include in the annual report under section 8 a description of the extent of the housing needs for Indian families and community development needs of Indian tribes in the United States and the activities of the Department, and extent of such activities, in meeting such needs.”; and

(2) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 3536), by striking “section 4(e)(2)” and inserting “section 4(e)(4)”.

SEC. 5022. DRUG ELIMINATION PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.—The term “controlled substance” has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(2) DRUG-RELATED CRIME.—The term “drug-related crime” means the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, use, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use a controlled substance.

(3) RECIPIENT.—The term “recipient”—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103); and

(B) includes a recipient of funds under title VIII of that Act (25 U.S.C. 4221 et seq.).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may make grants under this section to recipients of assistance under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.) for use in eliminating drug-related and violent crime.

(c) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—Grants under this section may be used for—

(1) the employment of security personnel;

(2) reimbursement of State, local, Tribal, or Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement

agencies for additional security and protective services;

(3) physical improvements which are specifically designed to enhance security;

(4) the employment of 1 or more individuals—

(A) to investigate drug-related or violent crime in and around the real property comprising housing assisted under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.); and

(B) to provide evidence relating to such crime in any administrative or judicial proceeding;

(5) the provision of training, communications equipment, and other related equipment for use by voluntary tenant patrols acting in cooperation with law enforcement officials;

(6) programs designed to reduce use of drugs in and around housing communities funded under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.), including drug-abuse prevention, intervention, referral, and treatment programs;

(7) providing funding to nonprofit resident management corporations and resident councils to develop security and drug abuse prevention programs involving site residents;

(8) sports programs and sports activities that serve primarily youths from housing communities funded through and are operated in conjunction with, or in furtherance of, an organized program or plan designed to reduce or eliminate drugs and drug-related problems in and around those communities; and

(9) other programs for youth in school settings that address drug prevention and positive alternatives for youth, including education and activities related to science, technology, engineering, and math.

(d) APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible applicant shall submit an application to the Secretary, at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by—

(A) a plan for addressing the problem of drug-related or violent crime in and around of the housing administered or owned by the applicant for which the application is being submitted; and

(B) such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(2) CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall approve applications submitted under paragraph (1) on the basis of thresholds or criteria such as—

(A) the extent of the drug-related or violent crime problem in and around the housing or projects proposed for assistance;

(B) the quality of the plan to address the crime problem in the housing or projects proposed for assistance, including the extent to which the plan includes initiatives that can be sustained over a period of several years;

(C) the capability of the applicant to carry out the plan; and

(D) the extent to which tenants, the Tribal government, and the Tribal community support and participate in the design and implementation of the activities proposed to be funded under the application.

(e) HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS.—In evaluating the extent of the drug-related crime problem pursuant to subsection (d)(2), the Secretary may consider whether housing or projects proposed for assistance are located in a high intensity drug trafficking area designated pursuant to section 707(b) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1706(b)).

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) GRANTEE REPORTS.—The Secretary shall require grantees under this section to provide periodic reports that include the obligation and expenditure of grant funds, the progress made by the grantee in implementing the plan described in subsection (d)(1)(A), and any change in the incidence of drug-related crime in projects assisted under section.

(2) HUD REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the system used to distribute funding to grantees under this section, which shall include descriptions of—

(A) the methodology used to distribute amounts made available under this section; and

(B) actions taken by the Secretary to ensure that amounts made available under section are not used to fund baseline local government services, as described in subsection (h)(2).

(g) NOTICE OF FUNDING AWARDS.—The Secretary shall publish on the website of the Department a notice of all grant awards made pursuant to section, which shall identify the grantees and the amount of the grants.

(h) MONITORING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall audit and monitor the program funded under this subsection to ensure that assistance provided under this subsection is administered in accordance with the provisions of section.

(2) PROHIBITION OF FUNDING BASELINE SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts provided under this section may not be used to reimburse or support any local law enforcement agency or unit of general local government for the provision of services that are included in the baseline of services required to be provided by any such entity pursuant to a local cooperative agreement pursuant under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) or any provision of an annual contributions contract for payments in lieu of taxation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(B) DESCRIPTION.—Each grantee under this section shall describe, in the report under subsection (f)(1), such baseline of services for the unit of Tribal government in which the jurisdiction of the grantee is located.

(3) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary shall provide for the effective enforcement of this section, as specified in the program requirements published in a notice by the Secretary, which may include—

(A) the use of on-site monitoring, independent public audit requirements, certification by Tribal or Federal law enforcement or Tribal government officials regarding the performance of baseline services referred to in paragraph (2);

(B) entering into agreements with the Attorney General to achieve compliance, and verification of compliance, with the provisions of this section; and

(C) adopting enforcement authority that is substantially similar to the authority provided to the Secretary under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.)

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal years 2022 through 2032 to carry out this section.

SEC. 5023. RENTAL ASSISTANCE FOR HOMELESS OR AT-RISK INDIAN VETERANS.

Section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(19)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E) INDIAN VETERANS HOUSING RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

“(I) ELIGIBLE INDIAN VETERAN.—The term ‘eligible Indian veteran’ means an Indian veteran who is—

“(aa) homeless or at risk of homelessness; and

“(bb) living—

“(AA) on or near a reservation; or

“(BB) in or near any other Indian area.

“(II) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT.—The term ‘eligible recipient’ means a recipient eligible to receive a grant under section 101 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4111).

“(III) INDIAN; INDIAN AREA.—The terms ‘Indian’ and ‘Indian area’ have the meanings given those terms in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).

“(IV) INDIAN VETERAN.—The term ‘Indian veteran’ means an Indian who is a veteran.

“(V) PROGRAM.—The term ‘Program’ means the Tribal HUD-VASH program carried out under clause (ii).

“(VI) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘tribal organization’ has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(ii) PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS.—The Secretary shall use not less than 5 percent of the amounts made available for rental assistance under this paragraph to carry out a rental assistance and supported housing program, to be known as the ‘Tribal HUD-VASH program’, in conjunction with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, by awarding grants for the benefit of eligible Indian veterans.

“(iii) MODEL.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), the Secretary shall model the Program on the rental assistance and supported housing program authorized under subparagraph (A) and applicable appropriations Acts, including administration in conjunction with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

“(II) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(aa) SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.—After consultation with Indian tribes, eligible recipients, and any other appropriate tribal organizations, the Secretary may make necessary and appropriate modifications to facilitate the use of the Program by eligible recipients to serve eligible Indian veterans.

“(bb) SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—After consultation with Indian tribes, eligible recipients, and any other appropriate tribal organizations, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may make necessary and appropriate modifications to facilitate the use of the Program by eligible recipients to serve eligible Indian veterans.

“(iv) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary shall make amounts for rental assistance and associated administrative costs under the Program available in the form of grants to eligible recipients.

“(v) FUNDING CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall award grants under the Program based on—

“(I) need;

“(II) administrative capacity; and

“(III) any other funding criteria established by the Secretary in a notice published in the Federal Register after consulting with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

“(vi) ADMINISTRATION.—Grants awarded under the Program shall be administered in accordance with the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.), except that recipients shall—

“(I) submit to the Secretary, in a manner prescribed by the Secretary, reports on the utilization of rental assistance provided under the Program; and

“(II) provide to the Secretary information specified by the Secretary to assess the effectiveness of the Program in serving eligible Indian veterans.

“(vii) CONSULTATION.—

“(I) GRANT RECIPIENTS; TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall consult with eligible recipients and any other appropriate tribal organization on the design of the Program to ensure the effective delivery of rental assistance and supportive services to eligible Indian veterans under the Program.

“(II) INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.—The Director of the Indian Health Service shall provide any assistance requested by the Secretary or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in carrying out the Program.

“(viii) WAIVER.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), the Secretary may waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of law (including regulations) that the Secretary administers in connection with the use of rental assistance made available under the Program if the Secretary finds that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary for the effective delivery and administration of rental assistance under the Program to eligible Indian veterans.

“(II) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may not waive or specify alternative requirements under subclause (I) for any provision of law (including regulations) relating to labor standards or the environment.

“(ix) RENEWAL GRANTS.—The Secretary may—

“(I) set aside, from amounts made available for tenant-based rental assistance under this subsection and without regard to the amounts used for new grants under clause (ii), such amounts as may be necessary to award renewal grants to eligible recipients that received a grant under the Program in a previous year; and

“(II) specify criteria that an eligible recipient must satisfy to receive a renewal grant under subclause (I), including providing data on how the eligible recipient used the amounts of any grant previously received under the Program.

“(x) REPORTING.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Director of the Indian Health Service, shall—

“(aa) conduct a review of the implementation of the Program, including any factors that may have limited its success; and

“(bb) submit a report describing the results of the review under item (aa) to—

“(AA) the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(BB) the Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs of the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

“(II) ANALYSIS OF HOUSING STOCK LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall include in the initial report submitted under subclause (I) a description of—

“(aa) any regulations governing the use of formula current assisted stock (as defined in section 1000.314 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)) within the Program;

“(bb) the number of recipients of grants under the Program that have reported the regulations described in item (aa) as a barrier to implementation of the Program; and

“(cc) proposed alternative legislation or regulations developed by the Secretary in consultation with recipients of grants under the Program to allow the use of formula current assisted stock within the Program.”.

SEC. 5024. LEVERAGING.

All funds provided under a grant made pursuant to this division or the amendments made by this division may be used for purposes of meeting matching or cost participation requirements under any other Federal or non-Federal program, provided that such grants made pursuant to the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.) are spent in accordance with that Act.

SA 4169. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—COLORADO OUTDOOR RECREATION

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act”.

SEC. 1702. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this title, the term “State” means the State of Colorado.

Subtitle A—Continental Divide

SEC. 1711. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COVERED AREA.—The term “covered area” means any area designated as wilderness by the amendments to section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) made by section 1712(a).

(2) HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.—The term “Historic Landscape” means the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape designated by section 1717(a).

(3) RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Recreation Management Area” means the Tenmile Recreation Management Area designated by section 1714(a).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.—The term “Wildlife Conservation Area” means, as applicable—

(A) the Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 1715(a); and

(B) the Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 1716(a).

SEC. 1712. COLORADO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking “1993,” and inserting “1993, and certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 6,896 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ and dated June 24, 2019.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(23) HOLY CROSS WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 3,866 acres, as generally depicted as

‘Proposed Megan Dickie Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Holy Cross Wilderness Addition Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Holy Cross Wilderness designated by section 102(a)(5) of Public Law 96–560 (94 Stat. 3266).

“(24) HOOSIER RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 5,235 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Hoosier Ridge Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Tenmile Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the ‘Hoosier Ridge Wilderness’.

“(25) TENMILE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 7,624 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Tenmile Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Tenmile Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the ‘Tenmile Wilderness’.

“(26) EAGLES NEST WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 9,670 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Freeman Creek Wilderness Addition’ and ‘Proposed Spraddle Creek Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Eagles Nest Wilderness Additions Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Eagles Nest Wilderness designated by Public Law 94–352 (90 Stat. 870).”.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of administering a covered area.

(c) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may carry out any activity in a covered area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary, in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (26) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by subsection (a)(2)), the Secretary shall, as determined to be appropriate for the protection of watersheds, coordinate the activities of the Secretary in response to fires and flooding events with interested State and local agencies, including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment.

SEC. 1713. WILLIAMS FORK MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, comprising approximately 8,036 acres, as generally depicted as “Proposed Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness” on the map entitled “Williams Fork Mountains Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, is designated as a potential wilderness area.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in subsection (d), the potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with—

(1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) this section.

(c) LIVESTOCK USE OF VACANT ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary shall publish a determination regarding whether to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the vacant allotments known as—

(A) the “Big Hole Allotment”; and

(B) the “Blue Ridge Allotment”.

(2) MODIFICATION OF ALLOTMENTS.—In publishing a determination pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary may modify or combine the vacant allotments referred to in that paragraph.

(3) PERMIT OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which a determination of the Secretary to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock is published under paragraph (1), if applicable, the Secretary shall grant a permit or other authorization for that livestock grazing or other use in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(d) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary permits livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the potential wilderness area under subsection (c), the Secretary, or a third party authorized by the Secretary, may use any motorized or mechanized transport or equipment for purposes of constructing or rehabilitating such range improvements as are necessary to obtain appropriate livestock management objectives (including habitat and watershed restoration).

(2) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this subsection terminates on the date that is 2 years after the date on which the Secretary publishes a positive determination under subsection (c)(3).

(e) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be designated as wilderness, to be known as the “Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness”.

(A) effective not earlier than the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment this Act; and

(B) on the earliest of—

(i) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a notice that the construction or rehabilitation of range improvements under subsection (d) is complete;

(ii) the date described in subsection (d)(2); and

(iii) the effective date of a determination of the Secretary not to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock under subsection (c)(1).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness in accordance with—

(A) the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77); and

(B) this subtitle.

SEC. 1714. TENMILE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 17,122 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Tenmile Recreation Management Area” on the map entitled “Tenmile Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Tenmile Recreation Management Area”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Management Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the recreational, scenic, watershed, habitat, and ecological resources of the Recreation Management Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Management Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances—

(i) the purposes of the Recreation Management Area described in subsection (b); and

(ii) recreation opportunities, including mountain biking, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, snowshoeing, climbing, skiing, camping, and hunting; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Management Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) VEHICLES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Management Area shall be limited to the roads, vehicle classes, and periods authorized for motorized vehicle use on the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Recreation Management Area.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate;

(II) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes or roadside camping;

(III) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;

(IV) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out any activity described in subsection (d), (e)(1), or (f); or

(V) responding to an emergency.

(C) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Recreation Management Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(d) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Recreation Management Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) WATER.—

(1) EFFECT ON WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the construction, repair, reconstruction, replacement, operation, maintenance, or renovation within the Recreation Management Area of—

(A) water management infrastructure in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) any future infrastructure necessary for the development or exercise of water rights decreed before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Recreation Management Area.

(f) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(g) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for purposes of—

(1) section 138 of title 23, United States Code; or

(2) section 303 of title 49, United States Code.

(h) PERMITS.—Nothing in this section alters or limits—

(1) any permit held by a ski area or other entity; or

(2) the acceptance, review, or implementation of associated activities or facilities proposed or authorized by law or permit outside the boundaries of the Recreation Management Area.

SEC. 1715. PORCUPINE GULCH WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,287 acres of Federal land located in the White River National Forest, as generally depicted as “Proposed Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area” on the map entitled “Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area” (referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area”).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are—

(1) to conserve and protect a wildlife migration corridor over Interstate 70; and

(2) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Wildlife Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) RECREATION.—The Secretary may permit such recreational activities in the Wildlife Conservation Area that the Secretary determines are consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(C) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT; NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—

(i) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT.—Except as provided in clause

(iii), the use of motorized vehicles and mechanized transport in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be prohibited.

(ii) **NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.**—Except as provided in clause (iii) and subsection (e), no new or temporary road shall be constructed within the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(iii) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes;

(II) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;

(III) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); or

(IV) responding to an emergency.

(D) **COMMERCIAL TIMBER.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) **LIMITATION.**—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(d) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.**—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) **REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.**—Nothing in this section or section 1720(f) precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(f) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for purposes of—

(1) section 138 of title 23, United States Code; or

(2) section 303 of title 49, United States Code.

(g) **WATER.**—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.

SEC. 1716. WILLIAMS FORK MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 3,528 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area” on the map entitled “Williams Fork Mountains Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area” (referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area”).

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, recreational, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) **USES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Wildlife Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(ii) **NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.**—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(iii) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes;

(II) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d); or

(III) responding to an emergency.

(C) **BICYCLES.**—The use of bicycles in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(D) **COMMERCIAL TIMBER.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) **LIMITATION.**—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(E) **GRAZING.**—The laws (including regulations) and policies followed by the Secretary in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary shall continue to apply with regard to the land in the Wildlife Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(d) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.**—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) **REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.**—Nothing in this section or section 1720(f) precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(f) **WATER.**—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.

SEC. 1717. CAMP HALE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 28,676 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Camp Hale National Historic Land-

scape” on the map entitled “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated the “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape”.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Historic Landscape are—

(1) to provide for—

(A) the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(B) the historic preservation of the Historic Landscape, consistent with—

(i) the designation of the Historic Landscape as a national historic site; and

(ii) the other purposes of the Historic Landscape;

(C) recreational opportunities, with an emphasis on the activities related to the historic use of the Historic Landscape, including skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, hiking, horseback riding, climbing, other road- and trail-based activities, and other outdoor activities; and

(D) the continued environmental remediation and removal of unexploded ordnance at the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site and the Camp Hale historic cantonment area; and

(2) to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the scenic, watershed, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the Historic Landscape in accordance with—

(A) the purposes of the Historic Landscape described in subsection (b); and

(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Historic Landscape.

(B) **CONTENTS.**—The management plan prepared under subparagraph (A) shall include plans for—

(i) improving the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(ii) conducting historic preservation and veteran outreach and engagement activities;

(iii) managing recreational opportunities, including the use and stewardship of—

(I) the road and trail systems; and

(II) dispersed recreation resources;

(iv) the conservation, protection, restoration, or enhancement of the scenic, watershed, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape, including—

(I) conducting the restoration and enhancement project under subsection (d);

(II) forest fuels, wildfire, and mitigation management; and

(III) watershed health and protection;

(v) environmental remediation and, consistent with subsection (e)(2), the removal of unexploded ordnance; and

(vi) managing the Historic Landscape in accordance with subsection (g).

(3) **EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS.**—The Secretary shall provide to the Secretary of the Army a notification of any unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) that is discovered in the Historic Landscape.

(d) **CAMP HALE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct a restoration and enhancement project in the Historic Landscape—

(A) to improve aquatic, riparian, and wetland conditions in and along the Eagle River and tributaries of the Eagle River;

(B) to maintain or improve recreation and interpretive opportunities and facilities; and

(C) to conserve historic values in the Camp Hale area.

(2) **COORDINATION.**—In carrying out the project described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate with, and provide the opportunity to collaborate on the project to—

(A) the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the Camp Hale-Eagle River Headwaters Collaborative Group;

(C) the National Forest Foundation;

(D) the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment;

(E) the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office;

(F) the Colorado Department of Natural Resources;

(G) units of local government; and

(H) other interested organizations and members of the public.

(e) **ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Army shall continue to carry out the projects and activities of the Department of the Army in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to cleanup of—

(A) the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site; or

(B) the Camp Hale historic cantonment area.

(2) **REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Army may remove unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) from the Historic Landscape, as the Secretary of the Army determines to be appropriate in accordance with applicable law (including regulations).

(B) **ACTION ON RECEIPT OF NOTICE.**—On receipt from the Secretary of a notification of unexploded ordnance under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary of the Army may remove the unexploded ordnance in accordance with—

(i) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;

(ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); and

(iii) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(3) **EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.**—Nothing in this subsection modifies any obligation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to environmental remediation or removal of any unexploded ordnance located in or around the Camp Hale historic cantonment area, the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site, or the Historic Landscape, including such an obligation under—

(A) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;

(B) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

(C) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(f) **INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.**—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Army shall enter into an agreement—

(1) to specify—

(A) the activities of the Secretary relating to the management of the Historic Landscape; and

(B) the activities of the Secretary of the Army relating to environmental remediation and the removal of unexploded ordnance in accordance with subsection (e) and other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(2) to require the Secretary to provide to the Secretary of the Army, by not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this

Act and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, a management plan for the Historic Landscape for purposes of the removal activities described in subsection (e).

(g) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the jurisdiction of the State over any water law, water right, or adjudication or administration relating to any water resource;

(2) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, or the exercise of such a water right, including—

(A) a water right subject to an interstate water compact (including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with such a compact);

(B) a water right decreed within, above, below, or through the Historic Landscape;

(C) a change, exchange, plan for augmentation, or other water decree with respect to a water right, including a conditional water right, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) that is consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(ii) that does not result in diversion of a greater flow rate or volume of water for such a water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(D) a water right held by the United States;

(E) the management or operation of any reservoir, including the storage, management, release, or transportation of water; and

(F) the construction or operation of such infrastructure as is determined to be necessary by an individual or entity holding water rights to develop and place to beneficial use those rights, subject to applicable Federal, State, and local law (including regulations);

(3) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any reserved or appropriative water right;

(4) alters or limits—

(A) a permit held by a ski area;

(B) the implementation of activities governed by a ski area permit; or

(C) the authority of the Secretary to modify or expand an existing ski area permit;

(5) prevents the Secretary from closing portions of the Historic Landscape for public safety, environmental remediation, or other use in accordance with applicable laws; or

(6) affects—

(A) any special use permit in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the renewal of a permit described in subparagraph (A).

(h) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a special account, to be known as the “Camp Hale Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund”.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Camp Hale Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund \$10,000,000, to be available to the Secretary until expended, for activities relating to historic interpretation, preservation, and restoration carried out in and around the Historic Landscape.

(i) **DESIGNATION OF OVERLOOK.**—The interpretive site located beside United States Route 24 in the State, at 39.431N 106.323W, is designated as the “Sandy Treat Overlook”.

SEC. 1718. WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The boundary of the White River National Forest is modified to include the approximately 120 acres comprised of the SW¼, the SE¼, and the NE¼ of the SE¼ of sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 80 W., 6th Principal Meridian, in Summit County in the State.

(b) **LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.**—For purposes of section 200306 of title

54, United States Code, the boundaries of the White River National Forest, as modified by subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the White River National Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

SEC. 1719. ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK POTENTIAL WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to provide for the ongoing maintenance and use of portions of the Trail River Ranch and the associated property located within Rocky Mountain National Park in Grand County in the State.

(b) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 1952(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1070) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—The boundary of the Potential Wilderness is modified to exclude the area comprising approximately 15.5 acres of land identified as ‘Potential Wilderness to Non-wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Rocky Mountain National Park Proposed Wilderness Area Amendment’ and dated January 16, 2018.”

SEC. 1720. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around—

(A) a covered area;

(B) a wilderness area or potential wilderness area designated by section 1713;

(C) the Recreation Management Area;

(D) a Wildlife Conservation Area; or

(E) the Historic Landscape.

(2) **OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.**—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside of an area described in paragraph (1) can be seen or heard from within the applicable area described in paragraph (1) shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the applicable area described in paragraph (1).

(c) **TRIBAL RIGHTS AND USES.**—

(1) **TREATY RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(2) **TRADITIONAL TRIBAL USES.**—Subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be necessary and in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary shall allow for the continued use of the areas described in subsection (b)(1) by members of Indian Tribes—

(A) for traditional ceremonies; and

(B) as a source of traditional plants and other materials.

(d) **MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of each area described in subsection (b)(1) with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct any typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(e) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of an area described in subsection (b)(1) only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into, and administered as a part of, the wilderness area, Recreation Management Area, Wildlife Conservation Area, or Historic Landscape, as applicable, in which the land or interest in land is located.

(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the areas described in subsection (b)(1) are withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(g) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle restricts or precludes—

(1) any low-level overflight of military aircraft over any area subject to this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, including military overflights that can be seen, heard, or detected within such an area;

(2) flight testing or evaluation over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(3) the use or establishment of—

(A) any new unit of special use airspace over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(B) any military flight training or transportation over such an area.

(h) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that military aviation training on Federal public land in the State, including the training conducted at the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, is critical to the national security of the United States and the readiness of the Armed Forces.

Subtitle B—San Juan Mountains

SEC. 1731. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land” means—

(A) land designated as wilderness under paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1732); and

(B) a Special Management Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Special Management Area” means each of—

(A) the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area designated by section 1733(a)(1); and

(B) the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area designated by section 1733(a)(2).

SEC. 1732. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as amended by section 1712(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(27) LIZARD HEAD WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 3,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Wilson, Sunshine, Black Face and San Bernardo Additions to the Lizard Head Wilderness’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Lizard Head Wilderness.

“(28) MOUNT SNEFFELS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—

“(A) LIBERTY BELL AND LAST DOLLAR ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 7,235

acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

“(B) WHITEHOUSE ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 12,465 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Whitehouse Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

“(29) MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the State of Colorado comprising approximately 8,884 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed McKenna Peak Wilderness Area’ and dated September 18, 2018, to be known as the ‘McKenna Peak Wilderness’.”

SEC. 1733. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) SHEEP MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison and San Juan National Forests in the State comprising approximately 21,663 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area” and dated September 19, 2018, is designated as the “Sheep Mountain Special Management Area”.

(2) LIBERTY BELL EAST SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests in the State comprising approximately 792 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area” and dated September 6, 2018, is designated as the “Liberty Bell East Special Management Area”.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Special Management Areas is to conserve and protect for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the geological, cultural, archaeological, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Special Management Areas in a manner that—

(A) conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Special Management Areas described in subsection (b);

(B) subject to paragraph (3), maintains or improves the wilderness character of the Special Management Areas and the suitability of the Special Management Areas for potential inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(C) is in accordance with—

(i) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) this subtitle; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(2) PROHIBITIONS.—The following shall be prohibited in the Special Management Areas:

(A) Permanent roads.

(B) Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the Federal land, to provide access for abandoned mine cleanup, and to protect public health and safety—

(i) the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport (other than as provided in paragraph (3)); and

(ii) the establishment of temporary roads.

(3) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may allow any activities (including helicopter access for recreation and maintenance and the competitive running event permitted since 1992) that have been authorized by permit or license as of the date of enactment of this Act to continue within the Special Management Areas, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(B) PERMITTING.—The designation of the Special Management Areas by subsection (a) shall not affect the issuance of permits relating to the activities covered under subparagraph (A) after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) BICYCLES.—The Secretary may permit the use of bicycles in—

(i) the portion of the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area identified as “Ophir Valley Area” on the map entitled “Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area” and dated September 19, 2018; and

(ii) the portion of the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area identified as “Liberty Bell Corridor” on the map entitled “Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area” and dated September 6, 2018.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—Water and water rights in the Special Management Areas shall be administered in accordance with section 8 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–77; 107 Stat. 762), except that, for purposes of this subtitle—

(1) any reference contained in that section to “the lands designated as wilderness by this Act”, “the Piedra, Roubideau, and Tabeguache areas identified in section 9 of this Act, or the Bowen Gulch Protection Area or the Fossil Ridge Recreation Management Area identified in sections 5 and 6 of this Act”, or “the areas described in sections 2, 5, 6, and 9 of this Act” shall be considered to be a reference to “the Special Management Areas”; and

(2) any reference contained in that section to “this Act” shall be considered to be a reference to “the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act”.

SEC. 1734. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

(a) DOMINGUEZ CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—Subtitle E of title II of Public Law 111–11 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 2408 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–7) as section 2409; and

(2) by inserting after section 2407 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–6) the following:

“SEC. 2408. RELEASE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subtitle have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

“(b) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness by this subtitle—

“(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

“(2) shall be managed in accordance with this subtitle and any other applicable laws.”.

(b) MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area in San Miguel County in the State not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added

by section 1732) have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) **RELEASE.**—Any public land referred to in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 1732)—

(A) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with applicable laws.

SEC. 1735. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around covered land.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.**—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside of the covered land can be seen or heard from within covered land shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the covered land.

(c) **TRIBAL RIGHTS AND USES.**—

(1) **TREATY RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe, including rights under the Agreement of September 13, 1873, ratified by the Act of April 29, 1874 (18 Stat. 36, chapter 136).

(2) **TRADITIONAL TRIBAL USES.**—Subject to any terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary shall allow for the continued use of the covered land by members of Indian Tribes—

(A) for traditional ceremonies; and

(B) as a source of traditional plants and other materials.

(d) **MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 1732) and the Special Management Areas with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may correct any typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

(e) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of a Special Management Area or the wilderness designated under paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 1732) only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) **MANAGEMENT.**—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into, and administered as a part of, the wilderness or Special Management Area in which the land or interest in land is located.

(f) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock on covered land, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary with jurisdiction over the covered land, in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the applicable guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405) or H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-617).

(g) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.**—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary with jurisdiction over a wilderness area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 1732) may carry out any activity in the wilderness area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(h) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the covered land and the approximately 6,590 acres generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Naturita Canyon Mineral Withdrawal Area” and dated September 6, 2018, is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

Subtitle C—Thompson Divide

SEC. 1741. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) subject to valid existing rights, to withdraw certain Federal land in the Thompson Divide area from mineral and other disposal laws in order to protect the agricultural, ranching, wildlife, air quality, recreation, ecological, and scenic values of the area; and

(2) to promote the capture of fugitive methane emissions that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere—

(A) to reduce methane gas emissions; and

(B) to provide—

(i) new renewable electricity supplies and other beneficial uses of fugitive methane emissions; and

(ii) increased royalties for taxpayers.

SEC. 1742. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS.**—The term “fugitive methane emissions” means methane gas from the Federal land in Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, or Pitkin County in the State, as generally depicted on the pilot program map as “Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program Area”, that would leak or be vented into the atmosphere from an active, inactive, or abandoned underground coal mine.

(2) **PILOT PROGRAM.**—The term “pilot program” means the Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program established by section 1745(a)(1).

(3) **PILOT PROGRAM MAP.**—The term “pilot program map” means the map entitled “Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program Area” and dated June 17, 2019.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Thompson Divide lease” means any oil or gas lease in effect on the date of enactment of this Act

within the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “Thompson Divide lease” does not include any oil or gas lease that—

(i) is associated with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right; or

(ii) before the date of enactment of this Act, has expired, been cancelled, or otherwise terminated.

(6) **THOMPSON DIVIDE MAP.**—The term “Thompson Divide map” means the map entitled “Greater Thompson Divide Area Map” and dated June 13, 2019.

(7) **THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.**—The term “Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area” means the Federal land and minerals generally depicted on the Thompson Divide map as the “Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area”.

(8) **WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Wolf Creek Storage Field development right” means a development right for any of the Federal mineral leases numbered COC 007496, COC 007497, COC 007498, COC 007499, COC 007500, COC 007538, COC 008128, COC 015373, COC 0128018, COC 051645, and COC 051646, as generally depicted on the Thompson Divide map as “Wolf Creek Storage Agreement”.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “Wolf Creek Storage Field development right” does not include any storage right or related activity within the area described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 1743. THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.

(a) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) **SURVEYS.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area shall be determined by surveys approved by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) **GRAZING.**—Nothing in this title affects the administration of grazing in the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area.

SEC. 1744. THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE EXCHANGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In exchange for the relinquishment by a leaseholder of all Thompson Divide leases of the leaseholder, the Secretary may issue to the leaseholder credits for any bid, royalty, or rental payment due under any Federal oil or gas lease on Federal land in the State, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) **AMOUNT OF CREDITS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the amount of the credits issued to a leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease relinquished under subsection (a) shall—

(A) be equal to the sum of—

(i) the amount of the bonus bids paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases;

(ii) the amount of any rental paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of the date on which the leaseholder submits to the Secretary a notice of the decision to relinquish the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(iii) the amount of any expenses incurred by the leaseholder of the applicable Thompson Divide leases in the preparation of any drilling permit, sundry notice, or other related submission in support of the development of the applicable Thompson Divide

leases as of January 28, 2019, including any expenses relating to the preparation of any analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and (B) require the approval of the Secretary.

(2) EXCLUSION.—The amount of a credit issued under subsection (a) shall not include any expenses paid by the leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease for legal fees or related expenses for legal work with respect to a Thompson Divide lease.

(c) CANCELLATION.—Effective on relinquishment under this section, and without any additional action by the Secretary, a Thompson Divide lease—

- (1) shall be permanently cancelled; and
- (2) shall not be reissued.

(d) CONDITIONS.—

(1) APPLICABLE LAW.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, each exchange under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—

- (A) this title; and
- (B) other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) ACCEPTANCE OF CREDITS.—The Secretary shall accept credits issued under subsection (a) in the same manner as cash for the payments described in that subsection.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—The use of a credit issued under subsection (a) shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) applicable to the payments described in that subsection, to the extent that the laws are consistent with this section.

(4) TREATMENT OF CREDITS.—All amounts in the form of credits issued under subsection (a) accepted by the Secretary shall be considered to be amounts received for the purposes of—

- (A) section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191); and
- (B) section 20 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1019).

(e) WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.—

(1) CONVEYANCE TO SECRETARY.—As a condition precedent to the relinquishment of a Thompson Divide lease, any leaseholder with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right shall permanently relinquish, transfer, and otherwise convey to the Secretary, in a form acceptable to the Secretary, all Wolf Creek Storage Field development rights of the leaseholder.

(2) LIMITATION OF TRANSFER.—An interest acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (1)—

- (A) shall be held in perpetuity; and
- (B) shall not be—
 - (i) transferred;
 - (ii) reissued; or
 - (iii) otherwise used for mineral extraction.

SEC. 1745. GREATER THOMPSON DIVIDE FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Bureau of Land Management a pilot program, to be known as the “Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program”.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the pilot program is to promote the capture, beneficial use, mitigation, and sequestration of fugitive methane emissions—

- (A) to reduce methane emissions;
- (B) to promote economic development;
- (C) to produce bid and royalty revenues;
- (D) to improve air quality; and
- (E) to improve public safety.

(3) PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan—

(i) to complete an inventory of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (b);

(ii) to provide for the leasing of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (c); and

(iii) to provide for the capping or destruction of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (d).

(B) COORDINATION.—In developing the plan under this paragraph, the Secretary shall coordinate with—

- (i) the State;
- (ii) Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, and Pitkin Counties in the State;
- (iii) lessees of Federal coal within the counties referred to in clause (ii);
- (iv) interested institutions of higher education in the State; and
- (v) interested members of the public.

(b) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSION INVENTORY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an inventory of fugitive methane emissions.

(2) CONDUCT.—The Secretary may conduct the inventory under paragraph (1) through, or in collaboration with—

- (A) the Bureau of Land Management;
- (B) the United States Geological Survey;
- (C) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (D) the United States Forest Service;
- (E) State departments or agencies;
- (F) Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, or Pitkin County in the State;
- (G) the Garfield County Federal Mineral Lease District;
- (H) institutions of higher education in the State;
- (I) lessees of Federal coal within a county referred to in subparagraph (F);
- (J) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- (K) the National Center for Atmospheric Research; or
- (L) other interested entities, including members of the public.

(3) CONTENTS.—The inventory under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the general location and geographic coordinates of each vent, seep, or other source producing significant fugitive methane emissions;

(B) an estimate of the volume and concentration of fugitive methane emissions from each source of significant fugitive methane emissions, including details of measurements taken and the basis for that emissions estimate;

(C) an estimate of the total volume of fugitive methane emissions each year;

(D) relevant data and other information available from—

- (i) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (ii) the Mine Safety and Health Administration;
- (iii) the Colorado Department of Natural Resources;
- (iv) the Colorado Public Utility Commission;
- (v) the Colorado Department of Health and Environment; and
- (vi) the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; and

(E) such other information as may be useful in advancing the purposes of the pilot program.

(4) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; DISCLOSURE.—

(A) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall provide opportunities for public participation in the inventory under this subsection.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the inventory under this subsection publicly available.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Nothing in this subsection requires the Secretary to publicly release information that—

- (i) poses a threat to public safety;
- (ii) is confidential business information; or
- (iii) is otherwise protected from public disclosure.

(5) USE.—The Secretary shall use the inventory in carrying out—

(A) the leasing program under subsection (c); and

(B) the capping or destruction of fugitive methane emissions under subsection (d).

(c) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSION LEASING PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and in accordance with this section, not later than 1 year after the date of completion of the inventory required under subsection (b), the Secretary shall carry out a program to encourage the use and destruction of fugitive methane emissions.

(2) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS FROM COAL MINES SUBJECT TO LEASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall authorize the holder of a valid existing Federal coal lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions to capture for use, or destroy by flaring, the fugitive methane emissions.

(B) CONDITIONS.—The authority under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

- (i) valid existing rights; and
- (ii) such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(C) LIMITATIONS.—The program carried out under paragraph (1) shall only include fugitive methane emissions that can be captured for use, or destroyed by flaring, in a manner that does not—

- (i) endanger the safety of any coal mine worker; or
- (ii) unreasonably interfere with any ongoing operation at a coal mine.

(D) COOPERATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall work cooperatively with the holders of valid existing Federal coal leases for mines that produce fugitive methane emissions to encourage—

(I) the capture of fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use, such as generating electrical power, producing usable heat, transporting the methane to market, or transforming the fugitive methane emissions into a different marketable material; or

(II) if the beneficial use of the fugitive methane emissions is not feasible, the destruction of the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(ii) GUIDANCE.—In furtherance of the purposes of this paragraph, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of Federal authorities and programs to encourage the capture for use, or destruction by flaring, of fugitive methane emissions, while minimizing impacts on natural resources or other public interest values.

(E) ROYALTIES.—The Secretary shall determine whether any fugitive methane emissions used or destroyed pursuant to this paragraph are subject to the payment of a royalty under applicable law.

(3) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS FROM ABANDONED COAL MINES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, notwithstanding section 1743, subject to valid existing rights, and in accordance with section 21 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 241) and any other applicable law, the Secretary shall—

- (i) authorize the capture for use, or destruction by flaring, of fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land; and

(ii) make available for leasing such fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land as the Secretary considers to be in the public interest.

(B) SOURCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall offer for lease each significant vent, seep, or other source of fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines.

(C) BID QUALIFICATIONS.—A bid to lease fugitive methane emissions under this paragraph shall specify whether the prospective lessee intends—

(i) to capture the fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use, such as generating electrical power, producing usable heat, transporting the methane to market, or transforming the fugitive methane emissions into a different marketable material;

(ii) to destroy the fugitive methane emissions by flaring; or

(iii) to employ a specific combination of—
(I) capturing the fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use; and

(II) destroying the fugitive methane emission by flaring.

(D) PRIORITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If there is more than 1 qualified bid for a lease under this paragraph, the Secretary shall select the bid that the Secretary determines is likely to most significantly advance the public interest.

(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the public interest under clause (i), the Secretary shall take into consideration—

(I) the size of the overall decrease in the time-integrated radiative forcing of the fugitive methane emissions;

(II) the impacts to other natural resource values, including wildlife, water, and air; and
(III) other public interest values, including scenic, economic, recreation, and cultural values.

(E) LEASE FORM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and provide to prospective bidders a lease form for leases issued under this paragraph.

(ii) DUE DILIGENCE.—The lease form developed under clause (i) shall include terms and conditions requiring the leased fugitive methane emissions to be put to beneficial use or flared by not later than 1 year after the date of issuance of the lease.

(F) ROYALTY RATE.—The Secretary shall develop a minimum bid and royalty rate for leases under this paragraph to advance the purposes of this section, to the maximum extent practicable.

(d) SEQUESTRATION.—If, by not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, any significant fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land are not leased under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary shall, in accordance with applicable law, take all reasonable measures—

(1) to cap those fugitive methane emissions at the source in any case in which the cap will result in the long-term sequestration of all or a significant portion of the fugitive methane emissions; or

(2) if sequestration under paragraph (1) is not feasible, destroy the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report detailing—

(1) the economic and environmental impacts of the pilot program, including information on increased royalties and estimates of avoided greenhouse gas emissions; and

(2) any recommendations of the Secretary on whether the pilot program could be expanded geographically to include other sig-

nificant sources of fugitive methane emissions from coal mines.

SEC. 1746. EFFECT.

Except as expressly provided in this subtitle, nothing in this subtitle—

(1) expands, diminishes, or impairs any valid existing mineral leases, mineral interest, or other property rights wholly or partially within the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area, including access to the leases, interests, rights, or land in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations);

(2) prevents the capture of methane from any active, inactive, or abandoned coal mine covered by this subtitle, in accordance with applicable laws; or

(3) prevents access to, or the development of, any new or existing coal mine or lease in Delta or Gunnison County in the State.

Subtitle D—Curecanti National Recreation Area

SEC. 1751. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Curecanti National Recreation Area, Proposed Boundary”, numbered 616/100,485C, and dated August 11, 2016.

(2) NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The term “National Recreation Area” means the Curecanti National Recreation Area established by section 1752(a).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 1752. CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Effective beginning on the earlier of the date on which the Secretary approves a request under subsection (c)(2)(B)(i)(I) and the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be established as a unit of the National Park System the Curecanti National Recreation Area, in accordance with this title, consisting of approximately 50,667 acres of land in the State, as generally depicted on the map as “Curecanti National Recreation Area Proposed Boundary”.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle; and

(B) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) DAM, POWER PLANT, AND RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle affects or interferes with the authority of the Secretary—

(i) to operate the Uncompahgre Valley Reclamation Project under the reclamation laws;

(ii) to operate the Wayne N. Aspinall Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project under the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the “Colorado River Storage Project Act”) (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.); or

(iii) under the Federal Water Project Reclamation Act (16 U.S.C. 4601–12 et seq.).

(B) RECLAMATION LAND.—

(i) SUBMISSION OF REQUEST TO RETAIN ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—If, before the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Reclamation submits to the Secretary a request for the Commissioner of Reclamation to retain administrative jurisdiction over the minimum quantity of land within the land

identified on the map as “Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects” that the Commissioner of Reclamation identifies as necessary for the effective operation of Bureau of Reclamation water facilities, the Secretary may—

(I) approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove the request; and

(II) if the request is approved under subclause (I), make any modifications to the map that are necessary to reflect that the Commissioner of Reclamation retains management authority over the minimum quantity of land required to fulfill the reclamation mission.

(ii) TRANSFER OF LAND.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as “Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects”, as modified pursuant to clause (i)(II), if applicable, shall be transferred from the Commissioner of Reclamation to the Director of the National Park Service by not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(II) ACCESS TO TRANSFERRED LAND.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb), the Commissioner of Reclamation shall retain access to the land transferred to the Director of the National Park Service under subclause (I) for reclamation purposes, including for the operation, maintenance, and expansion or replacement of facilities.

(bb) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The terms of the access authorized under item (aa) shall be determined by a memorandum of understanding entered into between the Commissioner of Reclamation and the Director of the National Park Service not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into management agreements, or modify management agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, relating to the authority of the Director of the National Park Service, the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or the Chief of the Forest Service to manage Federal land within or adjacent to the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(B) STATE LAND.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative management agreements for any land administered by the State that is within or adjacent to the National Recreation Area, in accordance with the cooperative management authority under section 101703 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall allow boating, boating-related activities, hunting, and fishing in the National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.

(B) CLOSURES; DESIGNATED ZONES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area, may designate zones in which, and establish periods during which, no boating, hunting, or fishing shall be permitted in the National Recreation Area under subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

(ii) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—Except in the case of an emergency, any closure proposed by the Secretary under clause (i) shall not take effect until after the date on which the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area consults with—

(I) the appropriate State agency responsible for hunting and fishing activities; and

(II) the Board of County Commissioners in each county in which the zone is proposed to be designated.

(5) **LANDOWNER ASSISTANCE.**—On the written request of an individual that owns private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area, the Secretary may work in partnership with the individual to enhance the long-term conservation of natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resources in and around the National Recreation Area—

(A) by acquiring all or a portion of the private land or interests in private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area by purchase, exchange, or donation, in accordance with section 1753;

(B) by providing technical assistance to the individual, including cooperative assistance;

(C) through available grant programs; and

(D) by supporting conservation easement opportunities.

(6) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, all Federal land within the National Recreation Area is withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(7) **GRAZING.**—

(A) **STATE LAND SUBJECT TO A STATE GRAZING LEASE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If State land acquired under this subtitle is subject to a State grazing lease in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(ii) **ACCESS.**—A lessee of State land may continue to use established routes within the National Recreation Area to access State land for purposes of administering the lease if the use was permitted before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(B) **STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.**—The Secretary may, in accordance with applicable laws, authorize grazing on land acquired from the State or private landowners under section 1753, if grazing was established before the date of acquisition.

(C) **PRIVATE LAND.**—On private land acquired under section 1753 for the National Recreation Area on which authorized grazing is occurring before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the lessee, may allow the continuation and renewal of grazing on the land based on the terms of acquisition or by agreement between the Secretary and the lessee, subject to applicable law (including regulations).

(D) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The Secretary shall—

(i) allow, consistent with the grazing leases, uses, and practices in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, the continuation and renewal of grazing on Federal land located within the boundary of the National Recreation Area on which grazing is allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary determines that grazing on the Federal land would present unacceptable impacts (as defined in section 1.4.7.1 of the National Park Service document entitled “Management Policies 2006: The Guide to Managing the National Park System”) to the natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resource values and the character of the land within the National Recreation Area; and

(ii) retain all authorities to manage grazing in the National Recreation Area.

(E) **TERMINATION OF LEASES.**—Within the National Recreation Area, the Secretary may—

(i) accept the voluntary termination of a lease or permit for grazing; or

(ii) in the case of a lease or permit vacated for a period of 3 or more years, terminate the lease or permit.

(8) **WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle—

(A) affects any use or allocation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(B) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(C) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(D) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water right reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act; or

(E) constitutes an express or implied Federal reservation of any water or water rights with respect to the National Recreation Area.

(9) **FISHING EASEMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle diminishes or alters the fish and wildlife program for the Aspinall Unit developed under section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the “Colorado River Storage Project Act”) (70 Stat. 110, chapter 203; 43 U.S.C. 620g), by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife (including any successor in interest to that division) that provides for the acquisition of public access fishing easements as mitigation for the Aspinall Unit (referred to in this paragraph as the “program”).

(B) **ACQUISITION OF FISHING EASEMENTS.**—The Secretary shall continue to fulfill the obligation of the Secretary under the program to acquire 26 miles of class 1 public fishing easements to provide to sportsmen access for fishing within the Upper Gunnison Basin upstream of the Aspinall Unit, subject to the condition that no existing fishing access downstream of the Aspinall Unit shall be counted toward the minimum mileage requirement under the program.

(C) **PLAN.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan for fulfilling the obligation of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B) by the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(D) **REPORTS.**—Not later than each of 2 years, 5 years, and 8 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in fulfilling the obligation of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B).

(d) **TRIBAL RIGHTS AND USES.**—

(1) **TREATY RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe.

(2) **TRADITIONAL TRIBAL USES.**—Subject to any terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary shall allow for the continued use of the National Recreation Area by members of Indian Tribes—

(A) for traditional ceremonies; and

(B) as a source of traditional plants and other materials.

SEC. 1753. ACQUISITION OF LAND; BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT.

(a) **ACQUISITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(2) **MANNER OF ACQUISITION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), land described in paragraph (1) may be acquired under this subsection by—

(i) donation;

(ii) purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds;

(iii) transfer from another Federal agency; or

(iv) exchange.

(B) **STATE LAND.**—Land or interests in land owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may only be acquired by purchase, donation, or exchange.

(b) **TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.**—

(1) **FOREST SERVICE LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 2,560 acres of land identified on the map as “U.S. Forest Service proposed transfer to the National Park Service” is transferred to the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the National Park Service as part of the National Recreation Area.

(B) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—The boundary of the Gunnison National Forest shall be adjusted to exclude the land transferred to the Secretary under subparagraph (A).

(2) **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 5,040 acres of land identified on the map as “Bureau of Land Management proposed transfer to National Park Service” is transferred from the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to the Director of the National Park Service, to be administered as part of the National Recreation Area.

(3) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as “Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, subject to the revocation of Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal” shall be transferred to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management on relinquishment of the land by the Bureau of Reclamation and revocation by the Bureau of Land Management of any withdrawal as may be necessary.

(c) **POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The withdrawal for reclamation purposes of the land identified on the map as “Potential exchange lands” shall be relinquished by the Commissioner of Reclamation and revoked by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the land shall be transferred to the National Park Service.

(2) **EXCHANGE; INCLUSION IN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—On transfer of the land described in paragraph (1), the transferred land—

(A) may be exchanged by the Secretary for private land described in section 1752(c)(5)—

(i) subject to a conservation easement remaining on the transferred land, to protect the scenic resources of the transferred land; and

(ii) in accordance with the laws (including regulations) and policies governing National Park Service land exchanges; and

(B) if not exchanged under subparagraph (A), shall be added to, and managed as a part of, the National Recreation Area.

(d) **ADDITION TO NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—Any land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area that is acquired by the United States shall be added to, and managed as a part of, the National Recreation Area.

SEC. 1754. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this subtitle, the Director of the National Park Service, in consultation with the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall prepare a general management plan for the National

Recreation Area in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 1755. BOUNDARY SURVEY.

The Secretary (acting through the Director of the National Park Service) shall prepare a boundary survey and legal description of the National Recreation Area.

SA 4170. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1253. COUNTERING CHINA'S PROLIFERATION OF BALLISTIC MISSILES AND NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO THE MIDDLE-EAST.

(a) MTCR TRANSFERS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a written determination, and any documentation to support that determination detailing—

(1) whether any foreign person in China knowingly exported, transferred, or engaged in trade of any item designated under Category I of the MTCR Annex to any foreign person in the previous three fiscal years; and

(2) the sanctions the President has imposed or intends to impose pursuant to section 11B(b) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4612(b)) against any foreign person who knowingly engaged in the export, transfer, or trade of that item or items.

(b) CHINA'S NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE COOPERATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing—

(1) whether any foreign person in China engaged in cooperation with any other foreign person in the previous three fiscal years in the construction of any nuclear-related fuel cycle facility or activity that has not been notified to the IAEA and would be subject to complementary access if an Additional Protocol was in force; and

(2) the policy options required to prevent and respond to any future effort by China to export to any foreign person an item classified as “plants for the separation of isotopes of uranium” or “plants for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel elements” under Part 110 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission export licensing authority.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The determination required under subsection (a) and the report required under subsection (b) shall be unclassified with a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) FOREIGN PERSON; PERSON.—The terms “foreign person” and “person” mean—

(A) a natural person that is an alien;

(B) a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other non-governmental entity, organization, or group,

that is organized under the laws of a foreign country or has its principal place of business in a foreign country;

(C) any foreign governmental entity operating as a business enterprise; and

(D) any successor, subunit, or subsidiary of any entity described in subparagraph (B) or (C).

SA 4171. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1548. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR GROUND-BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT PROGRAM AND W87-1 WARHEAD MODIFICATION PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the Congressional Budget Office, the projected cost to sustain and modernize the United States nuclear arsenal, as of 2017, “is \$1.2 trillion in 2017 dollars over the 2017–2046 period: more than \$800 billion to operate and sustain (that is, incrementally upgrade) nuclear forces and about \$400 billion to modernize them”. With inflation, the cost rises to \$1,700,000,000,000 and does not include the cost of the additional nuclear capabilities proposed in the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review.

(2) Maintaining and updating the current Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles is possible for multiple decades and, according to the Congressional Budget Office, through 2036, this would cost \$37,000,000,000 less in 2017 dollars than developing and deploying the ground-based strategic deterrent program.

(3) A public opinion poll conducted from October 12 to 28, 2020, by ReThink Media and the Federation of American Scientists found that only 26 percent of registered voters in the United States preferred replacing the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile with the ground-based strategic deterrent, as compared to 60 percent of registered voters who opposed replacing the Minuteman III missile.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 may be obligated or expended for the ground-based strategic deterrent program or the W87-1 warhead modification program until the later of—

(1) the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate congressional committees a certification that the operational life of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles cannot be safely extended through at least 2050; and

(2) the date on which the Secretary transmits to the appropriate congressional committees the report required by paragraph (3) of subsection (c), as required by paragraph (4) of that subsection.

(c) INDEPENDENT STUDY ON EXTENSION OF MINUTEMAN III INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES.—

(1) INDEPENDENT STUDY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study on

extending the life of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles to 2050.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A comparison of the costs through 2050 of—

(i) extending the life of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles; and

(ii) deploying the ground-based strategic deterrent program.

(B) An analysis of opportunities to incorporate technologies into the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile program as part of a service life extension program that could also be incorporated in the future ground-based strategic deterrent program, including, at a minimum, opportunities to increase the resilience against adversary missile defenses.

(C) An analysis of the benefits and risks of incorporating sensors and nondestructive testing methods and technologies to reduce destructive testing requirements and increase the service life and number of Minuteman III missiles through 2050.

(D) An analysis and validation of the methods used to estimate the operational service life of Minuteman II and Minuteman III motors, taking into account the test and launch experience of motors retired after the operational service life of such motors in the rocket systems launch program.

(E) An analysis of the risks and benefits of alternative methods of estimating the operational service life of Minuteman III motors, such as those methods based on fundamental physical and chemical processes and non-destructive measurements of individual motor properties.

(F) An analysis of risks, benefits, and costs of configuring a Trident II D5 submarine launched ballistic missile for deployment in a Minuteman III silo.

(G) An analysis of the impacts of the estimated service life of the Minuteman III force associated with decreasing the deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles delivery vehicle force from 400 to 300.

(H) An assessment on the degree to which the Columbia class ballistic missile submarines will possess features that will enhance the current invulnerability of ballistic missile submarines of the United States to future antisubmarine warfare threats.

(I) An analysis of the degree to which an extension of the Minuteman III would impact the decision of Russian Federation to target intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States in a crisis, as compared to proceeding with the ground-based strategic deterrent.

(J) A best case estimate of what percentage of the strategic forces of the United States would survive a counterforce strike from the Russian Federation, broken down by intercontinental ballistic missiles, ballistic missile submarines, and heavy bomber aircraft.

(K) The benefits, risks, and costs of relying on the W-78 warhead for either the Minuteman III or a new ground-based strategic deterrent missile as compared to proceeding with the W-87 life extension.

(L) The benefits, risks, and costs of adding additional launchers or uploading submarine-launched ballistic missiles with additional warheads to compensate for a reduced deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States.

(M) An analysis of whether designing and fielding a new intercontinental ballistic missile through at least 2070 is consistent with the obligation of the United States under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (21 UST 483) (commonly referred to as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty”) to “pursue

negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament”.

(3) **SUBMISSION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Secretary a report containing the findings of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(4) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees the report required by paragraph (3), without change.

(5) **FORM.**—The report required by paragraph (3) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

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

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

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

SA 4172. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1548. RESTRICTION ON FIRST-USE STRIKE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) **FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY.**—

(1) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(A) The Constitution gives Congress the sole power to declare war.

(B) The framers of the Constitution understood that the monumental decision to go to war, which can result in massive death and the destruction of civilized society, must be made by the representatives of the people and not by a single person.

(C) As stated by section 2(c) of the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148; 50 U.S.C. 1541), “the constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces”.

(D) Nuclear weapons are uniquely powerful weapons that have the capability to instantly kill millions of people, create long-term health and environmental consequences throughout the world, directly undermine global peace, and put the United States at existential risk from retaliatory nuclear strikes.

(E) A first-use nuclear strike carried out by the United States would constitute a major act of war.

(F) A first-use nuclear strike conducted absent a declaration of war by Congress would violate the Constitution.

(G) The President has the sole authority to authorize the use of nuclear weapons, an order which military officers of the United States must carry out in accordance with their obligations under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(H) Given its exclusive power under the Constitution to declare war, Congress must provide meaningful checks and balances to the President’s sole authority to authorize the use of a nuclear weapon.

(2) **DECLARATION OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States that no first-use nuclear strike should be conducted absent a declaration of war by Congress.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON CONDUCT OF FIRST-USE NUCLEAR STRIKES.**—

(1) **PROHIBITION.**—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to conduct a first-use nuclear strike unless such strike is conducted pursuant to a war declared by Congress that expressly authorizes such strike.

(2) **FIRST-USE NUCLEAR STRIKE DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “first-use nuclear strike” means an attack using nuclear weapons against an enemy that is conducted without the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff first confirming to the President that there has been a nuclear strike against the United States, its territories, or its allies (as specified in section 3(b)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(b)(2))).

SA 4173. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1548. REDUCTIONS IN SPENDING ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS; PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF LOW-YIELD NUCLEAR WARHEADS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States continues to maintain an excessively large and costly arsenal of nuclear delivery systems and warheads that are a holdover from the Cold War.

(2) The current nuclear arsenal of the United States includes approximately 3,800 total nuclear warheads in its military stockpile, of which approximately 1,750 are deployed with five delivery components: land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, long-range strategic bomber aircraft armed with nuclear gravity bombs, long-range strategic bomber aircraft armed with nuclear-armed air-launched cruise missiles, and short-range fighter aircraft that can deliver nuclear gravity bombs. The strategic bomber fleet of the United States comprises 87 B-52 and 20 B-2 aircraft, over 60 of which contribute to the nuclear mission. The United States also maintains 400 intercontinental ballistic missiles and 14 Ohio-class submarines, up to 12 of which are deployed. Each of those submarines is armed with approximately 90 nuclear warheads.

(3) Between fiscal years 2021 and 2030, the United States will spend an estimated

\$634,000,000,000 to maintain and recapitalize its nuclear force, according to a January 2019 estimate from the Congressional Budget Office, an increase of \$140,000,000,000 from the Congressional Budget Office’s 2019 estimate, with 36 percent of that additional cost stemming “mainly from new plans for modernizing [the Department of Energy’s] production facilities and from [the Department of Defense’s] modernization programs moving more fully into production”.

(4) Adjusted for inflation, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the United States will spend \$1,700,000,000,000 through fiscal year 2046 on new nuclear weapons and modernization and infrastructure programs.

(5) Inaccurate budget forecasting is likely to continue to plague the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, as evidenced by the fiscal year 2021 budget request of the President for the National Nuclear Security Administration “Weapon Activities” account, which far exceeded what the National Nuclear Security Administration had projected in its fiscal year 2020 request and what it had projected in previous years.

(6) The projected growth in nuclear weapons spending is coming due as the Department of Defense is seeking to replace large portions of its conventional forces to better compete with the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China and as internal and external fiscal pressures are likely to limit the growth of, and perhaps reduce, military spending. As then-Air Force Chief of Staff General Dave Goldfein said in 2020, “I think a debate is that this will be the first time that the nation has tried to simultaneously modernize the nuclear enterprise while it’s trying to modernize an aging conventional enterprise. The current budget does not allow you to do both.”.

(7) In 2017, the Government Accountability Office concluded that National Nuclear Security Administration’s budget forecasts for out-year spending downplayed the fact that the agency lacked the resources to complete multiple, simultaneous billion dollar modernization projects and recommended that the National Nuclear Security Administration consider “deferring the start of or cancelling specific modernization programs”.

(8) According to the Government Accountability Office, the National Nuclear Security Administration has still not factored affordability concerns into its planning as was recommended by the Government Accountability Office in 2017, with the warning that “it is essential for NNSA to present information to Congress and other key decision maker indicating whether the agency has prioritized certain modernization programs or considered trade-offs (such as deferring or cancelling specific modernization programs)”.

(9) A December 2020 Congressional Budget Office analysis showed that the projected costs of nuclear forces over the next decade can be reduced by \$12,400,000,000 to \$13,600,000,000 by trimming back current plans, while still maintaining a triad of delivery systems. Even larger savings would accrue over the subsequent decade.

(10) The Department of Defense’s June 2013 nuclear policy guidance entitled “Report on Nuclear Employment Strategy of the United States” found that force levels under the April 2010 Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms between the United States and the Russian Federation (commonly known as the “New START Treaty”) “are more than adequate for what the United States needs to fulfill its national security objectives” and can be reduced by up to 1/3 below levels under the New START Treaty to 1,000 to 1,100 warheads.

(11) Former President Trump expanded the role of, and spending on, nuclear weapons in United States policy at the same time that he withdrew from, unsigned, or otherwise terminated a series of important arms control and nonproliferation agreements.

(b) REDUCTIONS IN NUCLEAR FORCES.—

(1) REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR-ARMED SUBMARINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for purchasing more than eight Columbia-class submarines.

(2) REDUCTION OF GROUND-BASED MISSILES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2022, the forces of the Air Force shall include not more than 150 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(3) REDUCTION OF DEPLOYED STRATEGIC WARHEADS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2022, the forces of the United States Military shall include not more than 1,000 deployed strategic warheads, as that term is defined in the New START Treaty.

(4) LIMITATION ON NEW LONG-RANGE PENETRATING BOMBER AIRCRAFT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2022 through 2028 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for purchasing more than 80 B-21 long-range penetrating bomber aircraft.

(5) PROHIBITION ON F-35 NUCLEAR MISSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be used to make the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

(6) PROHIBITION ON NEW AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of the long-range stand-off weapon or any other new air-launched cruise missile or for the W80 warhead life extension program.

(7) PROHIBITION ON NEW INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of the ground-based strategic deterrent or any new intercontinental ballistic missile.

(8) TERMINATION OF URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the Uranium Processing Facility located at the Y-12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

(9) PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF NEW LOW-YIELD WARHEAD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended to deploy the W76-2 low-yield nuclear

warhead or any other low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead.

(10) PROHIBITION ON NEW SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of a new submarine-launched cruise missile capable of carrying a low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead.

(11) LIMITATION ON PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for achieving production of more than 30 plutonium pits per year at Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

(12) LIMITATION ON W87-1 WARHEAD PROCUREMENT AND DEPLOYMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the procurement or deployment of the W87-1 warhead for use on any missile that can feasibly employ a W87 warhead.

(13) LIMITATION ON SUSTAINMENT OF B83-1 BOMB.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the sustainment of the B83-1 bomb beyond the time at which confidence in the B61-12 stockpile is gained.

(14) PROHIBITION ON SPACE-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of a space-based missile defense system.

(15) PROHIBITION ON THE W-93 WARHEAD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the procurement and deployment of a W-93 warhead on a submarine launched ballistic missile.

(c) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the plan of each Secretary to carry out subsection (b).

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the plan of each Secretary to carry out subsection (b), including any updates to previously submitted reports.

(3) ANNUAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCOUNTING.—Not later than September 30, 2022, and annually thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a comprehensive accounting by the Director of the Office

of Management and Budget of the amounts obligated and expended by the Federal Government for each nuclear weapon and related nuclear program during—

(A) the fiscal year covered by the report; and

(B) the life cycle of such weapon or program.

(4) COST ESTIMATE REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the estimated cost savings that result from carrying out subsection (b).

(5) REPORT ON FUNDING NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the publication of a National Defense Strategy under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report explaining how the Secretary proposes to fund the National Defense Strategy under different levels of projected defense spending, including scenarios in which—

(A) anticipated cost savings from reform do not materialize; or

(B) defense spending decreases to the levels specified by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25; 125 Stat. 240).

(6) MODIFICATION OF PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY ESTIMATES OF COSTS RELATING TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS.—Section 492a of title 10, United States Code, is amended in subsections (a)(2)(F) and (b)(1)(A) by striking “10-year period” each place it appears and inserting “25-year period”.

(7) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

SA 4174. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1253. TAIWAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Taiwan Fellowship Act”.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) affirmed United States policy “to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the people on the China mainland and all other peoples of the Western Pacific area”.

(2) Consistent with the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409), the United States has grown its strategic partnership with Taiwan’s vibrant democracy of 23,000,000 people.

(3) Despite a concerted campaign by the People's Republic of China to isolate Taiwan from its diplomatic partners and from international organizations, including the World Health Organization, Taiwan has emerged as a global leader in the coronavirus global pandemic response, including by donating more than 2,000,000 surgical masks and other medical equipment to the United States.

(4) The creation of a United States fellowship program with Taiwan would support—

(A) a key priority of expanding people-to-people exchanges, which was outlined in President Donald J. Trump's 2017 National Security Strategy;

(B) President Joseph R. Biden's commitment to Taiwan, "a leading democracy and a critical economic and security partner," as expressed in his March 2021 Interim National Security Strategic Guidance; and

(C) April 2021 guidance from the Department of State based on a review required under the Taiwan Assurance Act of 2020 (sub-title B of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260) to "encourage U.S. government engagement with Taiwan that reflects our deepening unofficial relationship".

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to further strengthen the United States-Taiwan strategic partnership and broaden understanding of the Indo-Pacific region by temporarily assigning officials of agencies of the United States Government to Taiwan for intensive study in Mandarin and placement as Fellows with the governing authorities on Taiwan or a Taiwanese civic institution;

(2) to provide for eligible United States personnel to learn or strengthen Mandarin Chinese language skills and to expand their understanding of the political economy of Taiwan and the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) to better position the United States to advance its economic, security, and human rights interests and values in the Indo-Pacific region.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY HEAD.—The term "agency head" means in the case of the executive branch of United States Government, or a legislative branch agency described in paragraph (2), the head of the respective agency.

(2) AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—The term "agency of the United States Government" includes the Government Accountability Office, Congressional Budget Office, or the Congressional Research Service of the legislative branch as well as any agency of the executive branch.

(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(4) DETAILEE.—The term "detailee"—

(A) means an employee of a branch of the United States Government on loan to the American Institute in Taiwan, without a change of position from the agency at which he or she is employed; and

(B) a legislative branch employee from the Government Accountability Office, Congressional Budget Office, or the Congressional Research Service.

(5) IMPLEMENTING PARTNER.—The term "implementing partner" means any United States organization described in 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that—

(A) performs logistical, administrative, and other functions, as determined by the Department of State and the American Insti-

tute of Taiwan in support of the Taiwan Fellowship Program; and

(B) enters into a cooperative agreement with the American Institute in Taiwan to administer the Taiwan Fellowship Program.

(e) ESTABLISHMENT OF TAIWAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall establish the "Taiwan Fellowship Program" (referred to in this subsection as the "Program") to provide a fellowship opportunity in Taiwan of up to 2 years for eligible United States citizens. The Department of State, in consultation with the American Institute in Taiwan and the implementing partner, may modify the name of the Program.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The American Institute in Taiwan should use amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (h)(1) to enter into an annual or multi-year cooperative agreement with an appropriate implementing partner.

(B) FELLOWSHIPS.—The Department of State, in consultation with the American Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate, the implementing partner, should award to eligible United States citizens, subject to available funding—

(i) approximately 5 fellowships during the first 2 years of the Program; and

(ii) approximately 10 fellowships during each of the remaining years of the Program.

(3) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT; IMPLEMENTING PARTNER.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the American Institute in Taiwan, in consultation with the Department of State, should—

(A) begin negotiations with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, or with another appropriate entity, for the purpose of entering into an agreement to facilitate the placement of fellows in an agency of the governing authorities on Taiwan; and

(B) begin the process of selecting an implementing partner, which—

(i) shall agree to meet all of the legal requirements required to operate in Taiwan; and

(ii) shall be composed of staff who demonstrate significant experience managing exchange programs in the Indo-Pacific region.

(4) CURRICULUM.—

(A) FIRST YEAR.—During the first year of each fellowship under this subsection, each fellow should study—

(i) the Mandarin Chinese language;

(ii) the people, history, and political climate on Taiwan; and

(iii) the issues affecting the relationship between the United States and the Indo-Pacific region.

(B) SECOND YEAR.—During the second year of each fellowship under this subsection, each fellow, subject to the approval of the Department of State, the American Institute in Taiwan, and the implementing partner, and in accordance with the purposes of this section, should work in—

(i) a parliamentary office, ministry, or other agency of the governing authorities on Taiwan; or

(ii) an organization outside of the governing authorities on Taiwan, whose interests are associated with the interests of the fellow and the agency of the United States Government from which the fellow had been employed.

(5) FLEXIBLE FELLOWSHIP DURATION.—Notwithstanding any requirement under this subsection, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the American Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate, the implementing partner, may award fellowships that have a duration of less than two years, and may alter the curriculum requirements under paragraph (4) for such purposes.

(6) SUNSET.—The fellowship program under this subsection shall terminate 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—A United States citizen is eligible for a fellowship under subsection (e) if he or she—

(A) is an employee of the United States Government;

(B) has received at least one exemplary performance review in his or her current United States Government role within at least the last three years prior to beginning the fellowship;

(C) has at least 2 years of experience in any branch of the United States Government;

(D) has a demonstrated professional or educational background in the relationship between the United States and countries in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(E) has demonstrated his or her commitment to further service in the United States Government.

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF FELLOWS.—Each recipient of a fellowship under subsection (e) shall agree, as a condition of such fellowship—

(A) to maintain satisfactory progress in language training and appropriate behavior in Taiwan, as determined by the Department of State, the American Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate, its implementing partner;

(B) to refrain from engaging in any intelligence or intelligence-related activity on behalf of the United States Government; and

(C) to continue Federal Government employment for a period of not less than 4 years after the conclusion of the fellowship or for not less than 2 years for a fellowship that is 1 year or shorter.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER.—

(A) SELECTION OF FELLOWS.—The implementing partner, in close coordination with the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan, shall—

(i) make efforts to recruit fellowship candidates who reflect the diversity of the United States;

(ii) select fellows for the Taiwan Fellowship Program based solely on merit, with appropriate supervision from the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan; and

(iii) prioritize the selection of candidates willing to serve a fellowship lasting 1 year or longer.

(B) FIRST YEAR.—The implementing partner should provide each fellow in the first year (or shorter duration, as jointly determined by the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan for those who are not serving a 2-year fellowship) with—

(i) intensive Mandarin Chinese language training; and

(ii) courses in the political economy of Taiwan, China, and the broader Indo-Pacific.

(C) WAIVER OF REQUIRED TRAINING.—The Department of State, in coordination with the American Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate, the implementing partner, may waive any of the training required under subparagraph (B) to the extent that a fellow has Mandarin language skills, knowledge of the topic described in subparagraph (B)(ii), or for other related reasons approved by the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan. If any of the training requirements are waived for a fellow serving a 2-year fellowship, the training portion of his or her fellowship may be shortened to the extent appropriate.

(D) OFFICE; STAFFING.—The implementing partner, in consultation with the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan, may maintain an office and at least 1 full-time staff member in Taiwan—

(i) to liaise with the American Institute in Taiwan and the governing authorities on Taiwan; and

(ii) to serve as the primary in-country point of contact for the recipients of fellowships under this section and their dependents.

(E) OTHER FUNCTIONS.—The implementing partner may perform other functions in association in support of the Taiwan Fellowship Program, including logistical and administrative functions, as prescribed by the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan.

(4) NONCOMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any fellow who fails to comply with the requirements under this subsection shall reimburse the American Institute in Taiwan for—

(i) the Federal funds expended for the fellow's participation in the fellowship, as set forth in subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

(ii) interest accrued on such funds (calculated at the prevailing rate).

(B) FULL REIMBURSEMENT.—Any fellow who violates subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) shall reimburse the American Institute in Taiwan in an amount equal to the sum of—

(i) all of the Federal funds expended for the fellow's participation in the fellowship; and

(ii) interest on the amount specified in clause (i), which shall be calculated at the prevailing rate.

(C) PRO RATA REIMBURSEMENT.—Any fellow who violates paragraph (2)(C) shall reimburse the American Institute in Taiwan in an amount equal to the difference between—

(i) the amount specified in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) the product of—

(I) the amount the fellow received in compensation during the final year of the fellowship, including the value of any allowances and benefits received by the fellow; multiplied by

(II) the percentage of the period specified in paragraph (2)(C) during which the fellow did not remain employed by the Federal Government.

(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the selection of the first class of fellows under this section, and annually thereafter for 7 years, the Department of State shall offer to brief the appropriate committees of Congress regarding the following issues:

(A) An assessment of the performance of the implementing partner in fulfilling the purposes of this section.

(B) The names and sponsoring agencies of the fellows selected by the implementing partner and the extent to which such fellows represent the diversity of the United States.

(C) The names of the parliamentary offices, ministries, other agencies of the governing authorities on Taiwan, and nongovernmental institutions to which each fellow was assigned during the second year of the fellowship.

(D) Any recommendations, as appropriate, to improve the implementation of the Taiwan Fellowship Program, including added flexibilities in the administration of the program.

(E) An assessment of the Taiwan Fellowship Program's value upon the relationship between the United States and Taiwan or the United States and Asian countries.

(6) ANNUAL FINANCIAL AUDIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The financial records of any implementing partner shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants who are certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of a State or another political subdivision of the United States.

(B) LOCATION.—Each audit under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted at the place or places where the financial records of the implementing partner are normally kept.

(C) ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS.—The implementing partner shall make available to the accountants conducting an audit under subparagraph (A)—

(i) all books, financial records, files, other papers, things, and property belonging to, or in use by, the implementing partner that are necessary to facilitate the audit; and

(ii) full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians.

(D) REPORT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the end of each fiscal year, the implementing partner shall provide a report of the audit conducted for such fiscal year under subparagraph (A) to the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan.

(ii) CONTENTS.—Each audit report shall—

(I) set forth the scope of the audit;

(II) include such statements, along with the auditor's opinion of those statements, as may be necessary to present fairly the implementing partner's assets and liabilities, surplus or deficit, with reasonable detail;

(III) include a statement of the implementing partner's income and expenses during the year; and

(IV) include a schedule of—

(aa) all contracts and cooperative agreements requiring payments greater than \$5,000; and

(bb) any payments of compensation, salaries, or fees at a rate greater than \$5,000 per year.

(iii) COPIES.—Each audit report shall be produced in sufficient copies for distribution to the public.

(g) TAIWAN FELLOWS ON DETAIL FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) DETAIL AUTHORIZED.—With the approval of the Secretary of State, an agency head may detail, for a period of not more than 2 years, an employee of the agency of the United States Government who has been awarded a fellowship under this section, to the American Institute in Taiwan for the purpose of assignment to the governing authorities on Taiwan or an organization described in subsection (e)(4)(B)(ii).

(B) AGREEMENT.—Each detailee shall enter into a written agreement with the Federal Government before receiving a fellowship, in which the fellow shall agree—

(i) to continue in the service of the sponsoring agency at the end of fellowship for a period of at least 4 years (or at least 2 years if the fellowship duration is 1 year or shorter) unless the detailee is involuntarily separated from the service of such agency; and

(ii) to pay to the American Institute in Taiwan any additional expenses incurred by the Federal Government in connection with the fellowship if the detailee voluntarily separates from service with the sponsoring agency before the end of the period for which the detailee has agreed to continue in the service of such agency.

(C) EXCEPTION.—The payment agreed to under subparagraph (B)(ii) may not be required of a detailee who leaves the service of the sponsoring agency to enter into the service of another agency of the United States Government unless the head of the sponsoring agency notifies the detailee before the effective date of entry into the service of the other agency that payment will be required under this subsection.

(2) STATUS AS GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.—A detailee—

(A) is deemed, for the purpose of preserving allowances, privileges, rights, seniority, and

other benefits, to be an employee of the sponsoring agency;

(B) is entitled to pay, allowances, and benefits from funds available to such agency, which is deemed to comply with section 5536 of title 5, United States Code; and

(C) may be assigned to a position with an entity described in section (f)(4)(B)(i) if acceptance of such position does not involve—

(i) the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government; or

(ii) the acceptance of compensation or other benefits from any foreign government by such detailee.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF SPONSORING AGENCY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal agency from which a detailee is detailed should provide the fellow allowances and benefits that are consistent with Department of State Standardized Regulations or other applicable rules and regulations, including—

(i) a living quarters allowance to cover the cost of housing in Taiwan;

(ii) a cost of living allowance to cover any possible higher costs of living in Taiwan;

(iii) a temporary quarters subsistence allowance for up to 7 days if the fellow is unable to find housing immediately upon arriving in Taiwan;

(iv) an education allowance to assist parents in providing the fellow's minor children with educational services ordinarily provided without charge by public schools in the United States;

(v) moving expenses to transport personal belongings of the fellow and his or her family in their move to Taiwan, which is comparable to the allowance given for American Institute in Taiwan employees assigned to Taiwan; and

(vi) an economy-class airline ticket to and from Taiwan for each fellow and the fellow's immediate family.

(B) MODIFICATION OF BENEFITS.—The American Institute in Taiwan and its implementing partner, with the approval of the Department of State, may modify the benefits set forth in subparagraph (A) if such modification is warranted by fiscal circumstances.

(4) NO FINANCIAL LIABILITY.—The American Institute in Taiwan, the implementing partner, and any governing authorities on Taiwan or nongovernmental entities in Taiwan at which a fellow is detailed during the second year of the fellowship may not be held responsible for the pay, allowances, or any other benefit normally provided to the detailee.

(5) REIMBURSEMENT.—Fellows may be detailed under paragraph (1)(A) without reimbursement to the United States by the American Institute in Taiwan.

(6) ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS.—Detailees may be paid by the American Institute in Taiwan for the allowances and benefits listed in paragraph (3).

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the American Institute in Taiwan, for fiscal year 2022 and for each succeeding fiscal year, \$2,300,000, which shall be used to fund a cooperative agreement with the appropriate implementing partner.

(i) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than one year prior to the sunset of the fellowship program under subsection (e), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House a report that includes—

(1) an analysis of the United States Government participants in this program, including the number of applicants and the number of fellowships undertaken, the place of employment, and as assessment of the

costs and benefits for participants and for the United States Government of such fellowships;

(2) an analysis of the financial impact of the fellowship on United States Government offices which have provided Fellows to participate in the program; and

(3) recommendations, if any, on how to improve the fellowship program.

SA 4175. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1253. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUAD INTRA-PARLIAMENTARY WORKING GROUP.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall seek to enter into negotiations with the governments of Japan, Australia, and India (collectively, with the United States, known as the “Quad”) with the goal of reaching a written agreement to establish a Quad Intra-Parliamentary Working Group for the purpose of advancing initiatives of the Quad and to facilitate closer cooperation on shared interests and values.

(b) **UNITED STATES GROUP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—At such time as the governments of the Quad countries enter into a written agreement described in subsection (a), there shall be established a United States Group, which shall represent the United States at the Quad Intra-Parliamentary Working Group.

(2) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The United States Group shall be comprised of not more than 24 Members of Congress.

(B) **APPOINTMENT.**—Of the Members of Congress appointed to the United States Group under subparagraph (A)—

(i) half shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among Members of the House, not less than 4 of whom shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and

(ii) half shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, based on recommendations of the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, from among Members of the Senate, not less than 4 of whom shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Relations (unless the majority leader and minority leader determine otherwise).

(3) **MEETINGS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The United States Group shall seek to meet not less frequently than annually with representatives and appropriate staff of the legislatures of Japan, Australia, and India, and any other country invited by mutual agreement of the Quad countries.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—A meeting described in subparagraph (A) may be held—

(i) in the United States;

(ii) in another Quad country during periods when Congress is not in session; or

(iii) virtually.

(4) **CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.**—

(A) **HOUSE DELEGATION.**—The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate the chairperson or vice chairperson of the delegation of the United States Group from

the House from among members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(B) **SENATE DELEGATION.**—The President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall designate the chairperson or vice chairperson of the delegation of the United States Group from the Senate from among members of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(5) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each fiscal years 2022 through 2025 for the United States Group.

(B) **DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—For each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made for the United States Group, half of the amount appropriated shall be available to the delegation from the House of Representatives and half of the amount shall be available to the delegation from the Senate.

(ii) **METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.**—The amounts available to the delegations of the House of Representatives and the Senate under clause (i) shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the chairperson of the delegation from the House of Representatives and the chairperson of the delegation from the Senate, respectively.

(6) **PRIVATE SOURCES.**—The United States Group may accept gifts or donations of services or property, subject to the review and approval, as appropriate, of the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Ethics of the Senate.

(7) **CERTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.**—The certificate of the chairperson of the delegation from the House of Representatives or the delegation of the Senate of the United States Group shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in the auditing of the accounts of the United States Group.

(8) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—The United States Group shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made for the United States Group, which shall include a description of its expenditures under such appropriation.

SA 4176. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1548. REDUCTION OF THREATS POSED BY NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The use of nuclear weapons poses an existential threat to humanity, a fact that led President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev to declare in a joint statement in 1987 that a “nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought”.

(2) On June 12, 1982, an estimated 1,000,000 people attended the largest peace rally in United States history, in support of a movement to freeze and reverse the nuclear arms race, a movement that helped to create the political will necessary for the negotiation of several bilateral arms control treaties between the United States and former Soviet

Union, and then the Russian Federation. Those treaties contributed to strategic stability through mutual and verifiable reciprocal nuclear weapons reductions.

(3) Since the advent of nuclear weapons in 1945, millions of people around the world have stood up to demand meaningful, immediate international action to halt, reduce, and eliminate the threats posed by nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons testing, and nuclear war, to humankind and the planet.

(4) In 1970, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (21 UST 483) (commonly referred to as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty” or the “NPT”) entered into force, which includes a binding obligation on the 5 nuclear-weapon states (commonly referred to as the “P5”), among other things, “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race . . . and to nuclear disarmament”.

(5) Bipartisan United States global leadership has curbed the growth in the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons and has slowed overall vertical proliferation among countries already possessing nuclear weapons, as is highlighted by a more than 85-percent reduction in the United States nuclear weapons stockpile from its Cold War height of 31,255 in 1967.

(6) The United States testing of nuclear weapons is no longer necessary as a result of the following major technical developments since the Senate’s consideration of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (commonly referred to as the “CTBT”) in 1999:

(A) The verification architecture of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (commonly referred to as the “CTBTO”)—

(i) has made significant advancements, as seen through its network of 300 International Monitoring Stations and its International Data Centre, which together provide for the near instantaneous detection of nuclear explosives tests, including all 6 such tests conducted by North Korea between 2006 and 2017; and

(ii) is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(B) Since the United States signed the CTBT, confidence has grown in the science-based Stockpile Stewardship and Management Plan of the Department of Energy, which forms the basis of annual certifications to the President regarding the continual safety, security, and effectiveness of the United States nuclear deterrent in the absence of nuclear testing, leading former Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz to remark in 2015 that “lab directors today now state that they certainly understand much more about how nuclear weapons work than during the period of nuclear testing”.

(7) Despite the progress made to reduce the number and role of, and risks posed by, nuclear weapons, and to halt the Cold War-era nuclear arms race, tensions between countries that possess nuclear weapons are on the rise, key nuclear risk reduction treaties are under threat, significant stockpiles of weapons-usable fissile material remain, and a qualitative global nuclear arms race is now underway with each of the countries that possess nuclear weapons spending tens of billions of dollars each year to maintain and improve their arsenals.

(8) The Russian Federation is pursuing the development of destabilizing types of nuclear weapons that are not presently covered under any existing arms control treaty or agreement and the People’s Republic of China, India, Pakistan, and North Korea have each taken concerning steps to diversify their more modest sized, but nonetheless very deadly, nuclear arsenals.

(9) Former President Donald J. Trump's 2018 Nuclear Posture Review called for the development two new nuclear weapons capabilities, which have the effect of lowering the threshold for nuclear weapons use:

(A) A low-yield warhead on a submarine-launched ballistic missile, which was deployed before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) A sea-launched cruise missile, still under development on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(10) On February 3, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden preserved binding and verifiable limits on the deployed and non-deployed strategic forces of the largest two nuclear weapons powers through the five-year extension of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011 (commonly referred to as the "New START Treaty").

(11) In 2013, the report on a nuclear weapons employment strategy of the United States submitted under section 492 of title 10, United States Code, determined that it is possible to ensure the security of the United States and allies and partners of the United States and maintain a strong and credible strategic deterrent while safely pursuing up to a 1/3 reduction in deployed nuclear weapons from the level established in the New START Treaty.

(12) On January 12, 2017, then-Vice President Biden stated, "[G]iven our non-nuclear capabilities and the nature of today's threats—it's hard to envision a plausible scenario in which the first use of nuclear weapons by the United States would be necessary. Or make sense."

(13) In light of moves by the United States and other countries to increase their reliance on nuclear weapons, a global nuclear freeze would seek to halt the new nuclear arms race by seeking conclusion of a comprehensive and verifiable freeze on the testing, deployment, and production of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for such weapons.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The following is the policy of the United States:

(1) The United States should build upon its decades long, bipartisan efforts to reduce the number and salience of nuclear weapons by leading international negotiations on specific arms-reduction measures as part of a 21st century global nuclear freeze movement.

(2) Building on the successful extension of the New START Treaty, the United States should engage with all other countries that possess nuclear weapons to seek to negotiate and conclude future multilateral arms control, disarmament, and risk reduction agreements, which should contain some or all of the following provisions:

(A) An agreement by the United States and the Russian Federation on a follow-on treaty or agreement to the New START Treaty that may lower the central limits of the Treaty and cover new kinds of strategic delivery vehicles or non-strategic nuclear weapons.

(B) An agreement on a verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and further deployment of all nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for such weapons.

(C) An agreement that establishes a verifiable numerical ceiling on the deployed shorter-range and intermediate-range and strategic delivery systems (as defined by the INF Treaty and the New START Treaty, respectively) and the nuclear warheads associated with such systems belonging to the P5, and to the extent possible, all countries that possess nuclear weapons, at August 2, 2019, levels.

(D) An agreement by each country to adopt a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons or provide transparency into its nuclear declaratory policy.

(E) An agreement on a proactive United Nations Security Council resolution that expands access by the International Atomic Energy Agency to any country found by the Board of Governors of that Agency to be non-compliant with its obligations under the NPT.

(F) An agreement to refrain from configuring nuclear forces in a "launch on warning" or "launch under warning" nuclear posture, which may prompt a nuclear armed country to launch a ballistic missile attack in response to detection by an early-warning satellite or sensor of a suspected incoming ballistic missile.

(G) An agreement not to target or interfere in the nuclear command, control, and communications (commonly referred to as "NC3") infrastructure of another country through a kinetic attack or a cyberattack.

(H) An agreement on transparency measures or verifiable limits, or both, on hypersonic cruise missiles and glide vehicles that are fired from sea-based, ground, and air platforms.

(I) An agreement to provide a baseline and continuous exchanges detailing the aggregate number of active nuclear weapons and associated systems possessed by each country.

(3) The United States should rejuvenate efforts in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament toward the negotiation of a verifiable Fissile Material Treaty or Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, or move negotiations to another international body or fora, such as a meeting of the P5. Successful conclusion of such a treaty would verifiably prevent any country's production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for use in nuclear weapons.

(4) The United States should convene a series of head-of-state level summits on nuclear disarmament modeled on the Nuclear Security Summits process, which saw the elimination of the equivalent of 3,000 nuclear weapons.

(5) The President should seek ratification by the Senate of the CTBT and mobilize all countries covered by Annex 2 of the CTBT to pursue similar action to hasten entry into force of the CTBT. The entry into force of the CTBT, for which ratification by the United States will provide critical momentum, will activate the CTBT's onsite inspection provision to investigate allegations that any country that is a party to the CTBT has conducted a nuclear test of any yield.

(6) The President should make the accession of North Korea to the CTBT a component of any final agreement in fulfilling the pledges the Government of North Korea made in Singapore, as North Korea is reportedly the only country to have conducted a nuclear explosive test since 1998.

(7) The United States should—

(A) refrain from developing any new designs for nuclear warheads or bombs, but especially designs that could add a level of technical uncertainty into the United States stockpile and thus renew calls to resume nuclear explosive testing in order to test that new design; and

(B) seek reciprocal commitments from other countries that possess nuclear weapons.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter, or authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for any fiscal year before fiscal year 2022 and avail-

able for obligation as of the date of the enactment of this Act, may be obligated or expended to conduct or make preparations for any explosive nuclear weapons test that produces any yield until such time as—

(A) the President submits to Congress an addendum to the report required by section 4205 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2525) that details any change to the condition of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile from the report submitted under that section in the preceding year; and

(B) there is enacted into law a joint resolution of Congress that approves the test.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) does not limit nuclear stockpile stewardship activities that are consistent with the zero-yield standard and other requirements under law.

SA 4177. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1237. REPEAL OF WAIVER AUTHORITY FOR PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN.

Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-115; 22 U.S.C. 5812 note) is amended, in subsection (g) of the matter under the heading "ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION" under the heading "OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE"—

(1) by striking paragraphs (2) through (6); and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "(1) Section" and inserting "Section"; and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (F) as paragraphs (1) through (6), respectively.

SA 4178. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. PLAN FOR ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall develop a plan for enhancing institutional capacity building activities in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the major areas of weakness in civilian oversight of—

(A) the military forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; and

(B) the defense institutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

(2) An identification of the programs authorized under title 10, United States Code, that could be applied to strengthen—

(A) civilian oversight of the military forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; and

(B) governance in the defense sector of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

(3) A plan for the provision of assistance to the Federal Republic of Nigeria under section 332(b) of title 10, United States Code, during the three-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act that—

(A) includes civilian oversight of the military and better governance and internal controls in defense establishments; and

(B) addresses shortfalls in organizational structure and management.

(C) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

SA 4179. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1264. REPORT ON MAJOR CONSTRAINTS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF MILITARY FORCES OF NIGERIA IN COMBATING ISIS AND BOKO HARAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes an analysis of the major constraints on the effectiveness of the military forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in combating ISIS and Boko Haram (to the extent Boko Haram persists) in northeastern Nigeria.

(b) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

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

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

SA 4180. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. ____ . PILOT PROGRAM ON DATA LIBRARIES FOR TRAINING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MODELS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center or such other official as the Secretary considers appropriate, may carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of establishing data libraries for developing and enhancing artificial intelligence capabilities to ensure that the Department of Defense is able to procure optimal artificial intelligence and machine learning software capabilities to meet Department requirements and technology development goals.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out a pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary may—

(1) establish data libraries containing Department data sets relevant to the development of artificial intelligence software and technology; and

(2) allow appropriate public and private sector organizations to access such data libraries for the purposes of developing artificial intelligence models and other technical software solutions.

(c) ELEMENTS.—If the Secretary elects to carry out the pilot program under subsection (a), the data libraries established under the program—

(1) may include unclassified data representative of diverse types of information, representing Department missions, business processes, and activities; and

(2) shall be categorized and annotated to support development of a common evaluation framework for artificial intelligence models and other technical software solutions;

(3) shall be made available to such public and private sector organizations as the Secretary considers appropriate to support rapid development of software and artificial intelligence capabilities;

(4) shall include capabilities and tool sets to detect, evaluate, and correct errors in data annotation, identify gaps in training data used in model development that would require additional data labeling, and evaluate model performance across the lifecycle of its use; and

(5) shall be developed to support such other missions and activities as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on implementing this section, including an identification of the types of information that the Secretary determines are feasible and advisable to include in the data libraries under subsection (b)(1).

SA 4181. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1601 and insert the following:

SEC. 1601. MATTERS CONCERNING CYBER PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) determine the overall workforce requirement of the Department of Defense for cyber and information operation military personnel across the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces (other than the Coast Guard) and for civilian personnel, and in doing so shall—

(A) consider personnel in positions securing the Department of Defense Information Network and associated enterprise information technology, defense agencies and field activities, and combatant commands, including current billets primarily associated with the information environment and cyberspace domain and projected future billets;

(B) consider the mix between military and civilian personnel, active and reserve components, and the use of the National Guard;

(C) develop a workforce development plan for military and civilian personnel that covers accessions, training, education, recruitment, retention, fair and competitive compensation, enlistment standards and screening tools, analysis of recruiting resources and sustainment of the workforce, and metrics to evaluate success; and

(D) consider such other elements as the Secretary determines appropriate;

(2) assess current and future general information warfare and cyber education curriculum and requirements for military and civilian personnel, including—

(A) acquisition personnel;

(B) accessions and recruits to the military services;

(C) cadets and midshipmen at the military service academies and enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps;

(D) information environment and cyberspace military and civilian personnel;

(E) non-information environment and cyberspace military and civilian personnel;

(F) cyberspace and information environment-related scholarship-for-service programs, including—

(i) the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service (SFS);

(ii) the Department of Defense Cyber Scholarship Program (DoD CySP);

(iii) the Department of Defense Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Scholarship-for-Service Program;

(iv) the Stokes Educational Scholarship Program; and

(v) the OnRamp II Scholarship Program; and

(G) such current programs and institutions for information warfare and cyber education for military and civilian personnel, including—

(i) the military service academies;

(ii) the educational institutions described in section 2151(b) of title 10, United States Code;

(iii) the Air Force Institute of Technology;

(iv) the National Defense University;

(v) the Joint Special Operations University;

(vi) any other military educational institution of the Department specified by the Secretary for purposes of this section; and

(vii) the Cyber Centers of Academic Excellence certified jointly by the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security; and

(3) determine—

(A) the cyberspace domain and information warfare mission requirements of an undergraduate- and graduate-level professional military education college on par with and distinct from the war colleges for the Army, Navy, and Air Force;

(B) what curriculum such a college should instruct;

(C) whether such a college should be joint;

(D) where it should be located;

(E) where such college should be administered;

(F) interim efforts to improve the coordination of existing cyber and information environment education programs; and

(G) the feasibility and advisability of partnering with and integrating a Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program, which shall include civilian personnel, dedicated to cyber and information environment operations.

(b) BRIEFING AND REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than May 31, 2022, the Secretary shall provide the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a briefing and, not later than December 1, 2022, the Secretary shall submit to such committees a report on—

(1) the findings of the Secretary in carrying out subsection (a);

(2) an implementation plan to achieve future information warfare and cyber education requirements at appropriate locations;

(3) such recommendations as the Secretary may have for personnel needs in information warfare and the cyberspace domain; and

(4) such legislative or administrative action as the Secretary identifies as necessary to effectively meet cyber personnel requirements.

(c) EDUCATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “education” includes formal education requirements, such as degrees and certification in targeted subject areas, but also general training, including—

(1) reskilling;

(2) knowledge, skills, and abilities; and

(3) nonacademic professional development.

SA 4182. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . INFORMATION WARFARE AND CYBER EDUCATION CURRICULUM AND REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVILIAN INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) assess current general information warfare and cyber education curriculum and requirements for civilian elements of the intelligence community and other civilian personnel as the Director considers appropriate, including—

(A) acquisition personnel;

(B) information environment and cyberspace personnel;

(C) non-information environment and cyberspace personnel;

(D) cyberspace and information environment-related scholarship-for-service programs, including—

(i) the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service (SFS);

(ii) the Department of Defense Cyber Scholarship Program (DoD CySP);

(iii) the Department of Defense Science, Mathematics, and Research for Trans-

formation (SMART) Scholarship-for-Service Program;

(iv) the Stokes Educational Scholarship Program; and

(v) the OnRamp II Scholarship Program; and

(2) determine—

(A) the cyberspace domain and information security requirements of an undergraduate- and graduate-level professional education college on par with the war colleges for the Army, Navy, and Air Force;

(B) what curriculum such a college should instruct;

(C) whether such a college should be joint;

(D) where such a college should be located;

(E) under which Federal agency such a college should be administered; and

(F) interim efforts to improve the coordination of existing cyber and information environment education programs; and

(3) assess the global current and future cyber and information security environment and its effect on the national security of the United States, including—

(A) the cyber workforce capacity of rival state armed forces and non-state actors and potential cyber operations to enable their warfighting capabilities and threaten the national security of the United States; and

(B) the composition of civilian and military cyber workforces of rival state and non-state actors and how rival state and non-state actors use cyber operations to undermine the economic strength, political will, and military might of the United States.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than May 31, 2022, the Director shall provide the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a briefing and, not later than December 1, 2022, the Director shall submit to such committees a report on—

(A) the findings of the Director in carrying out subsection (a);

(B) an implementation plan to achieve future information security and cyber education requirements at appropriate locations;

(C) such recommendations as the Director may have for personnel needs in information warfare and the cyberspace domain; and

(D) such legislative or administrative action as the Director identifies as necessary to effectively meet cyber personnel requirements.

(2) FORM.—In presenting and submitting findings under paragraph (1)(A) with respect to subsection (a)(3), the Director may—

(A) when providing the briefing required by such paragraph, present such findings in a classified setting; and

(B) when submitting the report required by such paragraph, include such findings in a classified annex.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “education” includes formal education requirements, such as degrees and certification in targeted subject areas, but also general training, including—

(A) reskilling;

(B) knowledge, skills, and abilities; and

(C) nonacademic professional development.

(2) The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

SA 4183. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for mili-

tary activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1264. REPORTS ON JOINT STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY ON SUPPORTING UKRAINE, EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY, AND CLIMATE GOALS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States remains opposed to the completion of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, which threatens the energy security of many European allies;

(2) the United States is concerned by recent efforts by the Russian Federation to weaponize gas supplies to advance its geopolitical agenda and exploit the vulnerabilities of Eastern European companies; and

(3) the Government of Germany must make every effort—

(A) to act upon all deliverables outlined in the joint statement reached between the United States and Germany on July 15, 2021;

(B) to apply sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation for any malign activity that weaponizes gas supplies to European allies; and

(C) to comply with the regulatory framework under the European Union's Third Energy Package with respect to Nord Stream 2.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter through September 30, 2023, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of the United States-Germany climate and energy joint statement announced by the President on July 15, 2021.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of efforts undertaken by Germany to execute the elements of such joint statement, including efforts—

(i) to implement assistance programs that—

(I) support energy diversification in Ukraine; and

(II) commit funding to, and mobilize investments toward, sustainable energy;

(ii) to support Ukraine in negotiations with Gazprom to extend the current transit agreement; and

(iii) to engage more deeply in the Minsk Agreements and the Normandy Format for a political solution to the Russian Federation's illegal occupation of Crimea.

(B) An assessment of activities by the United States and Germany to advance and provide funding for the Three Seas Initiative.

(C) A description of any activity of, or supported by, the Government of the Russian Federation—

(i) to weaponize the gas supplies of the Russian Federation so as to exert political pressure upon any European country;

(ii) to withhold gas supplies for the purpose of extracting excessive profit over European customers; or

(iii) to seek exemption from the European Union's Third Energy Package regulatory framework.

SA 4184. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X of division A, add the following:

SEC. 10 . GREENHOUSE GAS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER AND THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to facilitate the participation of farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in voluntary environmental credit markets, including through the Program;

(2) to facilitate the provision of technical assistance through covered entities to farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in overcoming barriers to entry into voluntary environmental credit markets;

(3) to assist covered entities in certifying under the Program; and

(4) to establish the Advisory Council to advise the Secretary regarding the Program and other related matters.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The term “Advisory Council” means the Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program Advisory Council established under subsection (g)(1).

(2) AGRICULTURE OR FORESTRY CREDIT.—The term “agriculture or forestry credit” means a credit derived from the prevention, reduction, or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or carbon sequestration on agricultural land or private forest land that may be bought or sold on a voluntary environmental credit market.

(3) BEGINNING FARMER OR RANCHER.—The term “beginning farmer or rancher” has the meaning given the term in section 2501(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 2279(a)).

(4) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered entity” means a person or State that either—

(A) is a provider of technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners in carrying out sustainable land use management practices that—

(i) prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; or

(ii) sequester carbon; or

(B) is a third-party verifier entity that conducts the verification of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets.

(5) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term “greenhouse gas” means—

(A) carbon dioxide;

(B) methane;

(C) nitrous oxide; and

(D) any other gas that the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council, determines has been identified to have heat trapping qualities.

(6) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program established under subsection (c).

(7) PROTOCOL.—The term “protocol” means a systematic approach that follows a

science-based methodology that is transparent and thorough to establish requirements—

(A) for the development of projects to prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon that include 1 or more baseline scenarios; and

(B) to quantify, monitor, report, and verify the prevention, reduction, or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or carbon sequestration by projects described in subparagraph (A).

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(9) SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMER OR RANCHER; SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUP.—The terms “socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher” and “socially disadvantaged group” have the meaning given those terms in section 355(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2003(e)).

(10) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The term “technical assistance” means technical expertise, information, and tools necessary to assist a farmer, rancher, or private forest landowner who is engaged in or wants to engage in a project to prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon to meet a protocol.

(11) VOLUNTARY ENVIRONMENTAL CREDIT MARKET.—The term “voluntary environmental credit market” means a voluntary market through which agriculture or forestry credits may be bought or sold.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date that is 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and after making a positive determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish a voluntary program, to be known as the “Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program”, to certify covered entities that the Secretary determines meet the requirements described in subsection (d).

(2) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall establish the Program only if, after considering relevant information, including the information collected or reviewed relating to the assessment conducted under subsection (h)(1)(A), the Secretary determines that the Program will further each of the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

(3) REPORT.—If the Secretary determines under paragraph (2) that the Program would not further the purposes described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) and does not establish the Program, the Secretary shall publish a report describing the reasons the Program would not further those purposes.

(d) CERTIFICATION QUALIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) PROTOCOLS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—After providing public notice and at least a 60-day period for public comment, the Secretary shall, during the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the Program is established, publish—

(i) a list of, and documents relating to, recognized protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets that are designed to ensure consistency, reliability, effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency, including protocol documents and details relating to—

(I) calculations;

(II) sampling methodologies;

(III) accounting principles;

(IV) systems for verification, monitoring, measurement, and reporting; and

(V) methods to account for additionality, permanence, leakage, and, where appropriate, avoidance of double counting; and

(ii) descriptions of qualifications for covered entities that—

(I) demonstrate that the covered entity can assist farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in accomplishing the pur-

poses described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a); and

(II) demonstrate proficiency with the protocols described in clause (i).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Covered entities certified under the Program shall maintain expertise in the protocols described in subparagraph (A)(i), adhere to the qualifications described in subparagraph (A)(ii), and adhere to any relevant conflict of interest requirements, as determined appropriate by the Secretary, for—

(i) the provision of technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners for carrying out activities described in paragraph (2); or

(ii) the verification of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets that are used in carrying out activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTIVITIES.—The activities for which covered entities may provide technical assistance or conduct verification of processes under the Program are current and future activities that prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon, which may include—

(A) land or soil carbon sequestration;

(B) emissions reductions derived from fuel choice or reduced fuel use;

(C) livestock emissions reductions, including emissions reductions achieved through—

(i) feeds, feed additives, and the use of by-products as feed sources; or

(ii) manure management practices;

(D) on-farm energy generation;

(E) energy feedstock production;

(F) fertilizer or nutrient use emissions reductions;

(G) reforestation;

(H) forest management, including improving harvesting practices and thinning diseased trees;

(I) prevention of the conversion of forests, grasslands, and wetlands;

(J) restoration of wetlands or grasslands;

(K) grassland management, including prescribed grazing;

(L) current practices associated with private land conservation programs administered by the Secretary; and

(M) such other activities, or combinations of activities, that the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council, determines to be appropriate.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In publishing the list of protocols and description of qualifications under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council, shall—

(A) ensure that the requirements for covered entities to certify under the Program include maintaining expertise in all relevant information relating to market-based protocols, as appropriate, with regard to—

(i) quantification;

(ii) verification;

(iii) additionality;

(iv) permanence;

(v) reporting; and

(vi) other expertise, as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) ensure that a covered entity certified under the Program is required to perform, and to demonstrate expertise, as determined by the Secretary, in accordance with best management practices for agricultural and forestry activities that prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon.

(4) PERIODIC REVIEW.—As appropriate, the Secretary shall periodically review and revise the list of protocols and description of certification qualifications published under paragraph (1)(A) to include any additional

protocols or qualifications that meet the requirements described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3).

(e) CERTIFICATION, WEBSITE, AND PUBLICATION OF LISTS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—A covered entity may self-certify under the Program by submitting to the Secretary, through a website maintained by the Secretary—

(A) a notification that the covered entity will—

(i) maintain expertise in the protocols described in clause (i) of subsection (d)(1)(A); and

(ii) adhere to the qualifications described in clause (ii) of that subsection; and

(B) appropriate documentation demonstrating the expertise described in subparagraph (A)(i) and qualifications described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

(2) WEBSITE AND SOLICITATION.—During the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the Program is established, the Secretary shall publish, through an existing website maintained by the Secretary—

(A) information describing how covered entities may self-certify under the Program in accordance with paragraph (1);

(B) information describing how covered entities may obtain, through private training programs or Department of Agriculture training programs, the requisite expertise—

(i) in the protocols described in clause (i) of subsection (d)(1)(A); and

(ii) to meet the qualifications described in clause (ii) of that subsection;

(C) the protocols and qualifications published by the Secretary under subsection (d)(1)(A); and

(D) instructions and suggestions to assist farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in facilitating the development of agriculture or forestry credits and accessing voluntary environmental credit markets, including—

(i) through working with covered entities certified under the Program; and

(ii) by providing information relating to programs, registries, and protocols of programs and registries that provide market-based participation opportunities for working and conservation agricultural and forestry lands.

(3) PUBLICATION.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date on which the Program is established, the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council and following the review by the Secretary for completeness and accuracy of the certification notifications and documentation submitted under paragraph (1), shall use an existing website maintained by the Secretary to publish—

(A) a list of covered entities that are certified under paragraph (1) as technical assistance providers; and

(B) a list of covered entities that are certified under paragraph (1) as verifiers of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets.

(4) UPDATES.—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council, shall update the lists published under paragraph (3).

(5) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary shall notify Congress of the publication of the initial list under paragraph (3).

(6) REQUIREMENT.—To remain certified under the Program, a covered entity shall continue—

(A) to maintain expertise in the protocols described in subparagraph (A)(i) of subsection (d)(1); and

(B) to adhere to the qualifications described in subparagraph (A)(ii) of that subsection.

(7) AUDITING.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall conduct audits of covered entities that are certified under the

Program to ensure compliance with the requirements under subsection (d)(1)(B) through an audit process that includes a representative sample of—

(A) technical assistance providers; and

(B) verifiers of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets.

(8) REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may revoke the certification of a covered entity under the Program in the event of—

(i) noncompliance with the requirements under subsection (d)(1)(B); or

(ii) a violation of subsection (f)(2)(A).

(B) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary revokes a certification of a covered entity under subparagraph (A), to the extent practicable, the Secretary shall—

(i) request from that covered entity contact information for all farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners to which the covered entity provided technical assistance or the verification of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets; and

(ii) notify those farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners of the revocation.

(9) FAIR TREATMENT OF FARMERS.—The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that covered entities certified under paragraph (1) act in good faith—

(A) to provide realistic estimates of costs and revenues relating to activities and verification of processes, as applicable to the covered entity, as described in subsection (d)(2); and

(B) in the case of technical assistance providers, to assist farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in ensuring that the farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners receive fair distribution of revenues derived from the sale of an agriculture or forestry credit.

(10) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to compel a farmer, rancher, or private forest landowner to participate in a transaction or project facilitated by a covered entity certified under paragraph (1).

(f) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON CLAIMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person that is not certified under the Program in accordance with this section shall not knowingly make a claim that the person is a “USDA-certified technical assistance provider or third-party verifier for voluntary environmental credit markets” or any substantially similar claim.

(B) PENALTY.—Any person that violates subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) subject to a civil penalty equal to such amount as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, not to exceed \$1,000 per violation; and

(ii) ineligible to certify under the Program for the 5-year period beginning on the date of the violation.

(2) SUBMISSION OF FRAUDULENT INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person, regardless of whether the person is certified under the program, shall not submit fraudulent information as part of a notification under subsection (e)(1).

(B) PENALTY.—Any person that violates subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) subject to a civil penalty equal to such amount as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, not to exceed \$1,000 per violation; and

(ii) ineligible to certify under the Program for the 5-year period beginning on the date of the violation.

(g) GREENHOUSE GAS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER AND THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM ADVISORY COUNCIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the Program is established, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program Advisory Council”.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Council shall be composed of members appointed by the Secretary in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) GENERAL REPRESENTATION.—The Advisory Council shall—

(i) be broadly representative of the agriculture and private forest sectors;

(ii) include socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers and other historically underserved farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners; and

(iii) be composed of not less than 51 percent farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners.

(C) MEMBERS.—Members appointed under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) not more than 2 representatives of the Department of Agriculture, as determined by the Secretary;

(ii) not more than 1 representative of the Environmental Protection Agency, as determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(iii) not more than 1 representative of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(iv) not fewer than 12 representatives of the agriculture industry, appointed in a manner that is broadly representative of the agriculture sector, including not fewer than 6 active farmers and ranchers;

(v) not fewer than 4 representatives of private forest landowners or the forestry and forest products industry appointed in a manner that is broadly representative of the private forest sector;

(vi) not more than 4 representatives of the relevant scientific research community, including not fewer than 2 representatives from land-grant colleges and universities (as defined in section 1404 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103)), of which 1 shall be a representative of a college or university eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890 (commonly known as the “Second Morrill Act”) (26 Stat. 417, chapter 841; 7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), including Tuskegee University;

(vii) not more than 2 experts or professionals familiar with voluntary environmental credit markets and the verification requirements in those markets;

(viii) not more than 3 members of non-governmental or civil society organizations with relevant expertise, of which not fewer than 1 shall represent the interests of socially disadvantaged groups;

(ix) not more than 3 members of private sector entities or organizations that participate in voluntary environmental credit markets through which agriculture or forestry credits are bought and sold; and

(x) any other individual whom the Secretary determines to be necessary to ensure that the Advisory Council is composed of a diverse group of representatives of industry, academia, independent researchers, and public and private entities.

(D) CHAIR.—The Secretary shall designate a member of the Advisory Council to serve as the Chair.

(E) TERMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term of a member of the Advisory Council shall be 2 years, except that, of the members first appointed—

(I) not fewer than 8 members shall serve for a term of 1 year;

(II) not fewer than 12 members shall serve for a term of 2 years; and

(III) not fewer than 12 members shall serve for a term of 3 years.

(ii) **ADDITIONAL TERMS.**—After the initial term of a member of the Advisory Council, including the members first appointed, the member may serve not more than 4 additional 2-year terms.

(3) **MEETINGS.**—

(A) **FREQUENCY.**—The Advisory Council shall meet not less frequently than annually, at the call of the Chair.

(B) **INITIAL MEETING.**—During the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the members are appointed under paragraph (2)(A), the Advisory Council shall hold an initial meeting.

(4) **DUTIES.**—The Advisory Council shall—

(A) periodically review and recommend any appropriate changes to—

(i) the list of protocols and description of qualifications published by the Secretary under subsection (d)(1)(A); and

(ii) the requirements described in subsection (d)(1)(B);

(B) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the best practices that should be included in the protocols, description of qualifications, and requirements described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) advise the Secretary regarding—

(i) the current methods used by voluntary environmental credit markets to quantify and verify the prevention, reduction, and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or sequestration of carbon;

(ii) additional considerations for certifying covered entities under the Program;

(iii) means to reduce barriers to entry in the business of providing technical assistance or the verification of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets for covered entities, including by improving technical assistance provided by the Secretary;

(iv) means to reduce compliance and verification costs for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in entering voluntary environmental credit markets, including through mechanisms and processes to aggregate the value of activities across land ownership;

(v) issues relating to land and asset ownership in light of evolving voluntary environmental credit markets; and

(vi) additional means to reduce barriers to entry in voluntary environmental credit markets for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners, particularly for historically underserved, socially disadvantaged, or limited resource farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners.

(5) **COMPENSATION.**—The members of the Advisory Council shall serve without compensation.

(6) **CONFLICT OF INTEREST.**—The Secretary shall prohibit any member of the Advisory Council from—

(A) engaging in any determinations or activities of the Advisory Council that may result in the favoring of, or a direct and predictable effect on—

(i) the member or a family member, as determined by the Secretary;

(ii) stock owned by the member or a family member, as determined by the Secretary; or

(iii) the employer of, or a business owned in whole or in part by, the member or a family member, as determined by the Secretary; or

(B) providing advice or recommendations regarding, or otherwise participating in, matters of the Advisory Council that—

(i) constitute a conflict of interest under section 208 of title 18, United States Code; or

(ii) may call into question the integrity of the Advisory Council, the Program, or the

technical assistance or verification activities described under subsection (d)(2).

(7) **FACA APPLICABILITY.**—The Advisory Council shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), except that section 14(a)(2) of that Act shall not apply.

(h) **ASSESSMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall—

(A) conduct an assessment, including by incorporating information from existing publications and reports of the Department of Agriculture and other entities with relevant expertise, regarding—

(i) the number and categories of non-Federal actors in the nonprofit and for-profit sectors involved in buying, selling, and trading agriculture or forestry credits in voluntary environmental credit markets;

(ii) the estimated overall domestic market demand for agriculture or forestry credits at the end of the preceding 4-calendar year period, and historically, in voluntary environmental credit markets;

(iii) the total number of agriculture or forestry credits (measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) that were estimated to be in development, generated, or sold in market transactions during the preceding 4-calendar year period, and historically, in voluntary environmental credit markets;

(iv) the estimated supply and demand of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent of offsets in the global marketplace for the next 4 years;

(v) the barriers to entry due to compliance and verification costs described in subsection (g)(4)(C)(iv);

(vi) the state of monitoring and measurement technologies needed to quantify long-term carbon sequestration in soils and from other activities to prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture and forestry sectors;

(vii) means to reduce barriers to entry into voluntary environmental credit markets for small, beginning, and socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners and the extent to which existing protocols in voluntary environmental credit markets allow for aggregation of projects among farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners;

(viii) means to leverage existing Department of Agriculture programs and other Federal programs that could improve, lower the costs of, and enhance the deployment of monitoring and measurement technologies described in clause (vi);

(ix) the potential impact of Department of Agriculture activities on supply and demand of agriculture or forestry credits;

(x) the potential role of the Department of Agriculture in encouraging innovation in voluntary environmental credit markets;

(xi) the extent to which the existing regimes for generating and selling agriculture or forestry credits, as the regimes exist at the end of the preceding 4-calendar year period, and historically, and existing voluntary environmental credit markets, may be impeded or constricted, or achieve greater scale and reach, if the Department of Agriculture were involved, including by considering the role of the Department of Agriculture in reducing the barriers to entry identified under clause (v), including by educating stakeholders about voluntary environmental credit markets;

(xii) the extent to which existing protocols in voluntary environmental credit markets, including verification, additionality, permanence, and reporting, adequately take into

consideration and account for factors encountered by the agriculture and private forest sectors in preventing, reducing, or mitigating greenhouse gases or sequestering carbon through agriculture and forestry practices, considering variances across regions, topography, soil types, crop or species varieties, and business models;

(xiii) the extent to which existing protocols in voluntary environmental credit markets consider options to ensure the continued valuation, through discounting or other means, of agriculture and forestry credits in the case of the practices underlying those credits being disrupted due to unavoidable events, including production challenges and natural disasters; and

(xiv) opportunities for other voluntary markets outside of voluntary environmental credit markets to foster the trading, buying, or selling of credits that are derived from activities that provide other ecosystem service benefits, including activities that improve water quality, water quantity, wildlife habitat enhancement, and other ecosystem services, as the Secretary determines appropriate;

(B) publish the assessment; and

(C) submit the assessment to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

(2) **QUADRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Advisory Council, shall conduct the assessment described in paragraph (1)(A) and publish and submit the assessment in accordance with subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) every 4 years after the publication and submission of the first assessment under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1).

(i) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Program is established, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall publish and submit to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report describing, for the period covered by the report—

(1) the number of covered entities that—

(A) were registered under the Program;

(B) were new registrants under the Program, if applicable; and

(C) did not renew their registration under the Program, if applicable;

(2) each covered entity the certification of which was revoked by the Secretary under subsection (e)(8);

(3) a review of the outcomes of the Program, including—

(A) the ability of farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners, including small, beginning, and socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners, to develop agriculture or forestry credits through covered entities certified under the Program;

(B) methods to improve the ability of farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners to overcome barriers to entry to voluntary environmental credit markets; and

(C) methods to further facilitate participation of farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in voluntary environmental credit markets; and

(4) any recommendations for improvements to the Program.

(j) **CONFIDENTIALITY.**—

(1) **PROHIBITION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary, any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agriculture, or any other person may not disclose to the public the information held

by the Secretary described in subparagraph (B).

(B) INFORMATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the information prohibited from disclosure under subparagraph (A) is—

(I) information collected by the Secretary or published by the Secretary under subsection (h) or (i);

(II) personally identifiable information, including in a contract or service agreement, of a farmer, rancher, or private forest landowner, obtained by the Secretary under paragraph (7) or (8)(B)(i) of subsection (e); and

(III) confidential business information in a contract or service agreement of a farmer, rancher, or private forest landowner obtained by the Secretary under paragraph (7) or (8)(B)(i) of subsection (e).

(ii) AGGREGATED RELEASE.—Information described in clause (i) may be released to the public if the information has been transformed into a statistical or aggregate form that does not allow the identification of the person who supplied or is the subject of the particular information.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not prohibit the disclosure—

(A) of the name of any covered entity published and submitted by the Secretary under subsection (i)(2); or

(B) by an officer or employee of the Federal Government of information described in paragraph (1)(B) as otherwise directed by the Secretary or the Attorney General for enforcement purposes.

(k) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under paragraph (2), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) DIRECT FUNDING.—

(A) RESCISSION.—There is rescinded \$4,100,000 of the unobligated balance of amounts made available by section 1003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2).

(B) DIRECT FUNDING.—If sufficient unobligated amounts made available by section 1003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2) are available on the date of enactment of this Act to execute the entire rescission described in subparagraph (A), then on the day after the execution of the entire rescission, there is appropriated to the Secretary, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$4,100,000 to carry out this section.

SA 4185. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. COONS, and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE TROPICAL FOREST AND CORAL REEF CONSERVATION ACT OF 1998.

Section 806(d) of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 2431d(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(9) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

“(10) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

“(11) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

“(12) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“(13) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”.

SA 4186. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. . . . PROHIBITION ON OPERATION OR PROCUREMENT OF CERTAIN FOREIGN-MADE UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) PROHIBITION ON AGENCY OPERATION OR PROCUREMENT.—Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d)(3), the Secretary of Defense and 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 (referred to in this section as “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 Defense or the Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) if the Secretary submits a written certification described in paragraph (2) to—

(A) in the case of the Secretary of Defense, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) in the case of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONTENTS.—A certification described in this paragraph shall certify that 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 (A) through (C) of subsection (a)(1) that is the subject of a waiver under paragraph (1) 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.

(3) 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) FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS EXEMPTION.—The restriction under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the operation or procurement of a UAS which the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for the Federal Aviation Administration’s Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence (ASSURE) Center of Excellence (COE) for Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

(d) 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 Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall each establish a process by which the head of an office or component of the Department of Defense or Department of Homeland Security, respectively, 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 Defense or 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 subsection (a) that was in the inventory of such office or component on the day before the effective date of this Act until, the later of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary of Defense or Secretary of Homeland Security, as the case may be

(i) grants a waiver relating thereto under subsection (b); or

(ii) declines to grant such a waiver, or

(B) 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) DRONE ORIGIN SECURITY REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall each submit to the congressional committees described in paragraph (2) a terrorism threat assessment and report that contains information relating to the following:

(A) The extent to which the Department of Defense or Department of Homeland Security, as the case may be, 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.

(B) 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 of Defense or Department of Homeland Security, as the case may be, including an identification of the component or office of the Department at issue, as of such date.

(C) 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.

(2) COMMITTEES DESCRIBED.—The congressional committees described in this paragraph are—

(A) in the case of the Secretary of Defense, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) in the case of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(f) 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).

SA 4187. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XXXI, add the following:

Subtitle F—Toxic Exposure Safety

SEC. 3161. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Toxic Exposure Safety Act of 2021”.

SEC. 3162. PROVIDING INFORMATION REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FACILITIES.

Subtitle E of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385s et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 3681 the following:

“SEC. 3681A. COMPLETION AND UPDATES OF SITE EXPOSURE MATRICES.

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘site exposure matrices’ means an exposure assessment of a Department of Energy facility that identifies the toxic substances or processes that were used in each building or process of the facility, including the trade name (if any) of the substance.

“(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Toxic Exposure Safety Act of 2021, the Secretary of Labor shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, create or update site exposure matrices for each Department of Energy facility based on the records, files, and other data provided by the Secretary of Energy and such other information as is available, including information available from the former worker medical screening programs of the Department of Energy.

“(c) PERIODIC UPDATE.—Beginning 90 days after the initial creation or update described

in subsection (b), and each 90 days thereafter, the Secretary shall update the site exposure matrices with all information available as of such time from the Secretary of Energy.

“(d) INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Energy shall furnish to the Secretary of Labor any information that the Secretary of Labor finds necessary or useful for the production of the site exposure matrices under this section, including records from the Department of Energy former worker medical screening program.

“(e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of Labor shall make available to the public, on the primary website of the Department of Labor—

“(1) the site exposure matrices, as periodically updated under subsections (b) and (c);

“(2) each site profile prepared under section 3633(a);

“(3) any other database used by the Secretary of Labor to evaluate claims for compensation under this title; and

“(4) statistical data, in the aggregate and disaggregated by each Department of Energy facility, regarding—

“(A) the number of claims filed under this subtitle;

“(B) the types of illnesses claimed;

“(C) the number of claims filed for each type of illness and, for each claim, whether the claim was approved or denied;

“(D) the number of claimants receiving compensation; and

“(E) the length of time required to process each claim, as measured from the date on which the claim is filed to the final disposition of the claim.

“(f) FUNDING.—There is authorized and hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Energy, for fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding year, such sums as may be necessary to support the Secretary of Labor in creating or updating the site exposure matrices.”.

SEC. 3163. ASSISTING CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES UNDER THE EEOICPA.

(a) PROVIDING INFORMATION AND OUTREACH.—Subtitle A of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384d et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 3614 as section 3616; and

(2) by inserting after section 3613 the following:

“SEC. 3614. INFORMATION AND OUTREACH.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF TOLL-FREE INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER.—By not later than January 1, 2022, the Secretary of Labor shall establish a toll-free phone number that current or former employees of the Department of Energy, or current or former Department of Energy contractor employees, may use in order to receive information regarding—

“(1) the compensation program under subtitle B or E;

“(2) information regarding the process of submitting a claim under either compensation program;

“(3) assistance in completing the occupational health questionnaire required as part of a claim under subtitle B or E;

“(4) the next steps to take if a claim under subtitle B or E is accepted or denied; and

“(5) such other information as the Secretary determines necessary to further the purposes of this title.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF RESOURCE AND ADVOCACY CENTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—By not later than January 1, 2024, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor, shall establish a resource and advocacy center at each Department of Energy facility where cleanup operations are being carried out, or have been carried out, under the environ-

mental management program of the Department of Energy. Each such resource and advocacy center shall assist current or former Department of Energy employees and current or former Department of Energy contractor employees, by enabling the employees and contractor employees to—

“(A) receive information regarding all related programs available to them relating to potential claims under this title, including—

“(i) programs under subtitles B and E; and

“(ii) the former worker medical screening program of the Department of Energy; and

“(B) navigate all such related programs.

“(2) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Energy shall integrate other programs available to current and former employees, and current or former Department of Energy contractor employees, which are related to the purposes of this title, with the resource and advocacy centers established under paragraph (1), as appropriate.

“(c) INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Labor shall develop and distribute, through the resource and advocacy centers established under subsection (b) and other means, information (which may include responses to frequently asked questions) for current or former employees or current or former Department of Energy contractor employees about the programs under subtitles B and E and the claims process under such programs.

“(d) COPY OF EMPLOYEE’S CLAIMS RECORDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor shall, upon the request of a current or former employee or Department of Energy contractor employee, provide the employee with a complete copy of all records or other materials held by the Department of Labor relating to the employee’s claim under subtitle B or E.

“(2) CHOICE OF FORMAT.—The Secretary of Labor shall provide the copy of records described in paragraph (1) to an employee in electronic or paper form, as selected by the employee.

“(e) CONTACT OF EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS.—The Secretary of Labor shall allow industrial hygienists to contact and interview current or former employees or Department of Energy contractor employees regarding the employee’s claim under subtitle B or E.”.

(b) EXTENDING APPEAL PERIOD.—Section 3677(a) of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385s–6(a)) is amended by striking “60 days” and inserting “180 days”.

(c) FUNDING.—Section 3684 of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385s–13) is amended—

(1) by striking “There is authorized” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized”;

(2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including the amounts necessary to carry out the requirements of section 3681A”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—There is authorized and hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding year such sums as may be necessary to support the Secretary in carrying out the requirements of this title, including section 3681A.”.

(d) ADVISORY BOARD ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND WORKER HEALTH.—Section 3687 of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385s–16) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(F), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) develop recommendations for the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding whether there is a class of Department of Energy employees, Department of Energy contractor employees, or other employees at any Department of Energy facility who were at least as likely as not exposed to toxic substances at that facility but for whom it is not feasible to estimate with sufficient accuracy the dose they received; and

“(4) review all existing, as of the date of the review, rules and guidelines issued by the Secretary regarding presumption of causation and provide the Secretary with recommendations for new rules and guidelines regarding presumption of causation.”;

(2) in subsection (c)(3), by inserting “or the Board” after “The Secretary”;

(3) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) REQUIRED RESPONSES TO BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Services receives recommendations in accordance with paragraph (1), (3), or (4) of subsection (b), such Secretary shall submit formal responses to each recommendation to the Board and Congress.”.

SEC. 3164. RESEARCH PROGRAM ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF TOXIC EXPOSURES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Department of Energy facility” has the meaning given the term in section 3621 of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 73841);

(2) the term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); and

(3) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and in collaboration with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall conduct or support research on the epidemiological impacts of exposures to toxic substances at Department of Energy facilities.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Research under subsection (b) may include research on the epidemiological, clinical, or health impacts on individuals who were exposed to toxic substances in or near the tank or other storage farms and other relevant Department of Energy facilities through their work at such sites.

(d) ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION.—Any institution of higher education or the National Academy of Sciences may apply for funding under this section by submitting to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

(e) RESEARCH COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate activities under this section with similar activities conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services to the extent that other agencies have responsibilities that are related to the study of epidemiological, clinical, or health impacts of exposures to toxic substances.

(f) HEALTH STUDIES REPORT TO SECRETARY.—Not later than 1 year after the end of the funding period for research under this section, the funding recipient shall prepare and submit to the Secretary a final report that—

(1) summarizes the findings of the research;

(2) includes recommendations for any additional studies;

(3) describes any classes of employees that, based on the results of the report, could warrant the establishment of a Special Exposure Cohort under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384 et seq.) for toxic substances exposures; and

(4) describes any illnesses to be included as covered illnesses under such Act (42 U.S.C. 7384 et seq.).

(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the reports under subsection (f) are due, the Secretary shall—

(A) identify a list of cancers and other illnesses associated with toxic substances that pose, or posed, a hazard in the work environment at any Department of Energy facility; and

(B) prepare and submit to the relevant committees of Congress a report—

(i) summarizing the findings from the reports required under subsection (f);

(ii) identifying any new illnesses that, as a result of the study, will be included as covered illnesses, pursuant to subsection (f)(4) and section 3671(2) of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385s(2)); and

(iii) including the Secretary’s recommendations for additional health studies relating to toxic substances, if the Secretary determines it necessary.

(2) RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “relevant committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Appropriations, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Appropriations, Committee on Energy and Commerce, and Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 3165. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVIEW.

Subtitle A of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384d et seq.), as amended by section 3163, is further amended by inserting after section 3164 the following:

“SEC. 3615. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVIEW.

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to enable the National Academy of Sciences, a non-Federal entity with appropriate expertise, to review and evaluate the available scientific evidence regarding associations between diseases and exposure to toxic substances found at Department of Energy cleanup sites.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY CLEANUP SITE.—The term ‘Department of Energy cleanup site’ means a Department of Energy facility where cleanup operations are being carried out, or have been carried out, under the environmental management program of the Department of Energy.

“(2) HEALTH STUDIES REPORT.—The term ‘health studies report’ means the report submitted under section 3164(f) of the Toxic Exposure Safety Act of 2021.

“(c) AGREEMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the issuance of the health studies report, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to carry out the requirements of this section.

“(d) REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL EVIDENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the agreement described in subsection (c), the National Academy of Sciences shall, for the period of the agreement—

“(A) for each area recommended for additional study under the health studies report under section 3164(f)(2) of the Toxic Exposure Safety Act of 2021, review and summarize the scientific evidence relating to the area, including—

“(i) studies by the Department of Energy and Department of Labor; and

“(ii) any other available and relevant scientific studies, to the extent that such studies are relevant to the occupational exposures that have occurred at Department of Energy cleanup sites; and

“(B) review and summarize the scientific and medical evidence concerning the association between exposure to toxic substances found at Department of Energy cleanup sites and resultant diseases.

“(2) SCIENTIFIC DETERMINATIONS CONCERNING DISEASES.—In conducting each review of scientific evidence under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), the National Academy of Sciences shall—

“(A) assess the strength of such evidence;

“(B) assess whether a statistical association between exposure to a toxic substance and a disease exists, taking into account the strength of the scientific evidence and the appropriateness of the statistical and epidemiological methods used to detect an association;

“(C) assess the increased risk of disease among those exposed to the toxic substance during service during the production and cleanup eras of the Department of Energy cleanup sites;

“(D) survey the impact to health of the toxic substance, focusing on hematologic, renal, urologic, hepatic, gastrointestinal, neurologic, dermatologic, respiratory, endocrine, ocular, ear, nasal, and oropharyngeal diseases, including dementia, leukemia, chemical sensitivities, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; and

“(E) determine whether a plausible biological mechanism or other evidence of a causal relationship exists between exposure to the toxic substance and disease.

“(e) ADDITIONAL SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.—If the National Academy of Sciences determines, in the course of conducting the studies under subsection (d), that additional studies are needed to resolve areas of continuing scientific uncertainty relating to toxic exposure at Department of Energy cleanup sites, the National Academy of Sciences shall include, in the next report submitted under subsection (f), recommendations for areas of additional study, consisting of—

“(1) a list of diseases and toxins that require further evaluation and study;

“(2) a review the current information available, as of the date of the report, relating to such diseases and toxins;

“(3) the value of the information that would result from the additional studies; and

“(4) the cost and feasibility of carrying out additional studies.

“(f) REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—By not later than 18 months after the date of the agreement under subsection (c), and every 2 years thereafter, the National Academy of Sciences shall prepare and submit a report to—

“(A) the Secretary;

“(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

“(C) the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Education and Labor, and

the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

“(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the 18-month or 2-year period covered by the report—

“(A) a description of—

“(i) the reviews and studies conducted under this section;

“(ii) the determinations and conclusions of the National Academy of Sciences with respect to such reviews and studies; and

“(iii) the scientific evidence and reasoning that led to such conclusions;

“(B) the recommendations for further areas of study made under subsection (e) for the reporting period;

“(C) a description of any classes of employees that, based on the results of the reviews and studies, could qualify as a Special Exposure Cohort; and

“(D) the identification of any illness that the National Academy of Sciences has determined, as a result of the reviews and studies, should be a covered illness.

“(g) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The authority to enter into agreements under this section shall be effective for a fiscal year to the extent that appropriations are available.

“(h) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective 10 years after the last day of the fiscal year in which the National Academy of Sciences transmits to the Secretary the first report under subsection (f).”

SEC. 3166. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the table of contents—

(A) by redesignating the item relating to section 3614 as the item relating to section 3616;

(B) by inserting after the item relating to section 3613 the following:

“Sec. 3614. Information and outreach.

“Sec. 3615. National Academy of Sciences review.”;

and

(C) by inserting after the item relating to section 3681 the following:

“Sec. 3681A. Completion and updates of site exposure matrices.”;

and

(2) in each of subsections (b)(1) and (c) of section 3612, by striking “3614(b)” and inserting “3616(b)”.

SA 4188. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____ SCHOOL SAFETY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Luke and Alex School Safety Act of 2021”.

(b) FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 2215 the following:

“SEC. 2216. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish a Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (in this section referred to as the ‘Clearinghouse’) within the Department.

“(2) PURPOSE.—The Clearinghouse shall be the primary resource of the Federal Government to identify and publish online through SchoolSafety.gov, or any successor website, the best practices and recommendations for school safety for use by State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, State and local law enforcement agencies, health professionals, and the general public.

“(3) PERSONNEL.—

“(A) ASSIGNMENTS.—The Clearinghouse shall be assigned such personnel and resources as the Secretary considers appropriate to carry out this section.

“(B) DETAILEES.—The Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may detail personnel to the Clearinghouse.

“(4) EXEMPTIONS.—

“(A) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Paperwork Reduction Act’) shall not apply to any rulemaking or information collection required under this section.

“(B) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply for the purposes of carrying out this section.

“(b) CLEARINGHOUSE CONTENTS.—

“(1) CONSULTATION.—In identifying the best practices and recommendations for the Clearinghouse, the Secretary may consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

“(2) CRITERIA FOR BEST PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse shall, at a minimum—

“(A) involve comprehensive school safety measures, including threat prevention, preparedness, protection, mitigation, incident response, and recovery to improve the safety posture of a school upon implementation;

“(B) include any evidence or research rationale supporting the determination of the Clearinghouse that the best practice or recommendation under subparagraph (A) has been shown to have a significant effect on improving the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings, including—

“(i) relevant research that is evidence-based, as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801), supporting the best practice or recommendation;

“(ii) findings and data from previous Federal or State commissions recommending improvements to the safety posture of a school; or

“(iii) other supportive evidence or findings relied upon by the Clearinghouse in determining best practices and recommendations to improve the safety posture of a school upon implementation; and

“(C) include information on Federal grant programs for which implementation of each best practice or recommendation is an eligible use for the program.

“(3) PAST COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Clearinghouse shall present, as appropriate, Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organization issued best practices and recommendations and identify any best practice or recommendation of the Clearinghouse that was previously issued by any such organization or commission.

“(c) ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Secretary may produce and publish materials on the Clearinghouse to assist and train educational agencies and law enforcement agencies on the implementation of the best practices and recommendations.

“(d) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) collect for the purpose of continuous improvement of the Clearinghouse—

“(A) Clearinghouse data analytics;

“(B) user feedback on the implementation of resources, best practices, and recommendations identified by the Clearinghouse; and

“(C) any evaluations conducted on implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

“(2) in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General—

“(A) regularly assess and identify Clearinghouse best practices and recommendations for which there are no resources available through Federal Government programs for implementation; and

“(B) establish an external advisory board, which shall be comprised of appropriate State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations representing parents of elementary and secondary school students, to—

“(i) provide feedback on the implementation of best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

“(ii) propose additional recommendations for best practices for inclusion in the Clearinghouse.

“(e) PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.—The Clearinghouse shall produce materials to assist parents and legal guardians of students with identifying relevant Clearinghouse resources related to supporting the implementation of Clearinghouse best practices and recommendations.”

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2215 the following:

“Sec. 2216. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices.”

(c) NOTIFICATION OF CLEARINGHOUSE.—

(1) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Education shall provide written notification of the publication of the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (referred to in this section as the “Clearinghouse”), as required to be established under section 2216 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (b) of this section, to—

(A) every State and local educational agency; and

(B) other Department of Education partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Education.

(2) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2216 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (b) of this section, to—

(A) every State homeland security advisor;

(B) every State department of homeland security; and

(C) other Department of Homeland Security partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(3) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—The Secretary

of Health and Human Services shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2216 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (b) of this section, to—

(A) every State department of public health; and

(B) other Department of Health and Human Services partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(4) NOTIFICATION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2216 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (b) of this section, to—

(A) every State department of justice; and

(B) other Department of Justice partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Attorney General.

(d) GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW.—

(1) FEDERAL GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General shall each—

(A) review grant programs administered by their respective agency and identify any grant program that may be used to implement best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse;

(B) identify any best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse for which there is not a Federal grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing the best practice or recommendation as applicable to the agency; and

(C) periodically report any findings under subparagraph (B) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(2) STATE GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Clearinghouse shall, to the extent practicable, identify, for each State—

(A) each agency responsible for school safety in the State, or any State that does not have such an agency designated;

(B) any grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

(C) any resources other than grant programs that may be used to assist in implementation of best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse.

(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to create, satisfy, or waive any requirement under—

(A) title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.);

(B) the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);

(C) title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.);

(D) title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(E) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.).

(2) PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY DEVELOPED, MANDATED, OR ENDORSED CURRICULUM.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to authorize any officer or employee of the Federal Government to engage in an activity otherwise prohibited under section 103(b) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3403(b)).

SA 4189. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an

amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PREVENTING INTERNATIONAL CYBERCRIME.

(a) PREDICATE OFFENSES.—Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1956(c)(7)(D)—

(A) by striking “or section 2339D” and inserting “section 2339D”; and

(B) by striking “of this title, section 46502” and inserting “, or section 2512 (relating to the manufacture, distribution, possession, and advertising of wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepting devices) of this title, section 46502”; and

(2) in section 1961(1), by inserting “section 1030 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with computers) if the act indictable under section 1030 is felonious,” before “section 1084”.

(b) FORFEITURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2513 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§2513. Confiscation of wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepting devices and other property

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing a sentence on any person convicted of a violation of section 2511 or 2512, or convicted of conspiracy to violate section 2511 or 2512, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

“(1) such person’s interest in any property, real or personal, that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of a violation of section 2511 or 2512; and

“(2) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds, or any property traceable to such property, that such person obtained or retained directly or indirectly as a result of a violation of section 2511 or 2512.

“(b) FORFEITURE PROCEDURES.—Pursuant to section 2461(c) of title 28, the procedures of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), other than subsection (d) thereof, shall apply to criminal forfeitures under this section.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 119 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 2513 and inserting the following:

“2513. Confiscation of wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepting devices and other property.”.

(c) SHUTTING DOWN BOTNETS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 1345 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading, by inserting “**and abuse**” after “**fraud**”;

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end;

(II) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(III) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) violating or about to violate section 1030(a)(5) of this title where such conduct has caused or would cause damage (as defined in section 1030) without authorization to 100 or more protected computers (as defined in section 1030) during any 1-year period, including by—

“(i) impairing the availability or integrity of the protected computers without authorization; or

“(ii) installing or maintaining control over malicious software on the protected computers that, without authorization, has caused or would cause damage to the protected computers;”;

(ii) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, a violation described in subsection (a)(1)(D),” before “or a Federal”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) A restraining order, prohibition, or other action by a court described in subsection (b), if issued in circumstances described in subsection (a)(1)(D), may, upon application of the Attorney General—

“(1) specify that no cause of action shall lie in any court against a person for complying with the restraining order, prohibition, or other action by a court; and

“(2) provide that the United States shall pay to such person a fee for reimbursement for such costs as are reasonably necessary and which have been directly incurred in complying with the restraining order, prohibition, or other action by a court.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1345 and inserting the following:

“1345. Injunctions against fraud and abuse.”.

(d) AGGRAVATED DAMAGE TO COMPUTERS USED TO OPERATE OR ACCESS CRITICAL SYSTEMS AND ASSETS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1030 the following:

“§1030A. Aggravated damage to computers used to operate or access critical systems and assets

“(a) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful, during and in relation to a felony violation of section 1030, to knowingly cause or attempt to cause damage to a computer used to operate or access critical systems and assets, if such damage results in (or, in the case of an attempted offense, would, if completed, have resulted in) the substantial impairment—

“(1) of the operation of the computer; or

“(2) of the critical systems and assets associated with such computer.

“(b) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall, in addition to the term of punishment provided for the felony violation of section 1030, be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.

“(c) PROHIBITION ON PROBATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a court shall not place any person convicted of a violation of this section on probation.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the terms ‘computer’ and ‘damage’ have the meanings given the terms in section 1030; and

“(2) the term ‘critical systems and assets’ means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have catastrophic regional or national effects on public health or safety, economic security, or national security, including voter registration databases, voting machines, and other communications systems that manage the election process or report and display results on behalf of State and local governments.”.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1030 the following:

“1030A. Aggravated damage to computers used to operate or access critical systems and assets.”.

(e) STOPPING DEALING IN BOTNETS; FORFEITURE.—Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (7), by adding “or” at the end; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) intentionally deals in the means of access to a protected computer, if—

“(A) the dealer knows or has reason to know the protected computer has been damaged in a manner prohibited by this section; and

“(B) the promise or agreement to pay for the means of access is made by, or on behalf of, a person the dealer knows or has reason to know intends to use the means of access to—

“(i) damage a protected computer in a manner prohibited by this section; or

“(ii) violate section 1037 or 1343;”;

(2) in subsection (c)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(a)(4) or (a)(7)” and inserting “(a)(4), (a)(7), or (a)(8)”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(a)(4), or (a)(7)” and inserting “(a)(4), (a)(7), or (a)(8)”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (13), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(15) the term ‘deal’ means transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to another as consideration for the receipt of, or as consideration for a promise or agreement to pay, anything of pecuniary value.”;

(4) in subsection (g), in the first sentence, by inserting “, except for a violation of subsection (a)(8),” after “of this section”; and

(5) by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing a sentence on any person convicted of a violation of this section, or convicted of conspiracy to violate this section, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

“(A) such person’s interest in any property, real or personal, that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such violation; and

“(B) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds, or any property traceable to such property, that such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of such violation.

“(2) APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—The criminal forfeiture of property under this subsection, including any seizure and disposition of the property, and any related judicial proceeding, shall be governed by the procedures of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), except subsection (d) of that section.”.

SA 4190. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and

for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. NOTIFICATION OF ABANDONED UNITED STATES MILITARY EQUIPMENT USED IN TERRORIST ATTACKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after any element of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003) determines that United States military equipment abandoned or otherwise left unsecured in Afghanistan, Iraq, or Syria has been used in a terrorist attack against the United States, allies or partners of the United States, or local populations, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a written notification of such determination.

(b) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

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

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

SA 4191. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 607. USE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDERS IN PROVISION OF FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 992 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

“(d) TRAINING FOR MEMBERS STATIONED OVERSEAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the financial literacy training provided under this section to members of the armed forces stationed or deployed at an installation outside the United States, the commander of such installation may, in the commander’s discretion, permit representatives of financial services providers serving, or intending to serve, such members to participate in such training, including in orientation briefings regularly scheduled for members newly arriving at such installation.

“(2) NO ENDORSEMENT.—In permitting representatives to participate in training and orientation briefings pursuant to paragraph (1), a commander may not endorse any financial services provider or the services provided by such provider.

“(3) FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDER DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘financial services provider’ means the following:

“(A) A financial institution, insurance company, or broker-dealer that is licensed and regulated by the United States or a State.

“(B) A money service business that is—

“(i) registered with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) of the Department of the Treasury; and

“(ii) licensed and regulated by the United States or a State.

“(C) The host-nation agent of a money service business described in subparagraph (B).”.

SA 4192. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 376. TRANSFER OF EXCESS DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT AND RELATED EQUIPMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FOR U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PATROL PURPOSES AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR U.S. FOREST SERVICE PURPOSES.

(a) OFFER OF FIRST REFUSAL OUTSIDE DoD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon a determination that aircraft or equipment specified in subsection (c) is excess to the requirements of all components of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall offer to the Secretary of Homeland Security to transfer such aircraft or equipment to the Secretary of Homeland Security for use by U.S. Customs and Border Patrol.

(2) TIMING OF OFFER.—Any offer under paragraph (1) for aircraft or equipment shall be made before such aircraft or equipment is otherwise disposed of outside the Department of Defense.

(b) OFFER OF SECOND REFUSAL OUTSIDE DoD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon a determination that aircraft or equipment offered to the Secretary of Homeland Security under subsection (a) will not be accepted by the Secretary of Homeland Security in accordance with that subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall offer to the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer such aircraft or equipment to the Secretary of Agriculture for use by the Forest Service for wildland fire management purposes.

(2) TIMING OF OFFER.—Any offer under paragraph (1) for aircraft or equipment shall be made before such aircraft or equipment is otherwise disposed of outside the Department of Defense.

(c) AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT.—The aircraft and equipment specified in this subsection is the following:

(1) Retired MQ-1 Predator, MQ-9 Reaper, RQ-4 Global Hawk, or other remotely piloted aircraft that are excess to the requirements of the military departments.

(2) Initial spare MQ-1 Predator, MQ-9 Reaper, RQ-4 Global Hawk, or other remotely piloted aircraft that are excess to the requirements of the military departments.

(3) Ground support equipment of the military departments for MQ-1 Predator MQ-9 Reaper, RQ-4 Global Hawk, or other remotely piloted aircraft that are excess to the requirements of the military departments.

(d) TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security accepts an offer under subsection (a), or the Secretary of Agriculture accepts an offer under subsection (b), the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over the aircraft or equipment concerned shall transfer such aircraft or equipment to the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable.

(2) COSTS.—The cost of any aircraft or equipment transferred under paragraph (1), and the cost of transfer, shall be borne by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable.

(e) DEMILITARIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any aircraft or equipment transferred under this section shall be demilitarized before transfer.

(2) COSTS.—The cost of demilitarization under paragraph (1) shall be borne by the Department of Defense.

(f) USE OF TRANSFERRED AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—Any aircraft or equipment transferred to the Secretary of Homeland Security under subsection (a) shall be used by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Patrol for border security, enforcement of the immigration laws, and related purposes.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Any aircraft or equipment transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under subsection (b) shall be used by the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service for wildland fire management and related purposes.

SA 4193. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1548. ENERGY RESILIENCY FOR CERTAIN NUCLEAR MISSIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment, and Energy shall invest in the resiliency and redundancy of the electricity supply of covered Air Force installations for the purpose of supporting the critical mission capability of those installations during a failure of the electric grid, a cyberattack, or a natural disaster.

(b) REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR ELECTRICITY STORAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall issue a request for proposals for the installation of not less than 2,000 kWh of electricity storage at each covered Air Force installation.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The request for proposals under paragraph (1) shall specify the following:

(A) The electricity storage described in paragraph (1) shall be available to immediately support the nuclear mission of the covered Air Force installation in the event of a power failure.

(B) The use of the electricity storage shall be prioritized for the nuclear mission in the event of a power failure until electricity is restored.

(C) The electricity storage may be used to partially meet energy demand at the instal-

lation during times of high energy demand and high energy prices, commonly known as “peak shaving”.

(c) REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR SECONDARY ENERGY SOURCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall issue a request for proposals for the installation of, or grid connection to, a secondary source of energy to power land-based nuclear missions of covered Air Force installations in the event of a disruption of the primary electricity supply.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The request for proposals under paragraph (1) shall specify the following:

(A) Secondary sources of energy described in paragraph (1) may include sources of generation on a covered Air Force installation, such as natural gas or liquid fuel generators, connections to an electric grid separate from the primary energy provider, and renewable energy paired with storage separate from storage provided pursuant to subsection (b).

(B) The use of secondary sources of energy shall be prioritized to sustain the nuclear mission and to support other functions of the covered Air Force installation in the event of an electric power disruption.

(C) A secondary source of energy may be utilized to power commercial utility operations as required by the energy provider in times in which there is not an energy disruption affecting the nuclear mission of the covered Air Force installation, if doing so does not diminish the ability of the secondary source to provide emergency power.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED AIR FORCE INSTALLATION.—The term “covered Air Force installation” means an Air Force installation that hosts or is planned to host an operational nuclear mission that is a component of the land-based leg of the nuclear triad, particularly nuclear-capable bombers.

(2) EMERGENCY POWER.—The term “emergency power” means any electricity necessary to operate the nuclear mission of a covered Air Force installation in the event of disruption of the primary electricity supply.

SA 4194. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 376. COST-SHARING AGREEMENT FOR STATE AND FEDERAL COSTS FOR RIFLE TRAINING RANGE FOR AIR FORCE SECURITY FORCES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may enter into a cost-sharing agreement with a State for the purposes of establishing a rifle training range for the Air Force Security Forces.

(b) REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue to all States a request for proposal for a cost-sharing agreement under subsection (a)

(2) ELEMENTS OF PROPOSALS.—In reviewing proposals submitted by States under paragraph (1) the Secretary shall consider—

(A) training requirements of current and anticipated Air Force Security Forces;

(B) cost savings or cost avoidance concerning travel, accommodations, and other costs related to current training activities of the Air Force Security Forces;

(C) the benefits of the proposal to other requirements of the Department of Defense or another Federal agency;

(D) the benefits of the proposal to each State; and

(E) the cost-sharing arrangement proposed by the State.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF LAND ACQUISITION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$10,000,000 to be used by the Secretary for the purposes of land acquisition to carry out this section.

(2) AUGMENTATION OF RIFLE TRAINING RANGE.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such funds as may be necessary to augment the rifle training range authorized under subsection (a) as necessary to support training requirements of the Air Force Security Forces.

(3) SOLICITATION OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—The Secretary may solicit additional funds from another military department or Federal agency to defray acquisition and operational costs under this section.

(d) SECRETARY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Air Force.

SA 4195. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 607. FUEL CHOICE AT COMMISSARIES AND EXCHANGE STORES.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, each commissary or exchange store located on a military installation in the United States or any territory or possession of the United States that offers gasoline for commercial sale shall offer the sale of at least one fuel that contains not less than 15 percent ethanol.

SA 4196. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SUBMISSION OF DATA RELATING TO DIVERSITY BY ISSUERS; DIVERSITY ADVISORY GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following:“(s) SUBMISSION OF DATA RELATING TO DIVERSITY.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘executive officer’ has the meaning given the term in section 230.501(f) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection; and

“(B) the term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

“(2) SUBMISSION OF DISCLOSURE.—Each issuer required to file an annual report under subsection (a) shall disclose in any proxy statement and any information statement relating to the election of directors filed with the Commission the following:

“(A) Data, based on voluntary self-identification, on the racial, ethnic, and gender composition of—

“(i) the board of directors of the issuer;

“(ii) nominees for the board of directors of the issuer; and

“(iii) the executive officers of the issuer.

“(B) The status of any member of the board of directors of the issuer, any nominee for the board of directors of the issuer, or any executive officer of the issuer, based on voluntary self-identification, as a veteran.

“(C) Whether the board of directors of the issuer, or any committee of that board of directors, has, as of the date on which the issuer makes a disclosure under this paragraph, adopted any policy, plan, or strategy to promote racial, ethnic, and gender diversity among—

“(i) the board of directors of the issuer;

“(ii) nominees for the board of directors of the issuer; or

“(iii) the executive officers of the issuer.

“(3) ALTERNATIVE SUBMISSION.—In any 1-year period in which an issuer required to file an annual report under subsection (a) does not file with the Commission a proxy statement or an information statement relating to the election of directors, the issuer shall disclose the information required under paragraph (2) in the first annual report of issuer that the issuer submits to the Commission after the end of that 1-year period.

“(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and publish on the website of the Commission, a report that analyzes the information disclosed under paragraphs (2) and (3) and identifies any trends with respect to such information.

“(5) BEST PRACTICES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion of the Commission shall, not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every 3 years thereafter, publish best practices for compliance with this subsection.

“(B) COMMENTS.—The Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion of the Commission may, pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, solicit public comments related to the best practices published under subparagraph (A).”

(b) DIVERSITY ADVISORY GROUP.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this subsection:

(A) ADVISORY GROUP.—The term “Advisory Group” means the Diversity Advisory Group established under paragraph (2).

(B) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(C) ISSUER.—The term “issuer” has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commission shall establish a Diversity Advisory Group, which shall be composed of representatives from—

(A) the Federal Government and State and local governments;

(B) academia; and

(C) the private sector.

(3) STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Advisory Group shall—

(A) carry out a study that identifies strategies that can be used to increase gender, racial, and ethnic diversity among members of boards of directors of issuers; and

(B) not later than 270 days after the date on which the Advisory Group is established, submit to the Commission, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that—

(i) describes any findings from the study conducted under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) makes recommendations regarding strategies that issuers could use to increase gender, racial, and ethnic diversity among board members.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Advisory Group submits the report required under paragraph (3)(B), and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that describes the status of gender, racial, and ethnic diversity among members of the boards of directors of issuers.

(5) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.—The Commission shall make all reports of the Advisory Group available to issuers and the public, including on the website of the Commission.

(6) INAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply with respect to the Advisory Group or the activities of the Advisory Group.

SA 4197. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____ . AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CATCH-UP PAYMENTS.

Section 404(d)(4)(C) of the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144(d)(4)(C)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) FUNDING.—

“(I) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subparagraph, to remain available until expended.

“(II) LIMITATION.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to subclause (I) may not be used for a purpose other than to make lump sum catch-up payments under this subparagraph.”.

SA 4198. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KEN-

NEDY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE _____ —JUDICIAL SECURITY AND PRIVACY

SEC. _____ 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Daniel Aderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2021”.

SEC. _____ 02. PURPOSE; RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to improve the safety and security of Federal judges, including senior, recalled, or retired Federal judges, and their immediate family, to ensure Federal judges are able to administer justice fairly without fear of personal reprisal from individuals affected by the decisions they make in the course of carrying out their public duties.

(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title shall be construed—

(A) to prohibit, restrain, or limit—

(i) the lawful investigation or reporting by the press of any unlawful activity or misconduct alleged to have been committed by an at-risk individual or their immediate family; or

(ii) the reporting on an at-risk individual or their immediate family regarding matters of public concern;

(B) to impair access to decisions and opinions from a Federal judge in the course of carrying out their public functions; or

(C) to limit the publication or transfer of personally identifiable information that the at-risk individual or their immediate family member voluntarily publishes on the internet after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—This title shall be broadly construed to favor the protection of the personally identifiable information of at-risk individuals and their immediate family.

SEC. _____ 03. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Members of the Federal judiciary perform the important function of interpreting our Constitution and administering justice in a fair and impartial manner.

(2) In recent years, partially as a result of the rise in the use of social media and online access to information, members of the Federal judiciary have been exposed to an increased number of personal threats in connection to their role. The ease of access to free or inexpensive sources of personally identifiable information has considerably lowered the effort required for malicious actors to discover where individuals live, where they spend leisure hours, and to find information about their family members. Such threats have included calling a judge a traitor with references to mass shootings and serial killings, calling for an “angry mob” to gather outside a judge’s home and, in reference to a United States courts of appeals judge, stating how easy it would be to “get them.”

(3) Between 2015 and 2019, threats and other inappropriate communications against Federal judges and other judiciary personnel increased from 926 in 2015 to approximately 4,449 in 2019.

(4) Over the past decade, several members of the Federal judiciary have experienced acts of violence against themselves or a family member in connection to their Federal judiciary role, including the murder of the family of United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois Joan Lefkow in 2005.

(5) On Sunday July 19, 2020, an assailant went to the home of Esther Salas, a judge for the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, impersonating a package delivery driver, opening fire upon arrival, and killing Daniel Anderl, the 20-year-old only son of Judge Salas, and seriously wounding Mark Anderl, her husband.

(6) In the aftermath of the recent tragedy that occurred to Judge Salas and in response to the continuous rise of threats against members of the Federal judiciary, there is an immediate need for enhanced security procedures and increased availability of tools to protect Federal judges and their families.

SEC. 04. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **AT-RISK INDIVIDUAL.**—The term “at-risk individual” means—

(A) a Federal judge; or

(B) a senior, recalled, or retired Federal judge

(2) **DATA BROKER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “data broker” means a business or commercial entity when it is engaged in collecting, assembling, or maintaining personal information concerning an individual who is not a customer, client, or an employee of that entity in order to sell the information or otherwise profit from providing third party access to the information.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The following activities conducted by a business or commercial entity, and the collection and sale or licensing of personally identifiable information incidental to conducting these activities do not qualify the entity as a data broker:

(i) Engaging in reporting, newsgathering, speaking, or other activities intended to inform the public on matters of public interest or public concern.

(ii) Providing 411 directory assistance or directory information services, including name, address, and telephone number, on behalf of or as a function of a telecommunications carrier.

(iii) Utilizing personal information internally, providing access to businesses under common ownership or affiliated by corporate control, or selling or providing data for a transaction or service requested by or concerning the individual whose personal information is being transferred.

(iv) Providing publicly available information via real-time or near-real-time alert services for health or safety purposes.

(v) A consumer reporting agency to the extent that it is covered by the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.).

(vi) A financial institution to the extent that it is covered by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (Public Law 106-102) and implementing regulations.

(vii) An entity to the extent that it is covered by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (Public Law 104-191).

(3) **FEDERAL JUDGE.**—The term “Federal judge” means—

(A) a justice or judge of the United States, as those terms are defined in section 451 of title 28, United States Code;

(B) a bankruptcy judge appointed under section 152 of title 28, United States Code;

(C) a United States magistrate judge appointed under section 631 of title 28, United States Code;

(D) a judge confirmed by the United States Senate and empowered by statute in any commonwealth, territory, or possession to perform the duties of a Federal judge; and

(E) a judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims appointed under section 171 of title 28, United States Code.

(4) **GOVERNMENT AGENCY.**—The term “Government agency” means any department enumerated in section 1 of title 5 of the United States Code, independent establishment, commission, administration, authority, board or bureau of the United States or any corporation in which the United States has a proprietary interest. The term includes all such institutions, offices, and any other bodies politic and corporate of the United States Government created by the constitution or statute, whether in the executive, judicial, or legislative branch; all units and corporate outgrowths created by Executive order of the President or any constitutional officer, by the Supreme Court of the United States, or by resolution of the United States Congress.

(5) **IMMEDIATE FAMILY.**—The term “immediate family” means a spouse, child, parent, or any other familial relative of an at-risk individual whose permanent residence is the same as the at-risk individual.

(6) **PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.**—The term “personally identifiable information” means—

(A) a home address, including primary residence or secondary residences;

(B) a home or personal mobile telephone number, or the direct telephone number of a government-issued cell phone or private extension in the chambers of an at-risk individual;

(C) a personal email address;

(D) the social security number, driver’s license number, or home address displayed on voter registration information;

(E) a bank account or credit or debit card information;

(F) home or other address displayed on property tax records or held by a Federal, State, or local government agency of an at-risk individual, including a secondary residence and any investment property at which an at-risk individual resides for part of a year;

(G) license plate number or home address displayed on vehicle registration information;

(H) identification of children of an at-risk individual under the age of 18;

(I) full date of birth;

(J) a photograph of any vehicle that legibly displays the license plate or a photograph of a residence that legibly displays the residence address;

(K) the name and address of a school or day care facility attended by immediate family; or

(L) the name and address of an employer of immediate family.

(7) **SOCIAL MEDIA.**—The term “social media” means any online electronic medium, a live-chat system, or an electronic dating service—

(A) that primarily serves as a medium for users to interact with content generated by other third-party users of the medium;

(B) that enables users to create accounts or profiles specific to the medium or to import profiles from another medium; and

(C) that enables one or more users to generate content that can be viewed by other third-party users of the medium.

(8) **TRANSFER.**—The term “transfer” means to sell, license, trade, or exchange for consideration the personally identifiable informa-

tion of an at-risk individual or immediate family.

SEC. 05. PROTECTING PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION IN PUBLIC RECORDS.

(a) **GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each at-risk individual may—

(A) file written notice of the status of the individual as an at-risk individual, for themselves and immediate family, to each Government agency; and

(B) ask each Government agency described in subparagraph (A) to mark as private their personally identifiable information and that of their immediate family.

(2) **NO PUBLIC POSTING.**—Government agencies shall not publicly post or display publicly available content that includes personally identifiable information of an at-risk individual or immediate family. Government agencies, upon receipt of a written request in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(A) of this section, shall remove the personally identifiable information of the at-risk individual or immediate family from publicly available content within 72 hours.

(3) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Nothing in this section shall prohibit a government agency from providing access to records containing judges’ personally identifiable information to a third party if the third party possesses a signed release from the judge or a court order, the entity is already subject to the requirements of title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.), or the third party executes a confidentiality agreement with the government agency.

(b) **STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**—

(1) **GRANT PROGRAM TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION OF AT-RISK INDIVIDUALS OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY.**—

(A) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Attorney General shall make grants to prevent the release of personally identifiable information of at-risk individuals and immediate family (in this subsection referred to as “judges’ personally identifiable information”) to the detriment of such individuals or their families to an entity that—

(i) is—

(I) a State or unit of local government (as such terms are defined in section 901 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10251)); or

(II) an agency of a State or unit of local government; and

(ii) operates a State or local database or registry that contains personally identifiable information.

(B) **APPLICATION.**—An eligible entity seeking a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to provide grants to entities described in paragraph (1) to create or expand programs designed to protect judges’ personally identifiable information, including through—

(A) the creation of programs to redact or remove judges’ personally identifiable information, upon the request of an at-risk individual, from public records in state agencies; these efforts may include but are not limited to hiring a third party to redact or remove judges’ personally identifiable information from public records;

(B) the expansion of existing programs that the State may have enacted in an effort to protect judges’ personally identifiable information;

(C) the development or improvement of protocols, procedures, and policies to prevent

the release of judges' personally identifiable information;

(D) the defrayment of costs of modifying or improving existing databases and registries to ensure that judges' personally identifiable information is protected from release; and

(E) the development of confidential opt out systems that will enable at-risk individuals to make a single request to keep judges' personally identifiable information out of multiple databases or registries.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives an annual report that includes—

(i) a detailed amount spent by States and local governments on protection of judges' personally identifiable information; and

(ii) where the judges' personally identifiable information was found.

(B) STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—States and local governments that receive funds under this section shall submit to the Comptroller General a report on data described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) to be included in the report required under that subparagraph.

(C) DATA BROKERS AND OTHER BUSINESSES.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—

(A) DATA BROKERS.—It shall be unlawful for a data broker to knowingly sell, license, trade for consideration, or purchase personally identifiable information of an at-risk individual or immediate family.

(B) OTHER BUSINESSES.—No person, business, or association shall publicly post or publicly display on the internet personally identifiable information of an at-risk individual or immediate family if the at-risk individual has made a written request of that person, business, or association to not disclose the personally identifiable information of the at-risk individual or immediate family.

(C) EXCEPTIONS.—The restriction in subparagraph (B) shall not apply to—

(i) the display on the internet of the personally identifiable information of an at-risk individual or immediate family if the information is relevant to and displayed as part of a news story, commentary, editorial, or other speech on a matter of public concern;

(ii) personally identifiable information that the at-risk individual voluntarily publishes on the internet after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(iii) personally identifiable information received from a Federal Government source (or from an employee or agent of the Federal Government).

(2) REQUIRED CONDUCT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After a person, business, or association has received a written request from an at-risk individual to protect personally identifiable information of the at-risk individual or immediate family, that person, business, or association shall—

(i) remove within 72 hours the personally identifiable information from the internet and ensure that the information is not made available on any website or subsidiary website controlled by that person, business, or association; and

(ii) ensure that the personally identifiable information of the at-risk individual or immediate family is not made available on any website or subsidiary website controlled by that person, business, or association.

(B) TRANSFER.—After receiving an at-risk individual's written request, no person, business, or association shall transfer the personally identifiable information of the at-

risk individual or immediate family to any other person, business, or association through any medium, except where the at-risk individual's or immediate family member's personally identifiable information is relevant to and displayed as part of a news story, commentary, editorial, or other speech on a matter of public concern. The restriction on transfer shall also not apply to personally identifiable information that the at-risk individual or immediate family voluntarily publishes on the internet after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon written request of the at-risk individual, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized to make any notice or request required or authorized by this section on behalf of the at-risk individual. The Director may delegate this authority under section 602(d) of title 28, United States Code. Any notice or request made under this subsection shall be deemed to have been made by the at-risk individual and compliant with the notice and request requirements of this section.

(2) LIST.—In lieu of individual notices or requests, the Director may provide government agencies, State and local governments, data brokers, persons, businesses, or associations with a list of at-risk individuals and their immediate family for the purpose of maintaining compliance with this section. Such list shall be deemed to comply with individual notice and request requirements of this section.

(e) REDRESS AND PENALTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An at-risk individual or immediate family member whose personally identifiable information is made public as a result of a violation of this title may bring an action seeking injunctive or declaratory relief in any court of competent jurisdiction. If the court grants injunctive or declaratory relief, the person, business, or association responsible for the violation shall be required to pay the at-risk individual's or immediate family member's costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(2) PENALTIES AND DAMAGES.—Upon a knowing and willful violation of any order granting injunctive or declarative relief obtained pursuant to this subsection, the court issuing such order may—

(A) if the violator is a public entity, impose a fine not exceeding \$4,000 and require the payment of court costs and reasonable attorney's fees;

(B) if the violator is a person, business, association, or private agency, award damages to the affected at-risk individual or immediate family in an amount up to a maximum of 3 times the actual damages, but not less than \$10,000, and require the payment of court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

SEC. _____ 06. TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Federal judiciary such sums as may be necessary for biannual judicial security training for active, senior, or recalled Federal judges and their immediate family, including—

(1) best practices for using social media and other forms of online engagement and for maintaining online privacy;

(2) home security program and maintenance;

(3) understanding removal programs and requirements for personally identifiable information;

(4) any other judicial security training that the United States Marshals Services and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts determines is relevant.

SEC. _____ 07. VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY.—The Federal judiciary is authorized to perform all necessary functions consistent with the provisions of this title, and to support existing threat management capabilities within the United States Marshals Service and other relevant Federal law enforcement and security agencies. Such functions may include—

(A) monitor the protection of at-risk individuals and judiciary assets;

(B) manage the monitoring of websites for personally identifiable information of at-risk individuals or immediate family and remove or limit the publication of such information; and

(C) receive, review, and analyze complaints by at-risk individuals of threats, whether direct or indirect, and report to law enforcement partners.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 604(a) of title 28, United States Code is amended—

(A) in paragraph (23), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (24) as paragraph (25);

(C) by inserting after paragraph 23 the following:

“(24) Establish and administer a vulnerability management program in the judicial branch; and”.

(b) EXPANSION OF CAPABILITIES OF OFFICE OF PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to the United States Marshals Service to expand the current capabilities of the Office of Protective Intelligence of the Judicial Security Division to increase the workforce of the Office of Protective Intelligence to include additional intelligence analysts, United States deputy marshals, and any other relevant personnel to ensure that the Office of Protective Intelligence is ready and able to perform all necessary functions, consistent with the provisions of this title, in order to anticipate and deter threats to the judiciary, including—

(1) assigning personnel to State and major urban area fusion and intelligence centers for the specific purpose of identifying potential threats against the judiciary, and coordination of responses to potential threats.

(2) expanding the use of investigative analysts, physical security specialists, and intelligence analysts at the 94 judicial districts and territories to enhance the management of local and distant threats and investigations; and

(3) increasing the number of United States Marshal Service personnel for the protection of the judicial function and assigned to protective operations and details for the judiciary.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the security of Federal judges arising from the Federal prosecutions and civil litigation.

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

(A) the number and nature of threats and assaults against at-risk individuals handling prosecutions and other matters described in paragraph (1) and the reporting requirements and methods;

(B) the security measures that are in place to protect the at-risk individuals handling prosecutions described in paragraph (1), including threat assessments, response procedures, availability of security systems and other devices, firearms licensing such as

deputations, and other measures designed to protect the at-risk individuals and immediate family of an at-risk individual; and

(C) for each requirement, measure, or policy described in subparagraphs (A) and (B), when the requirement, measure, or policy was developed and who was responsible for developing and implementing the requirement, measure, or policy.

SEC. 108. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this title and the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 109. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall take effect upon the date of enactment of this Act, except for subsections (b)(1), (c), and (e) of section [05], which shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 4199. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY AND NUTRITION OF FOOD AVAILABLE AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) **ASSESSMENT.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an assessment of the quality and nutrition of food available at military installations for members of the Armed Forces.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the extent to which data is being collected on the nutritional food options available at military installations for members of the Armed Forces, including the fat, sodium, and fiber content of hot line foods.

(2) An assessment of the extent to which the Department of Defense has evaluated whether the nutritional food options described in paragraph (1) meet or exceed the daily nutrition standards for adults set forth by the Department of Agriculture.

(3) A description of how the Secretary integrates and coordinates nutrition recommendations, policies, and pertinent information through the Interagency Committee on Human Nutrition Research.

(4) A description of how the Secretary gathers input on the quality of food service options provided to members of the Armed Forces.

(5) An assessment of how the Department of Defense tracks the attitudes and perceptions of members of the Armed Forces on the quality of food service operations at military installations in terms of availability during irregular hours, accessibility, portion, price, and quality.

(6) An assessment of access by members of the Armed Forces to high-quality food options on military installations, such as availability of food outside typical meal times or options for members not located in close proximity to dining facilities at a military installation.

(7) Such recommendations as the Comptroller General may have to address any findings related to the quality and availability of food options provided to members of the Armed Forces by the Department of Defense.

(c) **BRIEFING AND REPORT.**—

(1) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the status of the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the briefing under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

SA 4200. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. UPDATED REVIEW AND ENHANCEMENT OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES FOR USING AIR FORCE AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD MODULAR AIRBORNE FIRE-FIGHTING SYSTEMS AND OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSETS TO FIGHT WILDFIRES.

Section 1058 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136; 31 U.S.C. 1535 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) **UPDATED REVIEW AND ENHANCEMENT.**—(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Director shall submit to Congress a report—

“(A) containing the results of a second review conducted under subsection (a) and a second determination made under subsection (b); and

“(B) based on such second determination, describing the new modifications proposed to be made to existing authorities under subsection (c) or (d), including whether there is a need for legislative changes to further improve the procedures for using Department of Defense assets to fight wildfires.

“(2) The new modifications described in paragraph (1)(B) shall not take effect until the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the report is submitted to Congress under this subsection.”.

SA 4201. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PRIORITIZATION OF BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT FUNDING FOR UNSERVED AREAS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) deploying high-speed broadband service in rural areas of the United States is one of the highest infrastructure priorities; and

(2) any funds spent to deploy broadband service across the United States must first address building out broadband infrastructure in unserved areas, which are areas where no household has access to fixed, terrestrial broadband service that is consistently delivered with a speed of not less than 25 megabits per second for downloads and 3 megabits per second for uploads.

SA 4202. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2815. PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION ON PERFORMANCE METRICS AND USE OF INCENTIVE FEES FOR PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING.

Section 2891c(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “make available, upon request of a tenant, at the applicable installation housing office” and inserting “publish, on a publicly accessible website,”.

SA 4203. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1054. REPORT ON IMPACT OF OPERATION ALLIES WELCOME ON THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the impacts of the Afghan resettlement mission, Operation Allies Welcome, on the National Guard. The report shall assess—

(1) the impacts of the mission on readiness, training, maintenance and equipment, and the ability of the National Guard to support duties under title 10 and title 32, United States Code;

(2) costs incurred by the National Guard in support of the mission; and

(3) and any other matters the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

SA 4204. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr.

REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:
SEC. 907. DESIGNATION OF SENIOR OFFICIAL TO COMBAT FOOD INSECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall designate a senior official of the Department of Defense to be responsible for, and accountable to the Secretary with respect to, combating food insecurity among members of the Armed Forces and their families. The Secretary shall designate the senior official from among individuals who are appointed to a position in the Department by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The senior official designated under subsection (a) shall be responsible for the following:

(1) Oversight of policy, strategy, and planning for efforts of the Department of Defense to combat food insecurity among members of the Armed Forces and their families.

(2) Coordinating with other Federal agencies with respect to combating food insecurity.

(3) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SA 4205. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VI, add the following:
SEC. 607. PILOT PROGRAM FOR PROVISION OF FRESH PRODUCE TO MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Defense Commissary Agency shall establish and carry out, during the one-year period following the date of the enactment of this Act, a pilot program under which boxes containing fresh fruit and vegetables are made available, free of charge, to members of the Armed Forces and their families at commissaries.

(b) SELECTION OF LOCATIONS.—The Director shall carry out the pilot program required by subsection (a) at 9 commissaries. The Director shall select 3 commissaries from each of the Eastern, Central, and Western commissary regions for purposes of the pilot program.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the conclusion of the pilot program required by subsection (a), the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the pilot program that assesses—

(1) the effectiveness of the pilot program; and

(2) the feasibility and advisability of providing boxes containing fresh fruit and vegetables free of charge to members of the Armed Forces and their families at additional commissaries.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1401 and available as specified in the funding table in section 4501 for the Working Capital Fund for the Defense Commissary Agency is hereby increased by \$550,000, with the amount of the increase to be available to carry out the pilot program required by subsection (a).

SA 4206. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 318. STUDY ON FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ENTERING INTO COOPERATIVE FIRE PROTECTION AGREEMENTS WITH STATE OR LOCAL AGENCIES FOR SHARING RESOURCES IN CONDUCTING WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the feasibility and advisability of the Secretary entering into cooperative fire protection agreements with State or local agencies for sharing resources in conducting wildfire suppression activities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

SA 4207. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO TRANSFER EXCESS AIRCRAFT TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Section 1091 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239; 10 U.S.C. 2576 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c);

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “up to seven”; and

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

“(2) EXPIRATION OF RIGHT OF REFUSAL.—A right of refusal afforded the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Homeland Security under paragraph (1) with regards to an aircraft shall expire upon official notice of such Secretary to the Secretary of Defense that such Secretary declines such aircraft.”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “wildfire suppression purposes” and inserting “pur-

poses of wildfire suppression, search and rescue, or emergency operations pertaining to wildfires”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, search and rescue, emergency operations pertaining to wildfires,” after “efforts”;

(4) by striking subsection (f);

(5) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) REPORTING.—Not later than November 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on aircraft transferred, during the fiscal year preceding the date of such report, to—

“(1) the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Homeland Security under this section;

“(2) the chief executive officer of a State under section 112 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1318); or

“(3) the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of Agriculture under section 1098 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66; 127 Stat. 881).”;

(6) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (g), and (h) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

SA 4208. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Add at the appropriate place in title XV, insert the following:

SEC. 15 . REPORT ON SENSING CAPABILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO ASSIST FIGHTING WILDFIRES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and such other head of an agency or department as the Secretary determines appropriate, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the capabilities of the Department of Defense to assist fighting wildfires through the use and analysis of satellite and other aerial survey technology.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An examination of the current and future sensing requirements for the wildfire fighting and analysis community.

(2) Identification of assets of the Department of Defense and intelligence community that can provide data that is relevant to the requirements under paragraph (1), including an examination of such assets that—

(A) are currently available;

(B) are in development; and

(C) have been formally proposed by a department or agency of the Federal Government, but which have not yet been approved by Congress.

(3) With respect to the assets identified under paragraph (2)(A), an examination of how close the data such assets provide comes to meeting the wildfire management and suppression community needs.

(4) An identification of the total and breakdown of costs reimbursed to the Department of Defense during the five-year period preceding the date of the report for reimbursable requests for assistance from lead departments or agencies of the Federal Government responding to natural disasters, including an assessment of the feasibility of not charging or requiring reimbursement for satellite time used in emergency response for wildfires.

(5) A discussion of the feasibility of establishing capabilities at civilian agencies such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to replicate or supplement the FireGuard program.

(6) A discussion of issues involved in producing unclassified products using unclassified and classified assets, and policy options for Congress regarding that translation, including by explicitly addressing classification choices that could ease the application of data from such assets to wildfire detection and tracking.

(7) Identification of options to address gaps between requirements and capabilities to be met by additional solutions, whether from the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, or from the civil or commercial domain.

(8) A retrospective analysis to determine whether the existing data could have been used to defend against past fires.

(9) Options for the Department of Defense to assist the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Energy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Science Foundation, and State and local governments in identifying and responding to wildfires.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the following:

(A) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(B) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

SA 4209. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XV, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT ON COMMERCIAL TASKLESS DAILY GLOBAL IMAGERY.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after enactment, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on commercial taskless daily global imagery.

(b) CONTENTS.—At a minimum, the report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of how the immediate procurement of daily, actionable satellite imagery for intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance (ISR), complements existing or nonexistent manned and unmanned intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance assets for United States Special Operations Command personnel conducting missions around the world.

(2) An assessment of the value of having access to global daily taskless satellite imagery, particularly in combatant commands with austere and remote locations such as United States Africa Command and United States Pacific Command, in areas such as the following:

(A) Global digital elevation or surface model (DEM) generation.

(B) Identification and analysis of mobility corridor analysis and daily revisits.

(C) Global identification of underground facility signatures.

(D) Identifying population and industrial growth.

(E) Imagery partner sharing restrictions.

(F) Android Tactical Assault Kit (ATAK) data loading.

(3) Identification of what intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance gaps or shortfalls, including any special operations-specific requirements, that could be addressed through the use of commercial taskless daily global imagery.

(4) Such recommendation as the Secretary may have for legislative or administrative action to enable greater access to taskless daily global satellite imagery.

(5) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SA 4210. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 596. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING SCREENING INDIVIDUALS WHO SEEK TO ENLIST IN THE ARMED FORCES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of the implementation of the seven recommendations of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness specified on page 2 of the report titled “Screening Individuals Who Seek to Enlist in the Armed Forces” that was submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on October 14, 2020. Such report shall include—

(1) an identification of the specific timeline for the implementation of such recommendations; and

(2) comments from the Secretary regarding the feasibility of implementing each recommendation, including a description of any potential barriers to such implementation.

SA 4211. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3157. REALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) REPEAL OF THE NUCLEAR FORENSICS AND ATTRIBUTION ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act (Public Law 111-140; 124 Stat. 31) is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—Subtitle B of title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591g et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 1923—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) by striking “(a) MISSION.—”;

(II) in paragraph (9), by striking the semicolon and inserting “; and”;

(III) by striking paragraphs (10), (11), (12), and (13); and

(IV) by redesignating paragraph (14) as paragraph (10); and

(ii) by striking subsection (b); and

(B) in section 1927(a)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking the semicolon and inserting “; and”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (C).

(3) REFERENCES AND CONSTRUCTION.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center established within the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office of the Department of Homeland Security, shall be deemed to be a reference to the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center established by section 3265 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act, as added by subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS CENTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle E of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 3265. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS CENTER.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Administration a National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (in this section referred to as the ‘Center’).

“(b) MISSION.—The mission of the Center shall be to coordinate stewardship, planning, assessment, gap analysis, exercises, improvement, expertise development, and integration for all Federal nuclear forensics and attribution activities to ensure an enduring national technical nuclear forensics capability to strengthen the collective response of the United States to nuclear terrorism or other nuclear attacks.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the National Nuclear Security Administration Act is amended by adding after the item relation to section 3264 the following new item:

“Sec. 3265. Establishment of National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center.”.

(c) UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 313 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (42 U.S.C. 16274a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) MINORITY SERVING INSTITUTION PARTICIPATION.—Notwithstanding section 954(a)(6) of the Energy Research, Development, Demonstration, and Commercial Application Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16274(a)(6)), in carrying out programs under this section and section 954 of that Act, each the Secretary, the Administrator, and the Chairman shall prioritize encouraging the participation of historically Black colleges and universities and other minority serving institutions.”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraphs:

“(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term ‘historically Black college and university’ has the meaning given the term ‘part B institution’ in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

“(3) MINORITY SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ‘minority serving institution’ means an institution described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).”.

SA 4212. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 318. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MODULAR AIRBORNE FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEMS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 for the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems.

SA 4213. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 576. WILDLAND FIREFIGHTING TRAINING FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, shall prescribe regulations providing for regular wildland firefighting training for members of the National Guard as a core mission of the Guard.

SA 4214. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2815. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON MANAGEMENT BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF MILITARY HOUSING IN AREAS WITH LIMITED AVAILABLE HOUSING FOR PRIVATE CITIZENS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the management by the Department of Defense of privatized military housing and military housing owned by the Department in areas with limited available housing for private citizens.

(b) ELEMENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall assess the following:

(1) The extent to which the Department—
(A) tracks the availability of private sector housing in areas surrounding installations of the Department;

(B) identifies the percentage of members of the Armed Forces at installations of the Department who choose to reside in private sector housing; and

(C) assesses the impact of the population identified under subparagraph (B) on the housing supply in the areas in which they reside.

(2) How the Department coordinates and communicates with local communities surrounding installations of the Department regarding the potential impact of the military population on housing supply.

(3) The process of the Department for determining when to establish new privatized housing projects under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, including the extent to which the Department has identified surplus land on installations of the Department and determined the feasibility and advisability of using such land for the development of additional housing units for members of the Armed Forces.

(c) HOUSING AREAS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General may focus such study on the management of military housing in certain geographical areas.

(d) BRIEFING AND REPORT.—

(1) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives an interim briefing on the study conducted under subsection (a), including any preliminary observations.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

(e) PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING DEFINED.—In this section, the term “privatized military housing” means military housing provided under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code.

SA 4215. Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to

the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LAND PROTECTION

TITLE LI—NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS, RECREATION, AND WORKING FORESTS

SEC. 5101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

Subtitle A—Restoration and Economic Development

SEC. 5111. SOUTH FORK TRINITY-MAD RIVER RESTORATION AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLABORATIVELY DEVELOPED.—The term “collaboratively developed” means, with respect to a restoration project, the development and implementation of the restoration project through a collaborative process that—

(A) includes—

(i) appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(ii) multiple interested persons representing diverse interests; and

(B) is transparent and nonexclusive.

(2) PLANTATION.—The term “plantation” means a forested area that has been artificially established by planting or seeding.

(3) RESTORATION.—The term “restoration” means the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed by establishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to facilitate terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem sustainability, resilience, and health under current and future conditions.

(4) RESTORATION AREA.—The term “restoration area” means the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area established by subsection (b).

(5) SHADED FUEL BREAK.—The term “shaded fuel break” means a vegetation treatment that—

(A) effectively addresses all slash generated by a project; and

(B) retains, to the maximum extent practicable—

(i) adequate canopy cover to suppress plant regrowth in the forest understory following treatment;

(ii) the longest living trees that provide the most shade over the longest period of time;

(iii) the healthiest and most vigorous trees with the greatest potential for crown growth in—

(I) plantations; and

(II) natural stands adjacent to plantations; and

(iv) mature hardwoods.

(6) STEWARDSHIP CONTRACT.—The term “stewardship contract” means an agreement or contract entered into under section 604 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c).

(7) WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE.—The term “wildland-urban interface” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area, comprising approximately 871,414 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area” and dated May 15, 2020.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the restoration area are—

(1) to establish, restore, and maintain fire-resilient late successional forest structures characterized by large trees and multistoried canopies, as ecologically appropriate, in the restoration area;

(2) to protect late successional reserves in the restoration area;

(3) to enhance the restoration of Federal land in the restoration area;

(4) to reduce the threat posed by wildfires to communities in or in the vicinity of the restoration area;

(5) to protect and restore aquatic habitat and anadromous fisheries;

(6) to protect the quality of water within the restoration area; and

(7) to allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, recreational, natural, cultural, and wildlife values of the restoration area.

(d) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the restoration area—

(A) in a manner—

(i) consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c); and

(ii) in the case of the Forest Service, that prioritizes the restoration of the restoration area over other nonemergency vegetation management projects on the portions of the Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests in Humboldt and Trinity Counties, California;

(B) in accordance with an agreement entered into by the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service—

(i) for cooperation to ensure the timely consultation required under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) on restoration projects within the restoration area; and

(ii) to maintain and exchange information on planning schedules and priorities with respect to the restoration area on a regular basis;

(C) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) and rules applicable to the National Forest System, with respect to land managed by the Forest Service;

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), with respect to land managed by the Bureau of Land Management;

(iii) this title; and

(iv) any other applicable law (including regulations); and

(D) in a manner consistent with congressional intent that consultation for restoration projects within the restoration area be completed in a timely and efficient manner.

(2) CONFLICT OF LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The establishment of the restoration area shall not modify the management status of any land or water that is designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System or the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, including land or water designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System or the National Wild and Scenic Riv-

ers System by this title (including an amendment made by this title).

(B) RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a law applicable to a component described in subparagraph (A) and this section, the more restrictive provision shall control.

(3) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the restoration area that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (c).

(B) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority to restoration activities within the restoration area.

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section limits the ability of the Secretary to plan, approve, or prioritize activities outside of the restoration area.

(4) WILDLAND FIRE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the restoration area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(B) PRIORITY.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use prescribed burning and managed wildland fire to achieve the purposes of this section.

(5) ROAD DECOMMISSIONING.—

(A) DEFINITION OF DECOMMISSION.—In this paragraph, the term “decommission” means, with respect to a road—

(i) to reestablish vegetation on the road; and

(ii) to restore any natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological process that is disrupted or adversely impacted by the road by removing or hydrologically disconnecting the road prism.

(B) DECOMMISSIONING.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall decommission any unneeded National Forest System road or any unauthorized road identified for decommissioning within the restoration area—

(i) subject to appropriations;

(ii) consistent with the analysis required under subparts A and B of part 212 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

(iii) in accordance with existing law.

(C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In making determinations with respect to the decommissioning of a road under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall consult with—

(i) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(ii) members of the public.

(6) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), the Secretary may carry out any vegetation management projects in the restoration area that the Secretary determines to be necessary—

(i) to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure;

(ii) to reduce wildfire risk to the community by promoting forests that are fire resilient;

(iii) to improve the habitat of threatened species, endangered species, or sensitive species;

(iv) to protect or improve water quality; or

(v) to enhance the restoration of land within the restoration area.

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) SHADED FUEL BREAKS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall prioritize, as practicable, the establishment in the restoration area of a network of shaded fuel breaks within—

(I) any portion of the wildland-urban interface that is within 150 feet of private property contiguous to Federal land;

(II) on the condition that the Secretary includes vegetation treatments within a min-

imum of 25 feet of a road that is open to motorized vehicles as of the date of enactment of this Act if practicable, feasible, and appropriate as part of any shaded fuel break—

(aa) 150 feet of the road; or

(bb) as topography or other conditions require, 275 feet of the road, if the combined total width of the shaded fuel breaks for both sides of the road does not exceed 300 feet; or

(III) 150 feet of any plantation.

(ii) PLANTATIONS; RIPARIAN RESERVES.—The Secretary may carry out vegetation management projects—

(I) in an area within the restoration area in which a fish or wildlife habitat is significantly compromised as a result of past management practices (including plantations); and

(II) in designated riparian reserves in the restoration area, as the Secretary determines to be necessary—

(aa) to maintain the integrity of fuel breaks; or

(bb) to enhance fire resilience.

(C) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Secretary shall carry out vegetation management projects in the restoration area—

(i) in accordance with—

(I) this section; and

(II) applicable law (including regulations);

(ii) after providing an opportunity for public comment; and

(iii) subject to appropriations.

(D) BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.—The Secretary shall use the best available science in planning and carrying out vegetation management projects in the restoration area.

(7) GRAZING.—

(A) EXISTING GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the restoration area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue—

(i) subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary;

(ii) in accordance with applicable law (including regulations); and

(iii) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c).

(B) TARGETED NEW GRAZING.—The Secretary may issue annual targeted grazing permits for the grazing of livestock in an area of the restoration area in which the grazing of livestock is not authorized before the date of enactment of this Act to control noxious weeds, aid in the control of wildfire within the wildland-urban interface, or provide other ecological benefits—

(i) subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

(ii) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c).

(C) BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.—The Secretary shall use the best available science in determining whether to issue targeted grazing permits under subparagraph (B) within the restoration area.

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the restoration area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(f) USE OF STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall—

(1) use stewardship contracts to carry out this section; and

(2) use revenue derived from stewardship contracts under paragraph (1) to carry out restoration and other activities within the

restoration area, including staff and administrative costs to support timely consultation activities for restoration projects.

(g) **COLLABORATION.**—In developing and carrying out restoration projects in the restoration area, the Secretary shall consult with collaborative groups with an interest in the restoration area.

(h) **ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.**—A collaboratively developed restoration project within the restoration area may be carried out in accordance with the provisions for hazardous fuel reduction projects in sections 104, 105, and 106 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6514, 6515, 6516), as applicable.

(i) **MULTIPARTY MONITORING.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) in collaboration with the Secretary of the Interior and interested persons, use a multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process to assess the positive or negative ecological, social, and economic effects of restoration projects within the restoration area; and

(2) incorporate the monitoring results into the management of the restoration area.

(j) **AVAILABLE AUTHORITIES.**—The Secretary shall use any available authorities to secure the funding necessary to fulfill the purposes of the restoration area.

(k) **FOREST RESIDUES UTILIZATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with applicable law (including regulations) and this section, the Secretary may use forest residues from restoration projects, including shaded fuel breaks, in the restoration area for research and development of biobased products that result in net carbon sequestration.

(2) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may enter into partnerships with institutions of higher education, nongovernmental organizations, industry, Tribes, and Federal, State, and local governmental agencies.

SEC. 5112. REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS RESTORATION.

(a) **PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary of the Interior may carry out initiatives to restore degraded redwood forest ecosystems in Redwood National and State Parks in partnership with the State, local agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

(b) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—In carrying out an initiative under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with applicable law.

SEC. 5113. CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LAND REMEDIATION PARTNERSHIP.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **PARTNERSHIP.**—The term “partnership” means the California Public Land Remediation Partnership established by subsection (b).

(2) **PRIORITY LAND.**—The term “priority land” means Federal land in the State that is determined by the partnership to be a high priority for remediation.

(3) **REMEDIATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “remediation” means to facilitate the recovery of land or water that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed by illegal marijuana cultivation or another illegal activity.

(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term “remediation” includes—

(i) the removal of trash, debris, or other material; and

(ii) establishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to facilitate terrestrial or aquatic ecosystem sustainability, resilience, or health under current and future conditions.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the California Public Land Remediation Partnership.

(c) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the partnership are—

(1) to coordinate the activities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local authorities and the private sector in the remediation of priority land in the State affected by illegal marijuana cultivation or another illegal activity; and

(2) to use the resources and expertise of each agency, authority, or entity referred to in paragraph (1) in implementing remediation activities on priority land in the State.

(d) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The members of the partnership shall include the following:

(1) The Secretary of Agriculture (or a designee) to represent the Forest Service.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior (or a designee) to represent—

(A) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(B) the Bureau of Land Management; and

(C) the National Park Service.

(3) The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (or a designee).

(4) The Secretary of the State Natural Resources Agency (or a designee) to represent the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(5) A designee of the California State Water Resources Control Board.

(6) A designee of the California State Sheriffs' Association.

(7) 1 member to represent federally recognized Indian Tribes, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(8) 1 member to represent nongovernmental organizations with an interest in Federal land remediation, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(9) 1 member to represent local governmental interests, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(10) A law enforcement official from each of the following:

(A) The Department of the Interior.

(B) The Department of Agriculture.

(11) A scientist to provide expertise and advice on methods needed for remediation efforts, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(12) A designee of the National Guard Counterdrug Program.

(e) **DUTIES.**—To further the purposes of this section, the partnership shall—

(1) identify priority land for remediation in the State;

(2) secure resources from Federal sources and non-Federal sources for remediation of priority land in the State;

(3) support efforts by Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations in carrying out remediation of priority land in the State;

(4) support research and education on the impacts of, and solutions to, illegal marijuana cultivation and other illegal activities on priority land in the State;

(5) involve other Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the public in remediation efforts on priority land in the State, to the maximum extent practicable; and

(6) carry out any other administrative or advisory activities necessary to address remediation of priority land in the State.

(f) **AUTHORITIES.**—Subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the partnership may—

(1) provide grants to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(2) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, Federal agencies, and other interested persons;

(3) hire and compensate staff;

(4) obtain funds or services from any source, including—

(A) Federal funds (including funds and services provided under any other Federal law or program); and

(B) non-Federal funds;

(5) contract for goods or services; and

(6) support—

(A) activities of partners; and

(B) any other activities that further the purposes of this section.

(g) **PROCEDURES.**—The partnership shall establish any rules and procedures that the partnership determines to be necessary or appropriate.

(h) **LOCAL HIRING.**—The partnership shall, to the maximum extent practicable and in accordance with existing law, give preference to local entities and individuals in carrying out this section.

(i) **SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.**—A member of the partnership shall serve without pay.

(j) **DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall convene the partnership on a regular basis to carry out this section.

(2) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may provide technical and financial assistance, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, to the partnership or any members of the partnership to carry out this section.

(3) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the partnership, any member of the partnership, or other public or private entities to provide technical, financial, or other assistance to carry out this section.

SEC. 5114. TRINITY LAKE VISITOR CENTER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), may establish, in cooperation with any other public or private entity that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, a visitor center in Weaverville, California—

(1) to serve visitors; and

(2) to assist in fulfilling the purposes of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall ensure that the visitor center authorized under subsection (a) is designed to provide for the interpretation of the scenic, biological, natural, historical, scientific, paleontological, recreational, ecological, wilderness, and cultural resources of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and other Federal land in the vicinity of the visitor center.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—In a manner consistent with this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State and any other appropriate institutions and organizations to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 5115. DEL NORTE COUNTY VISITOR CENTER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly or separately (referred to in this section as the “Secretaries”), may establish, in cooperation with any other public or private entity that the Secretaries determine to be appropriate, a visitor center in Del Norte County, California—

(1) to serve visitors; and

(2) to assist in fulfilling the purposes of Redwood National and State Parks, the Smith River National Recreation Area, and any other Federal land in the vicinity of the visitor center.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretaries shall ensure that the visitor center authorized under subsection (a) is designed to interpret the scenic, biological, natural, historical, scientific, paleontological, recreational, ecological, wilderness, and cultural resources of Redwood National and State Parks, the Smith River National Recreation Area, and any other Federal land in the vicinity of the visitor center.

SEC. 5116. MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In revising the land and resource management plan for each of the Shasta-Trinity, Six Rivers, Klamath, and Mendocino National Forests, the Secretary shall—

(1) consider the purposes of the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area established by section 5111(b); and

(2) include or update the fire management plan for a wilderness area or wilderness addition established by this title.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In making the revisions under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) develop spatial fire management plans in accordance with—

(A) the Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, dated February 13, 2009, including any amendments to the guidance; and

(B) other appropriate policies;

(2) ensure that a fire management plan—

(A) considers how prescribed or managed fire can be used to achieve ecological management objectives of wilderness and other natural or primitive areas; and

(B) in the case of a wilderness area to which land is added under section 5131, provides consistent direction regarding fire management to the entire wilderness area, including the wilderness addition;

(3) consult with—

(A) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(B) members of the public; and

(4) comply with applicable law (including regulations).

SEC. 5117. STUDY; PARTNERSHIPS RELATED TO OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in consultation with interested Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities and private and nonprofit organizations, shall conduct a study to evaluate the feasibility and suitability of establishing overnight accommodations near Redwood National and State Parks on—

(1) Federal land that is—

(A) at the northern boundary of Redwood National and State Parks; or

(B) on land within 20 miles of the northern boundary of Redwood National and State Parks; and

(2) Federal land that is—

(A) at the southern boundary of Redwood National and State Parks; or

(B) on land within 20 miles of the southern boundary of Redwood National and State Parks.

(b) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—If the Secretary determines, based on the study conducted under subsection (a), that establishing the accommodations described in that subsection is suitable and feasible, the Secretary may, in accordance with applicable law, enter into 1 or more agreements with qualified private and nonprofit organizations for the development, operation, and maintenance of the accommodations.

(2) CONTENTS.—Any agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall clearly define the role and responsibility of the Secretary and the private or nonprofit organization entering into the agreement.

(3) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) reduces or diminishes the authority of the Secretary to manage land and resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

(B) amends or modifies the application of any law (including regulations) applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

Subtitle B—Recreation

SEC. 5121. HORSE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Horse Mountain Special Management Area (referred to in this section as the “special management area”) comprising approximately 7,482 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service in Humboldt County, California, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Horse Mountain Special Management Area” and dated May 15, 2020.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the special management area is to enhance the recreational and scenic values of the special management area while conserving the plants, wildlife, and other natural resource values of the area.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act and in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the special management area.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In developing the management plan required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(B) members of the public.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The management plan required under paragraph (1) shall ensure that recreational use within the special management area does not cause significant adverse impacts on the plants and wildlife of the special management area.

(d) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the special management area—

(A) in furtherance of the purpose described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) RECREATION.—The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational use of the special management area, including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, hang gliding, sightseeing, nature study, horseback riding, rafting, mountain bicycling, motorized recreation on authorized routes, and other recreational activities, if the recreational use is consistent with—

(A) the purpose of the special management area;

(B) this section;

(C) other applicable law (including regulations); and

(D) any applicable management plans.

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the use of motorized vehicles in the special management area shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated for the use of motorized vehicles.

(B) USE OF SNOWMOBILES.—The winter use of snowmobiles shall be allowed in the special management area—

(i) during periods of adequate snow coverage during the winter season; and

(ii) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(4) NEW TRAILS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may construct new trails for motorized or non-

motorized recreation within the special management area in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) PRIORITY.—In establishing new trails within the special management area, the Secretary shall—

(i) prioritize the establishment of loops that provide high-quality, diverse recreational experiences; and

(ii) consult with members of the public.

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the special management area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

SEC. 5122. BIGFOOT NATIONAL RECREATION TRAIL.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a study that describes the feasibility of establishing a non-motorized Bigfoot National Recreation Trail that follows the route described in paragraph (2).

(2) ROUTE.—The route referred to in paragraph (1) shall extend from the Ides Cove Trailhead in the Mendocino National Forest to Crescent City, California, following the route as generally depicted on the map entitled “Bigfoot National Recreation Trail—Proposed” and dated July 25, 2018.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In completing the study required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

(B) private landowners;

(C) nongovernmental organizations; and

(D) members of the public.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On a determination by the Secretary that the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail is feasible and meets the requirements for a National Recreation Trail under section 4 of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1243), the Secretary shall designate the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail (referred to in this section as the “trail”) in accordance with—

(A) the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.)

(B) this title; and

(C) other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—On designation by the Secretary, the trail shall be administered by the Secretary, in consultation with—

(A) other Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

(B) private landowners; and

(C) other interested organizations.

(3) PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No portions of the trail may be located on non-Federal land without the written consent of the landowner.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally managed area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in the land.

(C) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(i) requires any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property; or

(ii) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to or use of private land.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local government entities and private entities—

(1) to complete necessary trail construction, reconstruction, realignment, or maintenance; or

(2) carry out education projects relating to the trail.

(d) MAP.—

(1) MAP REQUIRED.—On designation of the trail, the Secretary shall prepare a map of the trail.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

SEC. 5123. ELK CAMP RIDGE RECREATION TRAIL.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), after providing an opportunity for public comment, shall designate a trail (which may include a system of trails)—

(A) for use by off-highway vehicles, mountain bicycles, or both; and

(B) to be known as the “Elk Camp Ridge Recreation Trail” (referred to in this section as the “trail”).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In designating the trail under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall only include routes that are—

(A) as of the date of enactment of this Act, authorized for use by off-highway vehicles, mountain bicycles, or both; and

(B) located on land that is managed by the Forest Service in Del Norte County in the State.

(3) MAP.—A map that depicts the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the trail—

(A) in accordance with applicable law (including regulations);

(B) in a manner that ensures the safety of citizens who use the trail; and

(C) in a manner that minimizes any damage to sensitive habitat or cultural resources.

(2) MONITORING; EVALUATION.—To minimize the impacts of the use of the trail on environmental and cultural resources, the Secretary shall annually assess the effects of the use of off-highway vehicles and mountain bicycles on—

(A) the trail;

(B) land located in proximity to the trail; and

(C) plants, wildlife, and wildlife habitat.

(3) CLOSURE.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State and Del Norte County in the State and subject to paragraph (4), may temporarily close or permanently reroute a portion of the trail if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the trail is having an adverse impact on—

(i) wildlife habitat;

(ii) natural resources;

(iii) cultural resources; or

(iv) traditional uses;

(B) the trail threatens public safety; or

(C) closure of the trail is necessary—

(i) to repair damage to the trail; or

(ii) to repair resource damage.

(4) REROUTING.—Any portion of the trail that is temporarily closed by the Secretary under paragraph (3) may be permanently rerouted along any road or trail—

(A) that is—

(i) in existence as of the date of the closure of the portion of the trail;

(ii) located on public land; and

(iii) open to motorized or mechanized use; and

(B) if the Secretary determines that rerouting the portion of the trail would not significantly increase or decrease the length of the trail.

(5) NOTICE OF AVAILABLE ROUTES.—The Secretary shall ensure that visitors to the trail have access to adequate notice relating to the availability of trail routes through—

(A) the placement of appropriate signage along the trail; and

(B) the distribution of maps, safety education materials, and other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 5124. TRINITY LAKE TRAIL.

(a) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing a recreational trail for nonmotorized uses around Trinity Lake (referred to in this section as the “trail”).

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.—Subject to appropriations, and in accordance with paragraph (3), if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that the construction of the trail is feasible and in the public interest, the Secretary may provide for the construction of the trail.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The trail may be constructed under this section through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-Federal sources to reduce or eliminate the need for Federal expenditures to construct the trail.

(3) COMPLIANCE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with—

(A) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) this title.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 5125. TRAILS STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with subsection (b) and in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study to improve motorized and nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities (including mountain bicycling) on land not designated as wilderness within the portions of the Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity, and Mendocino National Forests located in Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, and Mendocino Counties in the State.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior regarding opportunities to improve, through increased coordination, recreation trail opportunities on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior that shares a boundary with the National Forest System land described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5126. CONSTRUCTION OF MOUNTAIN BICYCLING ROUTES.

(a) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing recreational trails for mountain bicycling and other nonmotorized uses on the routes as generally depicted in the report entitled “Trail Study for Smith River National Recreation Area Six Rivers National Forest” and dated 2016.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.—Subject to appropriations and in accordance with paragraph (3), if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that the construction of 1 or more routes described in that paragraph is feasible and in the public interest, the Secretary may provide for the construction of the routes.

(B) MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary may modify the routes, as determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(C) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—Routes may be constructed under this section through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-Federal sources to reduce or eliminate the need for Federal expenditures to construct the route.

(3) COMPLIANCE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with—

(A) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) this title.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 5127. PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with qualified private and nonprofit organizations to carry out the following activities on Federal land in Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, and Del Norte Counties in the State:

(1) Trail and campground maintenance.

(2) Public education, visitor contacts, and outreach.

(3) Visitor center staffing.

(b) CONTENTS.—An agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall clearly define the role and responsibility of the Secretary and the private or nonprofit organization.

(c) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall enter into agreements under subsection (a) in accordance with existing law.

(d) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) reduces or diminishes the authority of the Secretary to manage land and resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

(2) amends or modifies the application of any existing law (including regulations) applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

Subtitle C—Conservation

SEC. 5131. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) BLACK BUTTE RIVER WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 11,155 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Butte Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the “Black Butte River Wilderness”.

(2) CHANCELULLA WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 6,382 acres, as generally depicted on

the map entitled “Chanchelulla Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Chanchelulla Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(4) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1619).

(3) CHINQUAPIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 27,164 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chinquapin Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the “Chinquapin Wilderness”.

(4) ELKHORN RIDGE WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 37 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness Additions” and dated October 24, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness designated by section 6(d) of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 109-362; 120 Stat. 2070).

(5) ENGLISH RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 6,204 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “English Ridge Wilderness—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “English Ridge Wilderness”.

(6) HEADWATERS FOREST WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 4,360 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Headwaters Forest Wilderness—Proposed” and dated October 15, 2019, which shall be known as the “Headwaters Forest Wilderness”.

(7) MAD RIVER BUTTES WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 6,097 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mad River Buttes Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the “Mad River Buttes Wilderness”.

(8) MOUNT LASSIC WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 1,288 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mt. Lassic Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Mount Lassic Wilderness designated by section 3(6) of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 109-362; 120 Stat. 2065).

(9) NORTH FORK WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 16,342 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “North Fork Eel Wilderness Additions” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the North Fork Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(19) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1621).

(10) PATTISON WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 29,451 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Pattison Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the “Pattison Wilderness”.

(11) SANHEDRIN WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 112 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sanhedrin Wilderness Addition—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to

be a part of, the Sanhedrin Wilderness designated by section 3(2) of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 109-362; 120 Stat. 2065).

(12) SISKIYOU WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 23,913 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Siskiyou Wilderness Additions—Proposed (North)” and “Siskiyou Wilderness Additions—Proposed (South)” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Siskiyou Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(30) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1623).

(13) SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 603 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Eel River Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated October 24, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the South Fork Eel River Wilderness designated by section 3(10) of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 109-362; 120 Stat. 2066).

(14) SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 26,115 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity River Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the “South Fork Trinity River Wilderness”.

(15) TRINITY ALPS WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 61,187 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Trinity Alps Proposed Wilderness Additions EAST” and “Trinity Alps Wilderness Additions West—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Trinity Alps Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(34) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1623).

(16) UNDERWOOD WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 15,068 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Underwood Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the “Underwood Wilderness”.

(17) YOLLA BOLLY-MIDDLE EEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 11,243 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Yolla Bolly Wilderness Proposed—NORTH”, “Yolla Bolly Wilderness Proposed—SOUTH”, and “Yolla Bolly Wilderness Proposed—WEST” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness designated by section 3 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132).

(18) YUKI WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 11,076 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yuki Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yuki Wilderness designated by section 3(3) of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 109-362; 120 Stat. 2065).

(b) REDESIGNATION OF NORTH FORK WILDERNESS AS NORTH FORK EEL RIVER WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(19) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1621) is amended by striking “which shall be known as the North Fork Wilderness” and inserting “which shall be known as the ‘North Fork Eel River Wilderness’”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the “North Fork Wilderness” shall be considered to be a reference to the “North Fork Eel River Wilderness”.

(c) ELKHORN RIDGE WILDERNESS MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness established by section 6(d) of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 109-362; 120 Stat. 2070) is modified by removing approximately 30 acres of Federal land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness Additions” and dated October 24, 2019.

SEC. 5132. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, a wilderness area or wilderness addition established by section 131(a) (referred to in this section as a “wilderness area or addition”) shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this subtitle and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(b) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out any activities in a wilderness area or addition as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, or disease in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)); and

(B) the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 1437 of the 98th Congress (House Report 98-40).

(2) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—Nothing in this subtitle limits funding for fire or fuels management in a wilderness area or addition.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with paragraph (1) and any other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to a fire emergency in a wilderness area or addition, the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies; and

(B) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in a wilderness area or addition, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2)(A) for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-617); and

(B) for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the

House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(d) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—In support of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activity that the Secretary determines to be necessary to maintain or restore a fish, wildlife, or plant population or habitat in a wilderness area or addition, if the management activity is conducted in accordance with—

(A) an applicable wilderness management plan;

(B) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(C) appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(e) BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wilderness area or addition.

(2) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES OR USES.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area or addition shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area or addition.

(f) MILITARY ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this subtitle precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over a wilderness area or addition;

(2) the designation of a new unit of special airspace over a wilderness area or addition; or

(3) the use or establishment of a military flight training route over a wilderness area or addition.

(g) HORSES.—Nothing in this subtitle precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational or commercial saddle or pack stock into, a wilderness area or addition—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(h) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and additions are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

(i) USE BY MEMBERS OF INDIAN TRIBES.—

(1) ACCESS.—In recognition of the past use of wilderness areas and additions by members of Indian Tribes for traditional cultural and religious purposes, the Secretary shall ensure that Indian Tribes have access to the wilderness areas and additions for traditional cultural and religious purposes.

(2) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary, on request of an Indian Tribe, may temporarily close to the general public 1 or more specific portions of a wilderness area or addition to protect the privacy of the members of the Indian Tribe in the conduct of the traditional cultural and religious activities in the wilderness area or addition.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Any closure under subparagraph (A) shall be made in such a manner as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum period of time necessary for the activity to be carried out.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—Access to the wilderness areas and wilderness additions under this subsection shall be in accordance with—

(A) Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the “American Indian Religious Freedom Act”) (42 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.); and

(B) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(j) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land within the boundary of a wilderness area or addition that is acquired by the United States shall—

(1) become part of the wilderness area or addition in which the land is located;

(2) be withdrawn in accordance with subsection (h); and

(3) be managed in accordance with—

(A) this section;

(B) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(C) any other applicable law.

(k) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in a wilderness area or addition if the Secretary determines that the devices and access to the devices are essential to a flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activity.

(l) AUTHORIZED EVENTS.—The Secretary may continue to authorize the competitive equestrian event permitted since 2012 in the Chinquapin Wilderness established by section 5131(a)(3) in a manner compatible with the preservation of the area as wilderness.

(m) RECREATIONAL CLIMBING.—Nothing in this title prohibits recreational rock climbing activities in the wilderness areas or additions, such as the placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any fixed anchor established before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

SEC. 5133. DESIGNATION OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as potential wilderness areas:

(1) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 4,005 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chinquapin Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(2) Certain Federal land administered by the National Park Service, comprising approximately 31,000 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Redwood National Park—Potential Wilderness” and dated October 9, 2019.

(3) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 5,681 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Siskiyou Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(4) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 446 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity River Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(5) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 1,256 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Trinity Alps Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(6) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 4,386 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yolla Bolly Middle-Eel Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(7) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 2,918 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yuki Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (c) and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage each potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) (referred to in this section as a “potential wilderness area”) as wilderness until the date on which the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness under subsection (d).

(c) ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of ecological restoration (including the elimination of nonnative species, removal of illegal, unused, or decommissioned roads, repair of skid tracks, and any other activities necessary to restore the natural ecosystems in a potential wilderness area and consistent with paragraph (2)), the Secretary may use motorized equipment and mechanized transport in a potential wilderness area until the date on which the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness under subsection (d).

(2) LIMITATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to accomplish ecological restoration with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(d) WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—A potential wilderness area shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the conditions in the potential wilderness area that are incompatible with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) have been removed; and

(2) the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in the case of a potential wilderness area located on land managed by the Forest Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION AS WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the designation of a potential wilderness area as wilderness under subsection (d), the wilderness shall be administered in accordance with—

(A) section 5132; and

(B) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(2) DESIGNATION.—On the designation as wilderness under subsection (d)—

(A) the land described in subsection (a)(1) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Chinquapin Wilderness established by section 5131(a)(3);

(B) the land described in subsection (a)(3) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Siskiyou Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(30) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1623);

(C) the land described in subsection (a)(4) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the South Fork Trinity River Wilderness established by section 5131(a)(14);

(D) the land described in subsection (a)(5) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Trinity Alps Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(34) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1623);

(E) the land described in subsection (a)(6) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness designated by section 3 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132); and

(F) the land described in subsection (a)(7) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yuki Wilderness designated by

section 3(3) of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 109-362; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 5131(a)(18).

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter until the date on which the potential wilderness areas are designated as wilderness under subsection (d), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(1) the status of ecological restoration within the potential wilderness areas; and

(2) the progress toward the eventual designation of the potential wilderness areas as wilderness under subsection (d).

SEC. 5134. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(231) SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.—The following segments from the source tributaries in the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 18.3-mile segment from its multiple source springs in the Cedar Basin of the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness in sec. 15, T. 27 N., R. 10 W., to 0.25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road, as a wild river.

“(B) The 0.65-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of Wild Mad Road to the confluence with the unnamed tributary approximately 0.4 miles downstream of the Wild Mad Road in sec. 29, T. 28 N., R. 11 W., as a scenic river.

“(C) The 9.8-mile segment from 0.75 miles downstream of Wild Mad Road to Silver Creek, as a wild river.

“(D) The 5.4-mile segment from Silver Creek confluence to Farley Creek, as a scenic river.

“(E) The 3.6-mile segment from Farley Creek to Cave Creek, as a recreational river.

“(F) The 5.6-mile segment from Cave Creek to the confluence of the unnamed creek upstream of Hidden Valley Ranch in sec. 5, T. 15, R. 7 E., as a wild river.

“(G) The 2.5-mile segment from the unnamed creek confluence upstream of Hidden Valley Ranch to the confluence with the unnamed creek flowing west from Bear Wallow Mountain in sec. 29, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(H) The 3.8-mile segment from the unnamed creek confluence in sec. 29, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., to Plummer Creek, as a wild river.

“(I) The 1.8-mile segment from Plummer Creek to the confluence with the unnamed tributary north of McClellan Place in sec. 6, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(J) The 5.4-mile segment from the unnamed tributary confluence in sec. 6, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., to Hitchcock Creek, as a wild river.

“(K) The 7-mile segment from Eltapom Creek to the Grouse Creek, as a scenic river.

“(L) The 5-mile segment from Grouse Creek to Coon Creek, as a wild river.

“(232) EAST FORK SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 8.4-mile segment from its source in the Pettijohn Basin in the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness in sec. 10, T. 3 S., R. 10 W., to 0.25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road, as a wild river.

“(B) The 3.4-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(233) RATTLESNAKE CREEK.—The 5.9-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed tributary in the southeast corner of sec. 5, T. 1 S., R. 12 W., to the South Fork

Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(234) BUTTER CREEK.—The 7-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Road 3N08 crossing to the South Fork Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(235) HAYFORK CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 3.2-mile segment from Little Creek to Bear Creek, as a recreational river.

“(B) The 13.2-mile segment from Bear Creek to the northern boundary of sec. 19, T. 3 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(236) OLSEN CREEK.—The 2.8-mile segment from the confluence of its source tributaries in sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 7 E., to the northern boundary of sec. 24, T. 3 N., R. 6 E., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

“(237) RUSCH CREEK.—The 3.2-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the 32N11 Road crossing to Hayfork Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(238) ELTAPOM CREEK.—The 3.4-mile segment from Buckhorn Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(239) GROUSE CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 3.9-mile segment from Carson Creek to Cow Creek, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 7.4-mile segment from Cow Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(240) MADDEN CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 6.8-mile segment from the confluence of Madden Creek and its unnamed tributary in sec. 18, T. 5 N., R. 5 E., to Fourmile Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment from Fourmile Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(241) CANYON CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.6-mile segment from the outlet of lower Canyon Creek Lake to Bear Creek upstream of Ripstein, as a wild river.

“(B) The 11.2-mile segment from Bear Creek upstream of Ripstein to the southern boundary of sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 11 W., as a recreational river.

“(242) NORTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 12-mile segment from the confluence of source tributaries in sec. 24, T. 8 N., R. 12 W., to the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of Hobo Gulch, as a wild river.

“(B) The 0.5-mile segment from where the river leaves the Trinity Alps Wilderness to where it fully reenters the Trinity Alps Wilderness downstream of Hobo Gulch, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 13.9-mile segment from where the river fully reenters the Trinity Alps Wilderness downstream of Hobo Gulch to the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of the County Road 421 crossing, as a wild river.

“(D) The 1.3-mile segment from the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of the County Road 421 crossing to the Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(243) EAST FORK NORTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.5-mile segment from the source north of Mt. Hilton in sec. 19, T. 36 N., R. 10 W., to the end of Road 35N20 approximately 0.5 miles downstream of the confluence with

the East Branch East Fork North Fork Trinity River, as a wild river.

“(B) The 3.25-mile segment from the end of Road 35N20 to 0.25 miles upstream of Coleridge, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 4.6-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of Coleridge to the confluence of Fox Gulch, as a recreational river.

“(244) NEW RIVER.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 12.7-mile segment of Virgin Creek from its source spring in sec. 22, T. 9 N., R. 7 E., to Slide Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.3-mile segment of the New River where it begins at the confluence of Virgin and Slide Creeks to Barron Creek, as a wild river.

“(245) MIDDLE EEL RIVER.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 37.7-mile segment from its source in Frying Pan Meadow to Rose Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.5-mile segment from Rose Creek to the Black Butte River, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 10.5-mile segment of Balm of Gilead Creek from its source in Hopkins Hollow to the Middle Eel River, as a wild river.

“(D) The 13-mile segment of the North Fork Middle Fork Eel River from the source on Dead Puppy Ridge in sec. 11, T. 26 N., R. 11 W., to the confluence of the Middle Eel River, as a wild river.

“(246) NORTH FORK EEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The 14.3-mile segment from the confluence with Gilman Creek to the Six Rivers National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(247) RED MOUNTAIN CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 5.25-mile segment from its source west of Mike's Rock in sec. 23, T. 26 N., R. 12 E., to the confluence with Littlefield Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment from the confluence with Littlefield Creek to the confluence with the unnamed tributary in sec. 32, T. 26 N., R. 8 E., as a scenic river.

“(C) The 1.25-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed tributary in sec. 32, T. 4 S., R. 8 E., to the confluence with the North Fork Eel River, as a wild river.

“(248) REDWOOD CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.2-mile segment from the confluence with Lacks Creek to the confluence with Coyote Creek, as a scenic river, on publication by the Secretary of the Interior of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the boundaries of the segments have been acquired in fee title to establish a manageable addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

“(B) The 19.1-mile segment from the confluence with Coyote Creek in sec. 2, T. 8 N., R. 2 E., to the Redwood National Park boundary upstream of Orick in sec. 34, T. 11 N., R. 1 E., as a scenic river.

“(C) The 2.3-mile segment of Emerald Creek (also known as Harry Weir Creek) from its source in sec. 29, T. 10 N., R. 2 E., to the confluence with Redwood Creek, as a scenic river.

“(249) LACKS CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 5.1-mile segment from the confluence with 2 unnamed tributaries in sec. 14, T. 7 N., R. 3 E., to Kings Crossing in sec. 27, T. 8 N., R. 3 E., as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.7-mile segment from Kings Crossing to the confluence with Redwood Creek, as a scenic river, on publication by

the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the segment have been acquired in fee title or as scenic easements to establish a manageable addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

“(250) LOST MAN CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.4-mile segment of Lost Man Creek from its source in sec. 5, T. 10 N., R. 2 E., to 0.25 miles upstream of the Prairie Creek confluence, as a recreational river.

“(B) The 2.3-mile segment of Larry Damm Creek from its source in sec. 8, T. 11 N., R. 2 E., to the confluence with Lost Man Creek, as a recreational river.

“(251) LITTLE LOST MAN CREEK.—The 3.6-mile segment of Little Lost Man Creek from its source in sec. 6, T. 10 N., R. 2 E., to 0.25 miles upstream of the Lost Man Creek road crossing, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(252) SOUTH FORK ELK RIVER.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California:

“(A) The 3.6-mile segment of the Little South Fork Elk River from the source in sec. 21, T. 3 N., R. 1 E., to the confluence with the South Fork Elk River, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.2-mile segment of the unnamed tributary of the Little South Fork Elk River from its source in sec. 15, T. 3 N., R. 1 E., to the confluence with the Little South Fork Elk River, as a wild river.

“(C) The 3.6-mile segment of the South Fork Elk River from the confluence of the Little South Fork Elk River to the confluence with Tom Gulch, as a recreational river.

“(253) SALMON CREEK.—The 4.6-mile segment from its source in sec. 27, T. 3 N., R. 1 E., to the Headwaters Forest Reserve boundary in sec. 18, T. 3 N., R. 1 E., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California.

“(254) SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.2-mile segment from the confluence with Jack of Hearts Creek to the southern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness in sec. 8, T. 22 N., R. 16 W., as a recreational river to be administered by the Secretary through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California.

“(B) The 6.1-mile segment from the southern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness to the northern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness in sec. 29, T. 23 N., R. 16 W., as a wild river.

“(255) ELDER CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California:

“(A) The 3.6-mile segment from its source north of Signal Peak in sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 15 W., to the confluence with the unnamed tributary near the center of sec. 28, T. 22 N., R. 16 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.3-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed tributary near the center of sec. 28, T. 22 N., R. 15 W., to the confluence with the South Fork Eel River, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 2.1-mile segment of Paralyze Canyon from its source south of Signal Peak in sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 15 W., to the confluence with Elder Creek, as a wild river.

“(256) CEDAR CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered as a wild river by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 7.7-mile segment from its source in sec. 22, T. 24 N., R. 16 W., to the southern

boundary of the Red Mountain unit of the South Fork Eel Wilderness.

“(B) The 1.9-mile segment of North Fork Cedar Creek from its source in sec. 28, T. 24 N., R. 16 E., to the confluence with Cedar Creek.

“(257) EAST BRANCH SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river on publication by the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the boundaries of the segments have been acquired in fee title or as scenic easements to establish a manageable addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:

“(A) The 2.3-mile segment of Cruso Cabin Creek from the confluence of 2 unnamed tributaries in sec. 18, T. 24 N., R. 15 W., to the confluence with Elkhorn Creek.

“(B) The 1.8-mile segment of Elkhorn Creek from the confluence of 2 unnamed tributaries in sec. 22, T. 24 N., R. 16 W., to the confluence with Cruso Cabin Creek.

“(C) The 14.2-mile segment of the East Branch South Fork Eel River from the confluence of Cruso Cabin and Elkhorn Creeks to the confluence with Rays Creek.

“(D) The 1.7-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source on the north flank of Red Mountain's north ridge in sec. 2, T. 24 N., R. 17 W., to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(E) The 1.3-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source on the north flank of Red Mountain's north ridge in sec. 1, T. 24 N., R. 17 W., to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(F) The 1.8-mile segment of Tom Long Creek from the confluence with the unnamed tributary in sec. 12, T. 5 S., R. 4 E., to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(258) MATTOLE RIVER ESTUARY.—The 1.5-mile segment from the confluence of Stansberry Creek to the Pacific Ocean, to be administered as a recreational river by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(259) HONEYDEW CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered as a wild river by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 5.1-mile segment of Honeydew Creek from its source in the southwest corner of sec. 25, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., to the eastern boundary of the King Range National Conservation Area in sec. 18, T. 3 S., R. 1 E.

“(B) The 2.8-mile segment of West Fork Honeydew Creek from its source west of North Slide Peak to the confluence with Honeydew Creek.

“(C) The 2.7-mile segment of Upper East Fork Honeydew Creek from its source in sec. 23, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., to the confluence with Honeydew Creek.

“(260) BEAR CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 1.9-mile segment of North Fork Bear Creek from the confluence with the unnamed tributary immediately downstream of the Horse Mountain Road crossing to the confluence with the South Fork, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 6.1-mile segment of South Fork Bear Creek from the confluence in sec. 2, T. 5 S., R. 1 W., with the unnamed tributary flowing from the southwest flank of Queen Peak to the confluence with the North Fork, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 3-mile segment of Bear Creek from the confluence of the North and South Forks to the southern boundary of sec. 11, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., as a wild river.

“(261) GITCHELL CREEK.—The 3-mile segment of Gitchell Creek from its source near Saddle Mountain to the Pacific Ocean, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(262) BIG FLAT CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river:

“(A) The 4-mile segment of Big Flat Creek from its source near King Peak in sec. 36, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., to the Pacific Ocean.

“(B) The 0.8-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source in sec. 35, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., to the confluence with Big Flat Creek.

“(C) The 2.7-mile segment of North Fork Big Flat Creek from the source in sec. 34, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., to the confluence with Big Flat Creek.

“(263) BIG CREEK.—The following segments, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river:

“(A) The 2.7-mile segment of Big Creek from its source in sec. 26, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., to the Pacific Ocean.

“(B) The 1.9-mile unnamed southern tributary from its source in sec. 25, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., to the confluence with Big Creek.

“(264) ELK CREEK.—The 11.4-mile segment from its confluence with Lookout Creek to its confluence with Deep Hole Creek, to be jointly administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior as a wild river.

“(265) EDEN CREEK.—The 2.7-mile segment from the private property boundary in the northwest quarter of sec. 27, T. 21 N., R. 12 W., to the eastern boundary of sec. 23, T. 21 N., R. 12 W., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(266) DEEP HOLE CREEK.—The 4.3-mile segment from the private property boundary in the southwest quarter of sec. 13, T. 20 N., R. 12 W., to the confluence with Elk Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(267) INDIAN CREEK.—The 3.3-mile segment from 300 feet downstream of the jeep trail in sec. 13, T. 20 N., R. 13 W., to the confluence with the Eel River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(268) FISH CREEK.—The 4.2-mile segment from the source at Buckhorn Spring to the confluence with the Eel River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.”

SEC. 5135. SANHEDRIN SPECIAL CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area (referred to in this section as the “conservation management area”), comprising approximately 12,254 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service in Mendocino County, California, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sanhedrin Conservation Management Area” and dated May 15, 2020.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the conservation management area are—

(1) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, roadless, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the conservation management area;

(2) to protect and restore late-successional forest structure, oak woodlands and grasslands, aquatic habitat, and anadromous fisheries within the conservation management area;

(3) to protect and restore the wilderness character of the conservation management area; and

(4) to allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, natural, cultural, and wildlife values of the conservation management area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the conservation management area—

(A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the conservation management area that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the use of motorized vehicles in the conservation management area shall be permitted only on existing roads, trails, and areas designated for use by such vehicles as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), no new or temporary roads shall be constructed within the conservation management area.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in paragraph (1) or (2) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary;

(B) designating routes of travel on land acquired by the Secretary and incorporated into the conservation management area if the designations are—

(i) consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(ii) completed, to the maximum extent practicable, not later than 3 years after the date of acquisition;

(C) constructing a temporary road on which motorized vehicles are permitted as part of a vegetation management project carried out in accordance with paragraph (4);

(D) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes; or

(E) responding to an emergency.

(4) DECOMMISSIONING OF TEMPORARY ROADS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF DECOMMISSION.—In this paragraph, the term “decommission” means, with respect to a road—

(i) to reestablish vegetation on the road; and

(ii) to restore any natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological processes that are disrupted or adversely impacted by the road by removing or hydrologically disconnecting the road prism.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the applicable vegetation management project is completed, the Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under paragraph (3)(C).

(e) TIMBER HARVEST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no harvesting of timber shall be allowed within the conservation management area.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary may authorize harvesting of timber in the conservation management area—

(A) if the Secretary determines that the harvesting is necessary to further the purposes of the conservation management area;

(B) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(C) subject to—

(i) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(ii) all applicable laws (including regulations).

(f) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the conservation management area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue—

(1) subject to—

(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers necessary; and

(B) applicable law (including regulations); and

(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(g) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—Consistent with this section, the Secretary may carry out any activities within the conservation management area that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, or diseases, including the coordination of those activities with a State or local agency.

(h) ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—

(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—In accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within or adjacent to the boundaries of the conservation management area by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in land acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) incorporated into, and administered as part of, the conservation management area; and

(B) withdrawn in accordance with subsection (i).

(i) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land located in the conservation management area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patenting under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous

SEC. 5141. MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare maps and legal descriptions of—

(1) the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area established by section 5111(b);

(2) the Horse Mountain Special Management Area established by section 5121(a);

(3) the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 5131(a);

(4) the potential wilderness areas designated by section 5133(a); and

(5) the Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area established by section 5135(a).

(b) SUBMISSION OF MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—The Secretary shall file the maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) with—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(c) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the National Park Service, as applicable.

SEC. 5142. UPDATES TO LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.

As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the Secretary shall incorporate the designations and

studies required by this title into updated management plans for units covered by this title.

SEC. 5143. PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(a) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

(1) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized activity (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any predecessor or successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in—

(A) the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area established by section 5111(b);

(B) the Horse Mountain Special Management Area established by section 5121(a);

(C) the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail established under section 5122(b)(1);

(D) the Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area established by section 5135(a); or

(2) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any—

(A) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities in existence on the date of enactment of this Act within—

(i) the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area known as—

(I) “Gas Transmission Line 177A or rights-of-way”;

(II) “Gas Transmission Line DFM 1312-02 or rights-of-way”;

(III) “Electric Transmission Line Bridgeville-Cottonwood 115 kV or rights-of-way”;

(IV) “Electric Transmission Line Humboldt-Trinity 60 kV or rights-of-way”;

(V) “Electric Transmission Line Humboldt-Trinity 115 kV or rights-of-way”;

(VI) “Electric Transmission Line Maple Creek-Hoopa 60 kV or rights-of-way”;

(VII) “Electric Distribution Line-Willow Creek 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way”;

(VIII) “Electric Distribution Line-Willow Creek 1103 12 kV or rights-of-way”;

(IX) “Electric Distribution Line-Low Gap 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way”;

(X) “Electric Distribution Line-Fort Seward 1121 12 kV or rights-of-way”;

(XI) “Forest Glen Border District Regulator Station or rights-of-way”;

(XII) “Durret District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way”;

(XIII) “Gas Distribution Line 4269C or rights-of-way”;

(XIV) “Gas Distribution Line 43991 or rights-of-way”;

(XV) “Gas Distribution Line 4993D or rights-of-way”;

(XVI) “Sportsmans Club District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way”;

(XVII) “Highway 36 and Zenia District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way”;

(XVIII) “Dinsmore Lodge 2nd Stage Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way”;

(XIX) “Electric Distribution Line-Wildwood 1101 12kV or rights-of-way”;

(XX) “Low Gap Substation”;

(XXI) “Hyampom Switching Station”; or

(XXII) “Wildwood Substation”;

(ii) the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail known as—

(I) “Gas Transmission Line 177A or rights-of-way”;

(II) “Electric Transmission Line Humboldt-Trinity 115 kV or rights-of-way”;

(III) “Electric Transmission Line Bridgeville-Cottonwood 115 kV or rights-of-way”;

or

(IV) “Electric Transmission Line Humboldt-Trinity 60 kV or rights-of-way”;

(iii) the Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area known as “Electric Distribution Line-Willits 1103 12 kV or rights-of-way”;

(iv) the Horse Mountain Special Management Area known as “Electric Distribution Line Willow Creek 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way”;

(B) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in subparagraph (A).

(b) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—Not later than the later of the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act or the date of issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area, Bigfoot National Recreation Trail, Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area, or Horse Mountain Special Management Area, the Secretary, in consultation with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

TITLE LII—CENTRAL COAST HERITAGE PROTECTION

SEC. 5201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SCENIC AREA.—The term “scenic area” means a scenic area designated by section 5207(a).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) with respect to land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) with respect to land managed by the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

(4) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 5202(a).

SEC. 5202. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 35,116 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Caliente Mountain Wilderness” and dated November 13, 2019, which shall be known as the “Caliente Mountain Wilderness”.

(2) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,332 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Soda Lake Wilderness” and dated June 25, 2019, which shall be known as the “Soda Lake Wilderness”.

(3) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 12,585 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Temblor Range Wilderness” and dated June 25, 2019, which shall be known as the “Temblor Range Wilderness”.

(4) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 23,670 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chumash Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Chumash Wilderness as designated by section 2(5) of the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (16

U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 102–301; 106 Stat. 243).

(5) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 54,036 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Dick Smith Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed Map 1 of 2 (Bear Canyon and Cuyama Peak Units)” and “Dick Smith Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed Map 2 of 2 (Buckhorn and Mono Units)” and dated November 14, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Dick Smith Wilderness as designated by section 101(a)(6) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98–425; 98 Stat. 1620).

(6) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 7,289 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Garcia Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Garcia Wilderness as designated by section 2(4) of the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 102–301; 106 Stat. 243).

(7) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,774 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Machesna Mountain Wilderness—Proposed Additions” and dated October 30, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Machesna Mountain Wilderness as designated by section 101(a)(38) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98–425; 98 Stat. 1624).

(8) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 30,184 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Matilija Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Matilija Wilderness as designated by section 2(2) of the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 102–301; 106 Stat. 242).

(9) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 23,969 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Rafael Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated February 2, 2021, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the San Rafael Wilderness as designated by Public Law 90–271 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 82 Stat. 51).

(10) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 2,921 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Santa Lucia Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Santa Lucia Wilderness as designated by section 2(c) of the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 95–237; 92 Stat. 41).

(11) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 14,313 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sespe Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Sespe Wilderness as designated by section 2(1) of the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 102–301; 106 Stat. 242).

(12) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 17,870 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diablo Caliente Wilderness Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Diablo Caliente Wilderness”.

(b) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 5203. DESIGNATION OF THE MACHESNA MOUNTAIN POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 2,359 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness” and dated March 29, 2019, is designated as the Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness Area.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness Area (referred to in this section as the “potential wilderness area”) with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (d) and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) TRAIL USE, CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND REALIGNMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may reconstruct, realign, or reroute the Pine Mountain Trail.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out the reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) comply with all existing laws (including regulations); and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to accomplish the reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MACHINERY.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may use motorized vehicles and machinery to carry out the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by this subsection.

(4) MOTORIZED AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary may permit the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles on the existing Pine Mountain Trail in accordance with existing law (including regulations) and this subsection until such date as the potential

wilderness area is designated as wilderness in accordance with subsection (h).

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the potential wilderness area is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(f) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to complete the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by subsection (d).

(g) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the potential wilderness area to exclude any area within 150 feet of the centerline of the new location of any trail that has been reconstructed, realigned, or rerouted under subsection (d).

(h) **WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The potential wilderness area, as modified under subsection (g), shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by subsection (d) has been completed; and

(B) the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.**—On designation as wilderness under this section, the potential wilderness area shall be—

(A) incorporated into the Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area, as designated by section 101(a)(38) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1624) and expanded by section 5202; and

(B) administered in accordance with section 5204 and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 5204. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this title and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the wilderness area.

(b) **FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may take any measures in a wilderness area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98-40 of the 98th Congress.

(2) **FUNDING PRIORITIES.**—Nothing in this title limits funding for fire and fuels management in the wilderness areas.

(3) **REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall amend the local information in the Fire Management Reference System or individual operational plan that applies to the land designated as a wilderness area.

(4) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Consistent with paragraph (1) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to

fire emergencies in the wilderness areas, the Secretary shall enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue, subject to any reasonable regulations as the Secretary considers necessary in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4));

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of House Report 101-405, accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior;

(3) the guidelines set forth in House Report 96-617, accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(4) all other laws governing livestock grazing on Federal public land.

(d) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) **MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and habitats in the wilderness areas, if the management activities are—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans;

(B) conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of House Report 101-405; and

(C) in accordance with memoranda of understanding between the Federal agencies and the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(e) **BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Congress does not intend for the designation of wilderness areas by this title to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.**—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) **MILITARY ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas;

(2) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas; or

(3) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas.

(g) **HORSES.**—Nothing in this title precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational saddle or pack stock into, a wilderness area—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(h) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(i) **INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.**—Any land within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

(1) become part of the wilderness area in which the land is located; and

(2) be managed in accordance with—

(A) this section;

(B) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(C) any other applicable law.

(j) **TREATMENT OF EXISTING WATER DIVERSIONS IN THE SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.**—

(1) **AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUED USE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a special use authorization to the owners of the 2 existing water transport or diversion facilities, including administrative access roads (each referred to in this subsection as a “facility”), located on National Forest System land in the San Rafael Wilderness Additions in the Moon Canyon unit (T. 11 N., R. 30 W., secs. 13 and 14) and the Peak Mountain unit (T. 10 N., R. 28 W., secs. 23 and 26) for the continued operation, maintenance, and reconstruction of the facility if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the facility was in existence on the date on which the land on which the facility is located was designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (referred to in this subsection as “the date of designation”);

(B) the facility has been in substantially continuous use to deliver water for the beneficial use on the non-Federal land of the owner since the date of designation;

(C) the owner of the facility holds a valid water right for use of the water on the non-Federal land of the owner under State law, with a priority date that predates the date of designation; and

(D) it is not practicable or feasible to relocate the facility to land outside of the wilderness and continue the beneficial use of water on the non-Federal land recognized under State law.

(2) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—

(A) **REQUIRED TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—In a special use authorization issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary may—

(i) allow use of motorized equipment and mechanized transport for operation, maintenance, or reconstruction of a facility, if the Secretary determines that—

(I) the use is the minimum necessary to allow the facility to continue delivery of water to the non-Federal land for the beneficial uses recognized by the water right held under State law; and

(II) the use of nonmotorized equipment and nonmechanized transport is impracticable or infeasible; and

(ii) preclude use of the facility for the diversion or transport of water in excess of the water right recognized by the State on the date of designation.

(B) **DISCRETIONARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—In a special use authorization issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary may require or allow modification or relocation of the facility in the wilderness, as the Secretary determines necessary, to reduce impacts to wilderness values set forth in section 2 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131) if the beneficial use of water on the non-Federal land is not diminished.

(k) **TREATMENT OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINE IN THE SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.**—

(1) **AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUED USE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a special use authorization to the owners of the existing electrical distribution line to the Plowshare Peak communication site (referred to in this subsection as a “facility”) located on National Forest System land in the San Rafael Wilderness Additions in the Moon Canyon unit (T. 11 N., R. 30 W., secs. 2,

3 and 4) for the continued operation, maintenance, and reconstruction of the facility if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the facility was in existence on the date on which the land on which the facility is located was designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (referred to in this subsection as “the date of designation”);

(B) the facility has been in substantially continuous use to deliver electricity to the communication site; and

(C) it is not practicable or feasible to relocate the distribution line to land outside of the wilderness.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(A) REQUIRED TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary may allow use of motorized equipment and mechanized transport for operation, maintenance, or reconstruction of the electrical distribution line, if the Secretary determines that the use of nonmotorized equipment and nonmechanized transport is impracticable or infeasible.

(B) DISCRETIONARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary may require or allow modification or relocation of the facility in the wilderness, as the Secretary determines necessary, to reduce impacts to wilderness values set forth in section 2 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131).

(1) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in the wilderness areas if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

SEC. 5205. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) INDIAN CREEK, MONO CREEK, AND MATILILJA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 5134) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(269) INDIAN CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Indian Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.5-mile segment of Indian Creek from its source in sec. 19, T. 7 N., R. 26 W., to the Dick Smith Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1-mile segment of Indian Creek from the Dick Smith Wilderness boundary to 0.25 miles downstream of Road 6N24, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 3.9-mile segment of Indian Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Road 6N24 to the southern boundary of sec. 32, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a wild river.

“(270) MONO CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Mono Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 4.2-mile segment of Mono Creek from its source in sec. 1, T. 7 N., R. 26 W., to 0.25 miles upstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 28, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.1-mile segment of Mono Creek from 0.25 miles upstream of the Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 28, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., to 0.25 miles downstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., as a recreational river.

“(C) The 14.7-mile segment of Mono Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., to the Ogilvy Ranch private property boundary in sec. 22, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a wild river.

“(D) The 3.5-mile segment of Mono Creek from the Ogilvy Ranch private property boundary to the southern boundary of sec. 33, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a recreational river.

“(271) MATILILJA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Matililja Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 7.2-mile segment of the Matililja Creek from its source in sec. 25, T. 6 N., R. 25 W., to the private property boundary in sec. 9, T. 5 N., R. 24 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 7.25-mile segment of the Upper North Fork Matililja Creek from its source in sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the Matililja Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.”

(b) SESPE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (142) and inserting the following:

“(142) SESPE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Sespe Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 2.7-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 10, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the Hartman Ranch private property boundary in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 15-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the Hartman Ranch private property boundary in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the western boundary of sec. 6, T. 5 N., R. 22 W., as a recreational river.

“(C) The 6.1-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the western boundary of sec. 6, T. 5 N., R. 22 W., to the confluence with Trout Creek, as a scenic river.

“(D) The 28.6-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the confluence with Trout Creek to the southern boundary of sec. 35, T. 5 N., R. 20 W., as a wild river.”

(c) SISQUOC RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (143) and inserting the following:

“(143) SISQUOC RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the Sisquoc River and its tributaries in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 33-mile segment of the main stem of the Sisquoc River extending from its origin downstream to the Los Padres Forest boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The 4.2-mile segment of the South Fork Sisquoc River from its source northeast of San Rafael Mountain in sec. 2, T. 7 N., R. 28 W., to its confluence with the Sisquoc River, as a wild river.

“(C) The 10.4-mile segment of Manzanita Creek from its source west of San Rafael Peak in sec. 4, T. 7 N., R. 28 W., to the San Rafael Wilderness boundary upstream of Nira Campground, as a wild river.

“(D) The 0.6-mile segment of Manzanita Creek from the San Rafael Wilderness boundary upstream of the Nira Campground to the San Rafael Wilderness boundary downstream of the confluence of Davy Brown Creek, as a recreational river.

“(E) The 5.8-mile segment of Manzanita Creek from the San Rafael Wilderness boundary downstream of the confluence of Davy Brown Creek to the private property boundary in sec. 1, T. 8 N., R. 30 W., as a wild river.

“(F) The 3.8-mile segment of Manzanita Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 1, T. 8 N., R. 30 W., to the confluence of the Sisquoc River, as a recreational river.

“(G) The 3.4-mile segment of Davy Brown Creek from its source west of Ranger Peak in sec. 32, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Munch Canyon, as a wild river.

“(H) The 1.4-mile segment of Davy Brown Creek from 300 feet upstream of its con-

fluence with Munch Canyon to its confluence with Manzanita Creek, as a recreational river.

“(I) The 2-mile segment of Munch Canyon from its source north of Ranger Peak in sec. 33, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Sunset Valley Creek, as a wild river.

“(J) The 0.5-mile segment of Munch Canyon from 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Sunset Valley Creek to its confluence with Davy Brown Creek, as a recreational river.

“(K) The 2.6-mile segment of Fish Creek from 500 feet downstream of Sunset Valley Road to its confluence with Manzanita Creek, as a wild river.

“(L) The 1.5-mile segment of East Fork Fish Creek from its source in sec. 26, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to its confluence with Fish Creek, as a wild river.”

(d) PIRU CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (199) and inserting the following:

“(199) PIRU CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Piru Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.1-mile segment of Piru Creek from its source in sec. 3, T. 6 N., R. 22 W., to the private property boundary in sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 21 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 17.2-mile segment of Piru Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 21 W., to 0.25 miles downstream of the Gold Hill Road, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 4.1-mile segment of Piru Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Gold Hill Road to the confluence with Trail Canyon, as a wild river.

“(D) The 7.25-mile segment of Piru Creek from the confluence with Trail Canyon to the confluence with Buck Creek, as a scenic river.

“(E) The 3-mile segment of Piru Creek from 0.5 miles downstream of Pyramid Dam at the first bridge crossing to the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness, as a recreational river.

“(F) The 13-mile segment of Piru Creek from the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness to the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness, as a wild river.

“(G) The 2.2-mile segment of Piru Creek from the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness to the upper limit of Piru Reservoir, as a recreational river.”

(e) EFFECT.—The designation of additional miles of Piru Creek under subsection (d) shall not affect valid water rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) MOTORIZED USE OF TRAILS.—Nothing in this section (including the amendments made by this section) affects the motorized use of trails designated by the Forest Service for motorized use that are located adjacent to and crossing upper Piru Creek, if the use is consistent with the protection and enhancement of river values under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

SEC. 5206. DESIGNATION OF THE FOX MOUNTAIN POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 41,082 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness Area” and dated November 14, 2019, is designated as the Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness Area.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness Area (referred to in this section as the “potential wilderness area”) with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(C) **MANAGEMENT.**—Except as provided in subsection (d) and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) **TRAIL USE CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND REALIGNMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture may—

(A) construct a new trail for use by hikers, equestrians, and mechanized vehicles that connects the Aliso Park Campground to the Bull Ridge Trail; and

- (B) reconstruct or realign—
 (i) the Bull Ridge Trail; and
 (ii) the Rocky Ridge Trail.

(2) **REQUIREMENT.**—In carrying out the construction, reconstruction, or alignment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) comply with all existing laws (including regulations); and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to accomplish the construction, reconstruction, or alignment with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(3) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MACHINERY.**—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may use motorized vehicles and machinery to carry out the trail construction, reconstruction, or realignment authorized by this subsection.

(4) **MECHANIZED VEHICLES.**—The Secretary may permit the use of mechanized vehicles on the existing Bull Ridge Trail and Rocky Ridge Trail in accordance with existing law (including regulations) and this subsection until such date as the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness in accordance with subsection (h).

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the potential wilderness area is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(f) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to complete the trail construction, reconstruction, and realignment authorized by subsection (d).

(g) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the potential wilderness area to exclude any area within 50 feet of the centerline of the new location of any trail that has been constructed, reconstructed, or realigned under subsection (d).

(h) **WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The potential wilderness area, as modified under subsection (g), shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the

trail construction, reconstruction, or alignment authorized by subsection (d) has been completed; and

(B) the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.**—On designation as wilderness under this section, the potential wilderness area shall be—

(A) incorporated into the San Rafael Wilderness, as designated by Public Law 90-271 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 82 Stat. 51) and expanded by section 5202; and

(B) administered in accordance with section 5204 and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 5207. DESIGNATION OF SCENIC AREAS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there are established the following scenic areas:

(1) **CONDOR RIDGE SCENIC AREA.**—Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 18,666 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Condor Ridge Scenic Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Condor Ridge Scenic Area”.

(2) **BLACK MOUNTAIN SCENIC AREA.**—Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 16,216 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Mountain Scenic Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Black Mountain Scenic Area”.

(b) **MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Condor Ridge Scenic Area and Black Mountain Scenic Area with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(c) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the scenic areas is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the scenic areas.

(d) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the scenic areas—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the scenic areas, and in particular the scenic character attributes of the scenic areas; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) this section;

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior;

(iii) any laws (including regulations) relating to the National Forest System, for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(iv) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) **USES.**—The Secretary shall only allow those uses of the scenic areas that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (c).

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the scenic areas is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(f) **PROHIBITED USES.**—The following shall be prohibited on the Federal land within the scenic areas:

(1) Permanent roads.

(2) Permanent structures.

(3) Timber harvesting except when necessary for the purposes described in subsection (g).

(4) Transmission lines.

(5) Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the scenic areas and to protect public health and safety—

(A) the use of motorized vehicles; or

(B) the establishment of temporary roads.

(6) Commercial enterprises, except as necessary for realizing the purposes of the scenic areas.

(g) **WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.**—Consistent with this section, the Secretary may take any measures in the scenic areas that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of those activities with the State or a local agency.

(h) **ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.**—The fact that an otherwise authorized activity or use can be seen or heard within a scenic area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the scenic area.

SEC. 5208. CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.

(a) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that the Condor National Scenic Trail established under paragraph (31) of section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is named after the California Condor, a critically endangered bird species that lives along the corridor of the Condor National Scenic Trail.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Condor National Scenic Trail are—

(1) to provide a continual extended hiking corridor that connects the southern and northern portions of the Los Padres National Forest, spanning the entire length of the forest along the coastal mountains of southern and central California; and

(2) to provide for the public enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, and cultural resources of the Los Padres National Forest.

(c) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(31) CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Condor National Scenic Trail, a trail extending approximately 400 miles from Lake Piru in the southern portion of the Los Padres National Forest to the Botchers Gap Campground in the northern portion of the Los Padres National Forest.

“(B) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Condor National Scenic Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with—

“(i) other Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

“(ii) private landowners; and

“(iii) other interested organizations.

“(C) **RECREATIONAL USES.**—Notwithstanding section 7(c), the use of motorized vehicles on roads or trails included in the Condor National Scenic Trail on which motorized vehicles are permitted as of the date of enactment of this paragraph may be permitted.

“(D) PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS.—

“(i) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary shall not acquire for the Condor National Scenic Trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally managed area without the consent of the owner of land or interest in land.

“(ii) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph—

“(I) requires any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property; or

“(II) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to or use of private land.

“(E) REALIGNMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture may realign segments of the Condor National Scenic Trail as necessary to fulfill the purposes of the Condor National Scenic Trail.”.

(d) STUDY.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a study that—

(A) addresses the feasibility of, and alternatives for, connecting the northern and southern portions of the Los Padres National Forest by establishing a trail across the applicable portions of the northern and southern Santa Lucia Mountains of the southern California Coastal Range; and

(B) considers realignment of the Condor National Scenic Trail or construction of new segments for the Condor National Scenic Trail to avoid existing segments of the Condor National Scenic Trail that allow motorized vehicles.

(2) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the study required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(A) comply with the requirements for studies for a national scenic trail described in section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(b));

(B) provide for a continual hiking route through and connecting the southern and northern sections of the Los Padres National Forest;

(C) promote recreational, scenic, wilderness, and cultural values;

(D) enhance connectivity with the overall system of National Forest System trails;

(E) consider new connectors and realignment of existing trails;

(F) emphasize safe and continuous public access, dispersal from high-use areas, and suitable water sources; and

(G) to the extent practicable, provide all-year use.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In completing the study required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with—

(A) appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

(B) private landowners;

(C) nongovernmental organizations; and

(D) members of the public.

(4) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall submit the study required under paragraph (1) to—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(5) ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the study required under paragraph (1), if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that additional or alternative trail segments are feasible for inclusion in the Condor National Scenic Trail, the Secretary of Agriculture shall include the segments in the Condor National Scenic Trail.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—An addition or alteration to the Condor National Scenic Trail determined to be feasible under subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture publishes in the Federal Register notice that the additional or alternative segments are included in the Condor National Scenic Trail.

(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section (including the amendments made by this section), the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local government entities and private entities to complete necessary construction, reconstruction, and realignment projects authorized for the Condor National Scenic Trail under this section (including the amendments made by this section).

SEC. 5209. FOREST SERVICE STUDY.

Not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service) shall study the feasibility of opening a new trail, for vehicles measuring 50 inches or less, connecting Forest Service Highway 95 to the existing off-highway vehicle trail system in the Ballinger Canyon off-highway vehicle area.

SEC. 5210. NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

Not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study to improve non-motorized recreation trail opportunities (including mountain bicycling) on land not designated as wilderness within the Santa Barbara, Ojai, and Mt. Pinos ranger districts.

SEC. 5211. USE BY MEMBERS OF INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall ensure that Indian Tribes have access, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), to the wilderness areas, scenic areas, and potential wilderness areas designated by this title for traditional cultural and religious purposes.

(b) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary, on request of an Indian Tribe, may temporarily close to the general public 1 or more specific portions of a wilderness area, scenic area, or potential wilderness area designated by this title to protect the privacy of the members of the Indian Tribe in the conduct of traditional cultural and religious activities.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Any closure under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made in such a manner as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum period of time necessary for the activity to be carried out; and

(B) be consistent with—

(i) Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the “American Indian Religious Freedom Act”) (42 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.); and

(ii) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

TITLE LIII—SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS FOOTHILLS AND RIVERS PROTECTION

SEC. 5301. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this title, the term “State” means the State of California.

Subtitle A—San Gabriel National Recreation Area

SEC. 5311. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the Recreation Area;

(2) to provide environmentally responsible, well-managed recreational opportunities within the Recreation Area;

(3) to improve access to and from the Recreation Area;

(4) to provide expanded educational and interpretive services to increase public understanding of, and appreciation for, the natural and cultural resources of the Recreation Area;

(5) to facilitate the cooperative management of the land and resources within the Recreation Area, in collaboration with—

(A) the State;

(B) political subdivisions of the State;

(C) historical, business, cultural, civic, recreational, tourism, and other nongovernmental organizations; and

(D) the public; and

(6) to allow the continued use of the Recreation Area by all individuals, entities, and local government agencies in activities relating to integrated water management, flood protection, water conservation, water quality, water rights, water supply, groundwater recharge and monitoring, wastewater treatment, public roads and bridges, and utilities within or adjacent to the Recreation Area.

SEC. 5312. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ADJUDICATION.—The term “adjudication” means any final judgment, order, ruling, or decree entered in any judicial proceeding adjudicating or affecting—

(A) a water right;

(B) surface water management; or

(C) groundwater management.

(2) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The term “Advisory Council” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area Public Advisory Council established under section 5317(a).

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means—

(A) public land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(B) land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief of Engineers.

(4) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “management plan” means the management plan for the Recreation Area required under section 5314(d).

(5) PARTNERSHIP.—The term “Partnership” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area Partnership established by section 5318(a).

(6) PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM.—The term “public water system” has the meaning given the term in—

(A) section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f); or

(B) section 116275 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(7) RECREATION AREA.—The term “Recreation Area” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area established by section 5313(a).

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(9) UTILITY FACILITY.—The term “utility facility” means—

(A)(i) any electric substation, communication facility, tower, pole, line, ground wire, communication circuit, or other structure; and

(ii) any related infrastructure; and

(B) any facility associated with a public water system.

(10) WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.—The term “water resource facility” means—

(A) an irrigation or pumping facility;

(B) a dam or reservoir;

(C) a flood control facility;

(D) a water conservation works (including a debris protection facility);

(E) a sediment placement site;

(F) a rain gauge or stream gauge;

(G) a water quality facility;

(H) a water storage tank or reservoir;

(I) a recycled water facility or water pumping, conveyance, or distribution system;

(J) a water or wastewater treatment facility;

(K) an aqueduct, canal, ditch, pipeline, well, hydropower project, or transmission or other ancillary facility;

(L) a groundwater recharge facility;

(M) a water conservation facility;

(N) a water filtration plant; and

(O) any other water diversion, conservation, groundwater recharge, storage, or carriage structure.

SEC. 5313. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT; BOUNDARIES.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established as a unit of the National Park System in the State the San Gabriel National Recreation Area depicted as the “Proposed San Gabriel National Recreation Area” on the map entitled “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 503/152,737, and dated July 2019.

(b) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the Recreation Area with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical error in the map or legal description.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION AND JURISDICTION.**—

(1) **PUBLIC LAND.**—The public land included in the Recreation Area shall be administered by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(2) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LAND.**—Notwithstanding the inclusion of Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense in the Recreation Area, nothing in this subtitle—

(A) transfers administrative jurisdiction of that Federal land from the Secretary of Defense; or

(B) otherwise affects any Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense.

(3) **STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTION.**—Nothing in this subtitle alters, modifies, or diminishes any right, responsibility, power, authority, jurisdiction, or entitlement of the State, a political subdivision of the State, including a court of competent jurisdiction, regulatory commission, board, or department, or any State or local agency under any applicable Federal, State, or local law (including regulations).

SEC. 5314. MANAGEMENT.

(a) **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the public land included in the Recreation Area in a manner that protects and enhances the natural resources and values of the public land, in accordance with—

(1) this subtitle;

(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(3) other applicable law (including regulations), adjudications, and orders.

(b) **COOPERATION WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.**—The Secretary shall cooperate with

the Secretary of Defense to develop opportunities for the management of the Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense included in the Recreation Area in accordance with the purposes described in section 5311, to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) **TREATMENT OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle—

(A) authorizes the Secretary to take any action that would affect the use of any land not owned by the United States within the Recreation Area;

(B) affects the use of, or access to, any non-Federal land within the Recreation Area;

(C) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to, or use of, non-Federal land;

(D) requires any owner of non-Federal land to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property or any other non-Federal land;

(E) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or any other regulatory authority of any State or local agency or unit of Tribal government;

(F) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner or other owner of non-Federal land with respect to any person injured on the private property or other non-Federal land;

(G) conveys to the Partnership any land use or other regulatory authority;

(H) causes any Federal, State, or local regulation or permit requirement intended to apply to units of the National Park System to affect—

(i) the Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense; or

(ii) non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Recreation Area; or

(I) requires any local government to participate in any program administered by the Secretary.

(2) **COOPERATION.**—The Secretary is encouraged to work with owners of non-Federal land who have agreed to cooperate with the Secretary to advance the purposes of this subtitle.

(3) **BUFFER ZONES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle establishes any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Recreation Area.

(B) **ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.**—The fact that an activity or use of land can be seen or heard from within the Recreation Area shall not preclude the activity or land use up to the boundary of the Recreation Area.

(4) **FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the operation, maintenance, modification, construction, destruction, removal, relocation, improvement, or expansion of—

(A) any water resource facility or public water system;

(B) any solid waste, sanitary sewer, water, or wastewater treatment, groundwater recharge or conservation, hydroelectric, or conveyance distribution system;

(C) any recycled water facility; or

(D) any other utility facility located within or adjacent to the Recreation Area.

(5) **EXEMPTION.**—Section 100903 of title 54, United States Code, shall not apply to—

(A) the Puente Hills landfill; or

(B) any materials recovery facility or intermodal facility associated with the Recreation Area.

(d) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **DEADLINE.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Advisory Council shall establish a comprehensive management plan for the Recreation Area that supports the purposes described in section 5311.

(2) **USE OF EXISTING PLANS.**—In developing the management plan, to the extent consistent with this section, the Secretary may incorporate any provision of a land use or other plan applicable to the public land included in the Recreation Area.

(3) **INCORPORATION OF VISITOR SERVICES PLAN.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall incorporate into the management plan the visitor services plan under section 5319(a)(2).

(4) **PARTNERSHIP.**—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall—

(A) consider recommendations of the Partnership; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, incorporate recommendations of the Partnership into the management plan, if the Secretary determines that the recommendations are feasible and consistent with the purposes described in section 5311, this subtitle, and applicable law (including regulations).

(e) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish or wildlife located on public land in the State.

SEC. 5315. ACQUISITION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND WITHIN RECREATION AREA.

(a) **LIMITED ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Recreation Area only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) **DETERMINATION REQUIRED.**—Before acquiring any land or interest in land pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall make a determination that the land contains an important biological, cultural, historic, or recreational value.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF EMINENT DOMAIN.**—Nothing in this subtitle authorizes the use of eminent domain to acquire land or an interest in land.

(c) **TREATMENT OF ACQUIRED LAND.**—Any land or interest in land acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Recreation Area shall be—

(1) included in the Recreation Area; and

(2) administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle; and

(B) other applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 5316. WATER RIGHTS; WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES; PUBLIC ROADS; UTILITY FACILITIES.

(a) **NO EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 5322—

(1) affects the use or allocation, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, groundwater, and public trust interest);

(2) affects any public or private contract in existence on the date of enactment of this Act for the sale, lease, loan, or transfer of any water (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, and groundwater);

(3) relinquishes or reduces any water right reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) authorizes or imposes any new reserved Federal water right or expands water usage pursuant to any existing Federal reserved riparian or appropriative right;

(5) relinquishes or reduces any water right (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, and groundwater) held, reserved, or appropriated by any public entity or other individual or entity on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(6) interferes or conflicts with the exercise of the powers or duties of any watermaster, public agency, public water system, court of competent jurisdiction, or other body or entity responsible for groundwater or surface water management or groundwater replenishment as designated or established pursuant to any adjudication or Federal or State law, including the management of the San Gabriel River watershed and basin, to provide water supply or other environmental benefits;

(7) impedes or adversely impacts any previously adopted Los Angeles County Drainage Area project, as described in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 30, 1992 (including any supplement or addendum to that report), or any maintenance agreement to operate that project;

(8) interferes or conflicts with any action by a watermaster, water agency, public water system, court of competent jurisdiction, or public agency pursuant to any Federal or State law, water right, or adjudication, including any action relating to—

- (A) water conservation;
- (B) water quality;
- (C) surface water diversion or impoundment;
- (D) groundwater recharge;
- (E) water treatment;
- (F) conservation or storage of water;
- (G) the pollution, waste discharge, or pumping of groundwater; or
- (H) the spreading, injection, pumping, storage, or use, in connection with the management or regulation of the San Gabriel River, of water from—

- (i) a local source;
 - (ii) a storm water flow;
 - (iii) runoff; or
 - (iv) imported or recycled water;
- (9) interferes with, obstructs, hinders, or delays the exercise of, or access to, any water right by the owner of a public water system or any other individual or entity, including the construction, operation, maintenance, replacement, removal, repair, location, or relocation of—

- (A) a well;
- (B) a pipeline;
- (C) a water pumping, treatment, diversion, impoundment, or storage facility; or
- (D) any other facility or property necessary or useful—

- (i) to access any water right; or
 - (ii) to operate any public water system;
- (10) requires the initiation or reinitiation of consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under, or the application of any provision of, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) relating to any action affecting any water, water right, or water management or water resource facility in the San Gabriel River watershed and basin; or

(11) authorizes any agency or employee of the United States, or any other person, to take any action inconsistent with any of paragraphs (1) through (10).

(b) WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(1) NO EFFECT ON EXISTING WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this subtitle or section 5322 affects—

(A) the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, removal, reconfiguration, expansion, improvement, or replacement of a water resource facility or public water system within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument; or

(B) access to a water resource facility within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

(2) NO EFFECT ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this subtitle or section 5322 precludes the establishment of a new

water resource facility (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Recreation Area or the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument if the water resource facility or public water system is necessary to preserve or enhance the health, safety, reliability, quality, or accessibility of water supply, or utility services to residents of Los Angeles County.

(3) FLOOD CONTROL.—Nothing in this subtitle or section 5322—

(A) imposes any new restriction or requirement on flood protection, water conservation, water supply, groundwater recharge, water transfers, or water quality operations or maintenance; or

(B) increases the liability of an agency or public water system carrying out flood protection, water conservation, water supply, groundwater recharge, water transfers, or water quality operations.

(4) DIVERSION OR USE OF WATER.—Nothing in this subtitle or section 5322 authorizes or requires the use of water or water rights in, or the diversion of water to, the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

(c) UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS OF WAY.—Nothing in this subtitle or section 5322—

(1) affects the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, reconfiguration, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, removal, or replacement of a utility facility or appurtenant right-of-way within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument;

(2) affects access to a utility facility or right-of-way within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument; or

(3) precludes the establishment of a new utility facility or right-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Recreation Area or the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument if such a facility or right-of-way is necessary for public health and safety, electricity supply, or other utility services.

(d) ROADS; PUBLIC TRANSIT.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) PUBLIC ROAD.—The term “public road” means any paved road or bridge (including any appurtenant structure and right-of-way) that is—

- (i) operated or maintained by a non-Federal entity; and
- (ii)(I) open to vehicular use by the public; or

(II) used by a public agency or utility for the operation, maintenance, improvement, repair, removal, relocation, construction, destruction, or rehabilitation of infrastructure, a utility facility, or a right-of-way.

(B) PUBLIC TRANSIT.—The term “public transit” means any transit service (including operations and rights-of-way) that is—

- (i) operated or maintained by a non-Federal entity; and
- (ii)(I) open to the public; or

(II) used by a public agency or contractor for the operation, maintenance, repair, construction, or rehabilitation of infrastructure, a utility facility, or a right-of-way.

(2) NO EFFECT ON PUBLIC ROADS OR PUBLIC TRANSIT.—Nothing in this subtitle or section 5322—

(A) authorizes the Secretary to take any action that would affect the operation, maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation of public roads or public transit (including activities necessary to comply with Federal or State safety or public transit standards); or

(B) creates any new liability, or increases any existing liability, of an owner or operator of a public road.

SEC. 5317. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PUBLIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Public Advisory Council”.

(b) DUTIES.—The Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary regarding the development and implementation of—

- (1) the management plan; and
- (2) the visitor services plan under section 5319(a)(2).

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Advisory Council shall be subject to—

- (1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); and
- (2) all other applicable laws (including regulations).

(d) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Council shall consist of 22 members, to be appointed by the Secretary after taking into consideration recommendations of the Partnership, of whom—

(1) 2 shall represent local, regional, or national environmental organizations;

(2) 2 shall represent the interests of outdoor recreation, including off-highway vehicle recreation, within the Recreation Area;

(3) 2 shall represent the interests of community-based organizations, the missions of which include expanding access to the outdoors;

(4) 2 shall represent business interests;

(5) 1 shall represent Indian Tribes within or adjacent to the Recreation Area;

(6) 1 shall represent the interests of homeowners’ associations within the Recreation Area;

(7) 3 shall represent the interests of holders of adjudicated water rights, public water systems, water agencies, wastewater and sewer agencies, recycled water facilities, and water management and replenishment entities;

(8) 1 shall represent energy and mineral development interests;

(9) 1 shall represent owners of Federal grazing permits or other land use permits within the Recreation Area;

(10) 1 shall represent archaeological and historical interests;

(11) 1 shall represent the interests of environmental educators;

(12) 1 shall represent cultural history interests;

(13) 1 shall represent environmental justice interests;

(14) 1 shall represent electrical utility interests; and

(15) 2 shall represent the affected public at large.

(e) TERMS.—

(1) STAGGERED TERMS.—A member of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, except that, of the members first appointed—

(A) 7 shall be appointed for a term of 1 year; and

(B) 7 shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(2) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member may be reappointed to serve on the Advisory Council on the expiration of the term of service of the member.

(3) VACANCY.—A vacancy on the Advisory Council shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(f) QUORUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—10 members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(2) NO EFFECT ON OPERATIONS.—The operations of the Advisory Council shall not be impaired by the fact that a member has not yet been appointed if a quorum has been attained under paragraph (1).

(g) CHAIRPERSON; PROCEDURES.—The Advisory Council shall—

(1) select a chairperson from among the members of the Advisory Council; and

(2) establish such rules and procedures as the Advisory Council considers to be necessary or desirable.

(h) SERVICE WITHOUT PAY.—A member of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay.

(i) TERMINATION.—The Advisory Council shall terminate on—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date on which the management plan is adopted by the Secretary; or

(2) such later date as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

SEC. 5318. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PARTNERSHIP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a partnership, to be known as the “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Partnership”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Partnership are—

(1) to coordinate the activities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local authorities and the private sector in advancing the purposes of this subtitle; and

(2) to use the resources and expertise of each agency in improving management and recreational opportunities within the Recreation Area.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Partnership shall include the following:

(1) The Secretary (or a designee) to represent the National Park Service.

(2) The Secretary of Defense (or a designee) to represent the Corps of Engineers.

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture (or a designee) to represent the Forest Service.

(4) The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency of the State (or a designee) to represent—

(A) the California Department of Parks and Recreation; and

(B) the Rivers and Mountains Conservancy.

(5) 1 designee of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

(6) 1 designee of the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority.

(7) 4 designees of the San Gabriel Council of Governments, of whom 1 shall be selected from a local land conservancy.

(8) 1 designee of the San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership.

(9) 1 designee of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

(10) 1 designee of the San Gabriel Valley Water Association.

(11) 1 designee of the Central Basin Water Association.

(12) 1 designee of the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster.

(13) 1 designee of a public utility company, to be appointed by the Secretary.

(14) 1 designee of the Watershed Conservancy Authority.

(15) 1 designee of the Advisory Council for the period during which the Advisory Council remains in effect.

(16) 1 designee of San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Community Collaborative.

(d) DUTIES.—To advance the purposes described in section 5311, the Partnership shall—

(1) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(2) review and comment on the visitor services plan under section 5319(a)(2), and facilitate the implementation of that plan;

(3) assist units of local government, regional planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations in advancing the purposes of the Recreation Area by—

(A) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance impor-

tant resource values within the Recreation Area;

(B) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs within the Recreation Area;

(C) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the Recreation Area in accordance with the purposes of this subtitle;

(D) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the Recreation Area;

(E) ensuring that signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the Recreation Area;

(F) promoting a wide range of partnerships among governments, organizations, and individuals to advance the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(G) ensuring that management of the Recreation Area takes into consideration—

(i) local ordinances and land-use plans; and

(ii) adjacent residents and property owners;

(4) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the appointment of members to the Advisory Council; and

(5) carry out any other actions necessary to achieve the purposes of this subtitle.

(e) AUTHORITIES.—Subject to approval by the Secretary, for the purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan, the Partnership may use Federal funds made available under this section—

(1) to make grants to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(2) to enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide grants or technical assistance to, the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, Federal agencies, and other interested parties;

(3) to hire and compensate staff;

(4) to obtain funds or services from any source, including funds and services provided under any other Federal law or program;

(5) to contract for goods or services; and

(6) to support activities of partners and any other activities that—

(A) advance the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(B) are in accordance with the management plan.

(f) TERMS OF OFFICE; REAPPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

(1) TERMS.—A member of the Partnership shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(2) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member may be reappointed to serve on the Partnership on the expiration of the term of service of the member.

(3) VACANCY.—A vacancy on the Partnership shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(g) QUORUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—11 members of the Partnership shall constitute a quorum.

(2) NO EFFECT ON OPERATIONS.—The operations of the Partnership shall not be impaired by the fact that a member has not yet been appointed if a quorum has been attained under paragraph (1).

(h) CHAIRPERSON; PROCEDURES.—The Partnership shall—

(1) select a chairperson from among the members of the Partnership; and

(2) establish such rules and procedures as the Partnership considers to be necessary or desirable.

(i) SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.—A member of the Partnership shall serve without compensation.

(j) DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convene the Partnership on a regular basis to carry out this subtitle.

(2) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide to the Partnership or any member of the Partnership, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, such technical and financial assistance as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to carry out this subtitle.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Partnership, a member of the Partnership, or any other public or private entity to provide technical, financial, or other assistance to carry out this subtitle.

(4) CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES ON NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To facilitate the administration of the Recreation Area, the Secretary may, subject to valid existing rights, construct administrative or visitor use facilities on land owned by a nonprofit organization, local agency, or other public entity in accordance with this subtitle and applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—A facility under this paragraph may only be developed—

(i) with the consent of the owner of the non-Federal land; and

(ii) in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations) and plans.

(5) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority to actions that—

(A) conserve the significant natural, historic, cultural, and scenic resources of the Recreation Area; and

(B) provide educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(k) COMMITTEES.—The Partnership shall establish—

(1) a Water Technical Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary regarding water-related issues relating to the Recreation Area; and

(2) a Public Safety Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary regarding public safety issues relating to the Recreation Area.

SEC. 5319. VISITOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

(a) VISITOR SERVICES.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to facilitate the development of an integrated visitor services plan to improve visitor experiences in the Recreation Area through—

(A) expanded recreational opportunities; and

(B) increased interpretation, education, resource protection, and enforcement.

(2) VISITOR SERVICES PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and carry out an integrated visitor services plan for the Recreation Area in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) CONTENTS.—The visitor services plan shall—

(i) assess current and anticipated future visitation to the Recreation Area, including recreation destinations;

(ii) consider the demand for various types of recreation (including hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, and the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles), as permissible and appropriate;

(iii) evaluate—

(I) the impacts of recreation on natural and cultural resources, water rights and water resource facilities, public roads, adjacent residents and property owners, and utilities within the Recreation Area; and

(II) the effectiveness of current enforcement efforts;

(iv) assess the current level of interpretive and educational services and facilities;

(v) include recommendations—

(I) to expand opportunities for high-demand recreational activities, in accordance with the purposes described in section 5311;

(II) to better manage Recreation Area resources and improve the experience of Recreation Area visitors through—

(aa) expanded interpretive and educational services and facilities; and

(bb) improved enforcement; and

(III) to better manage Recreation Area resources to reduce negative impacts on the environment, ecology, and integrated water management activities in the Recreation Area;

(vi) in coordination and consultation with affected owners of non-Federal land, assess options to incorporate recreational opportunities on non-Federal land into the Recreation Area—

(I) in a manner consistent with the purposes and uses of the non-Federal land; and

(II) with the consent of the non-Federal landowner;

(vii) assess opportunities to provide recreational opportunities that connect with adjacent National Forest System land; and

(viii) be developed and carried out in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and ordinances.

(C) CONSULTATION.—In developing the visitor services plan, the Secretary shall—

(i) consult with—

(I) the Partnership;

(II) the Advisory Council;

(III) appropriate State and local agencies; and

(IV) interested nongovernmental organizations; and

(ii) involve members of the public.

(b) VISITOR USE FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may construct visitor use facilities in the Recreation Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each facility under paragraph (1) shall be developed in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local—

(A) laws (including regulations); and

(B) plans.

(c) DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept and use donated funds, property, in-kind contributions, and services to carry out this subtitle.

(2) PROHIBITION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) permits the Secretary to accept non-Federal land that has been acquired after the date of enactment of this Act through the use of eminent domain.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Secretary may make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, units of State, Tribal, and local governments and private entities to conduct research, develop scientific analyses, and carry out any other initiative relating to the management of, and visitation to, the Recreation Area.

Subtitle B—San Gabriel Mountains

SEC. 5321. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) WILDERNESS AREA OR ADDITION.—The term “wilderness area or addition” means any wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 5323(a).

SEC. 5322. NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The San Gabriel Mountains National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 9194 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note) (referred to in this section as the “Monument”) is modified to include the approximately 109,167 acres of additional National Forest System land depicted as the “Proposed San Gabriel Mountains National

Monument Expansion” on the map entitled “Proposed San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Expansion” and dated June 26, 2019.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument (including the land added to the Monument by subsection (a)), in accordance with—

(1) Presidential Proclamation 9194 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note);

(2) the laws generally applicable to the Monument; and

(3) this subtitle.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall consult with the State, local governments, and interested members of the public to update the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Plan to provide management direction and protection for the land added to the Monument by subsection (a).

SEC. 5323. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS AND ADDITIONS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following parcels of National Forest System land in the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) CONDOR PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 8,207 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Condor Peak Wilderness—Proposed” and dated June 6, 2019, which shall be known as the “Condor Peak Wilderness”.

(2) SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 2,032 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Gabriel Wilderness Additions” and dated June 6, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the San Gabriel Wilderness designated by Public Law 90-318 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 82 Stat. 131).

(3) SHEEP MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 13,726 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sheep Mountain Wilderness Additions” and dated June 6, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Sheep Mountain Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(29) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425; 98 Stat. 1623).

(4) YERBA BUENA WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 6,694 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yerba Buena Wilderness—Proposed” and dated June 6, 2019, which shall be known as the “Yerba Buena Wilderness”.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the wilderness areas and additions with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical error in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

SEC. 5324. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS AND ADDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and additions shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this section and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out such activities in a wilderness area or addition as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, or diseases in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)); and

(B) House Report 98-40 of the 98th Congress.

(2) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—Nothing in this subtitle limits funding for fire or fuels management in a wilderness area or addition.

(3) REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall amend, as applicable, any local fire management plan that applies to a wilderness area or addition.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with paragraph (1) and any other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to a fire emergency in a wilderness area or addition, the Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies; and

(B) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in a wilderness area or addition, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines contained in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(d) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish or wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In support of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activity that the Secretary determines to be necessary to maintain or restore a fish or wildlife population or habitat in a wilderness area or addition, if the activity is conducted in accordance with—

(i) applicable wilderness management plans; and

(ii) appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—A management activity under subparagraph (A) may include the occasional and temporary use of motorized vehicles, if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values while causing the minimum impact necessary to accomplish those tasks.

(C) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and other appropriate policies (such as the policies established in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405)), the State may use aircraft (including helicopters) in a wilderness area or addition to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, or provide water for a wildlife population, including bighorn sheep.

(e) BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle establishes any protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wilderness area or addition.

(2) ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area or addition shall not preclude the activity or use up to the boundary of the wilderness area or addition.

(f) MILITARY ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this title precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over a wilderness area or addition;

(2) the designation of a new unit of special airspace over a wilderness area or addition; or

(3) the use or establishment of a military flight training route over a wilderness area or addition.

(g) HORSES.—Nothing in this subtitle precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational or commercial saddle or pack stock into, a wilderness area or addition—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

(2) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(h) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Nothing in this subtitle precludes any law enforcement or drug interdiction effort within a wilderness area or addition, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(i) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and additions are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

(j) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land within the boundary of a wilderness area or addition that is acquired by the United States shall—

(1) become part of the wilderness area or addition in which the land is located; and

(2) be managed in accordance with this section, the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), and any other applicable law (including regulations).

(k) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in a wilderness area or addition if the Secretary determines that the device and access to the device is essential to a flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activity.

(l) AUTHORIZED EVENT.—The Secretary may authorize the Angeles Crest 100 competitive running event to continue in substantially the same manner in which the event was operated and permitted in 2015 within the land added to the Sheep Mountain Wilderness by section 5323(a)(3) and the Pleasant View Ridge Wilderness Area designated by section 1802(8) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat.

1054), if the event is authorized and conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of the areas as wilderness.

SEC. 5325. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 5205(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(272) EAST FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the East Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 10-mile segment from the confluence of the Prairie Fork and Vincent Gulch to 100 yards upstream of the Heaton Flats trailhead and day use area, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.7-mile segment from 100 yards upstream of the Heaton Flats trailhead and day use area to 100 yards upstream of the confluence with Williams Canyon, as a recreational river.

“(273) NORTH FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The 4.3-mile segment of the North Fork San Gabriel River from the confluence with Cloudburst Canyon to 0.25 miles upstream of the confluence with the West Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(274) WEST FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the West Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 6.7-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of its source near Red Box Gap in sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 12 W., to the confluence with the unnamed tributary 0.25 miles downstream of the power lines in sec. 22, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., as a recreational river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment of the West Fork from 0.25 miles downstream of the powerlines in sec. 22, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., to the confluence with Bobcat Canyon, as a wild river.

“(275) LITTLE ROCK CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Little Rock Creek and tributaries, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 10.3-mile segment from its source on Mt. Williamson in sec. 6, T. 3 N., R. 9 W., to 100 yards upstream of the confluence with the South Fork Little Rock Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 6.6-mile segment from 100 yards upstream of the confluence with the South Fork Little Rock Creek to the confluence with Santiago Canyon, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 1-mile segment of Cooper Canyon Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Highway 2 to 100 yards downstream of Cooper Canyon Campground, as a scenic river.

“(D) The 1.3-mile segment of Cooper Canyon Creek from 100 yards downstream of Cooper Canyon Campground to the confluence with Little Rock Creek, as a wild river.

“(E) The 1-mile segment of Buckhorn Creek from 100 yards downstream of the Buckhorn Campground to its confluence with Cooper Canyon Creek, as a wild river.”.

(b) WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES; WATER USE.—

(1) WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.—The term “water resource facility” means—

(I) an irrigation or pumping facility;

(II) a dam or reservoir;

(III) a flood control facility;

(IV) a water conservation works (including a debris protection facility);

(V) a sediment placement site;

(VI) a rain gauge or stream gauge;

(VII) a water quality facility;

(VIII) a recycled water facility or water pumping, conveyance, or distribution system;

(IX) a water storage tank or reservoir;

(X) a water treatment facility;

(XI) an aqueduct, canal, ditch, pipeline, well, hydropower project, or transmission or other ancillary facility;

(XII) a groundwater recharge facility;

(XIII) a water filtration plant; and

(XIV) any other water diversion, conservation, storage, or carriage structure.

(ii) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENT.—The term “wild and scenic river segment” means a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by paragraph (272), (273), (274), or (275) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)).

(B) NO EFFECT ON EXISTING WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this section alters, modifies, or affects—

(i) the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, reconfiguration, expansion, relocation, or replacement of a water resource facility downstream of a wild and scenic river segment, subject to the condition that the physical structures of such a facility or reservoir shall not be located within the wild and scenic river segment; or

(ii) access to a water resource facility downstream of a wild and scenic river segment.

(C) NO EFFECT ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this section precludes the establishment of a new water resource facility (including instream sites, routes, and areas) downstream of a wild and scenic river segment.

(2) LIMITATION.—Any new reservation of water or new use of water pursuant to existing water rights held by the United States to advance the purposes of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) shall be for nonconsumptive instream use only within the wild and scenic river segments (as defined in paragraph (1)(A)).

(3) EXISTING LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the implementation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 5326. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title, and no action carried out pursuant to this title—

(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation of any water or water right, or authorizes an expansion of water use pursuant to existing water rights held by the United States, with respect to—

(A) the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument;

(B) the wilderness areas and additions; and

(C) the components of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by paragraphs (272), (273), (274), and (275) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by section 325(a)) and land adjacent to the components;

(2) affects, alters, modifies, or conditions any water right in the State in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

(3) establishes a precedent with respect to any designation of wilderness or wild and scenic rivers after the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) affects, alters, or modifies the interpretation of, or any designation, decision, adjudication, or action carried out pursuant to, any other Act; or

(5) limits, alters, modifies, or amends any interstate compact or equitable apportionment decree that apportions water among or between the State and any other State.

(b) STATE WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall comply with applicable procedural and

substantive requirements under State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to—

(1) the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument;

(2) the wilderness areas and additions; and

(3) the components of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by paragraphs (272), (273), (274), and (275) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by section 5325(a)).

SA 4216. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. GLOBAL CLIMATE ASSISTANCE FUNDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2022 by this Act is the aggregate amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2022 by this Act minus one percent.

(b) **ALLOCATION.**—The allocation of the reduction under subsection (a) shall be derived from the additional \$25,026,879,000 provided by the House of Representatives to the discretionary authorizations within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, as set forth on page 350 of the report of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 4350 of the 117th Congress (H. Rept. 117-118).

(c) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Amounts from the reduction under subsection (a) shall be used by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary of the Treasury, as appropriate, to increase the authorization of appropriations for funds to global climate assistance accounts, programs, organizations, and international financial institutions described in subsection (d) for the following purposes:

(1) To reduce the risks to United States national security due to climate change, as set forth in the national intelligence estimate of the National Intelligence Council entitled “Climate Change and International Responses Increasing Challenges to US National Security Through 2040” (NIC-NIE-2021-10030-A).

(2) To provide public climate financing to developing countries, with the objective of limiting the increase in global temperature at or below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

(d) **GLOBAL CLIMATE ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS, PROGRAMS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The global climate assistance accounts, programs, organizations, and international financial institutions described in this subsection are the following:

- (1) The Green Climate Fund.
- (2) Global Environment Facility.
- (3) Adaptation Programs.
- (4) Sustainable Landscapes.
- (5) Clean Energy Programs.
- (6) Biodiversity Programs.
- (7) The Clean Technology Fund.
- (8) Migration and Refugee Assistance.
- (9) International Disaster Assistance.

(10) Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MLF).

(11) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

(12) The Adaptation Fund.

SA 4217. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . STUDY ON SUPPLY CHAINS CRITICAL TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall jointly—

(1) complete a study—

(A) to identify—

(i) supply chains that are critical to the national security, economic security, or public health or safety of the United States; and

(ii) important vulnerabilities in such supply chains; and

(B) to develop recommendations for legislative or administrative action to secure the supply chains identified under subparagraph (A)(i); and

(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees (as that term is defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives the findings of the directors with respect to the study conducted under paragraph (1).

SA 4218. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 838. MAINTENANCE OF CRITICAL SUPPLY LINES.

(a) **ADDITION OF CERTAIN ITEMS TO LIST OF HIGH-PRIORITY GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ANALYSES, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND ACTIONS RELATED TO SOURCING AND INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.**—Section 849(c) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(14) Unmanned aerial systems.”.

(b) **DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY AREAS.**—Section 217(b)(2) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the semicolon and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) a strategy to support domestic manufacturing and industrial base capabilities to support future defense requirements;”.

(c) **COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INDUSTRIAL BASE POLICY.**—

(1) **BRIEFING AND REPORT.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Comptroller General’s preliminary findings related to the topics set forth in paragraph (2). The Comptroller General shall submit to such committees a report with a final description and assessment of such topics at an agreed upon date.

(2) **TOPICS COVERED.**—The topics referred to under paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) The strategy, effectiveness, and responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy.

(B) The efforts of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to assess the manufacturing and procurement of critical materials, including describing the offices and individuals that are responsible for identifying critical materials supply chain shortfalls, how such shortfalls are identified, and any variation in methods used across the Department of Defense.

(C) The efforts of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to implement procedures to protect supply chains for critical programs and technologies and disseminate that information to other appropriate Federal agencies and organizations.

(D) Such other matters as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

SA 4219. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 857. CONTRACTING-RELATED FRAUD RISK ASSESSMENT.

The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) conduct an assessment of all of the risks of fraud relating to Department of Defense contracting, including any such risks not previously reported as a material weakness; and

(2) submit to Congress a report on—

(A) the areas with the most significant weaknesses across the Department; and

(B) plans for the remediation of those weaknesses.

SA 4220. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of

Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 596. AUTHORIZATION FOR HONORARY PROMOTION OF MASTER SERGEANT HAROLD B. PHARIS, UNITED STATES ARMY (RETIRED), TO SERGEANT MAJOR.

(a) HONORARY PROMOTION.—The honorary promotion of Master Sergeant Harold B. Pharis, United States Army (retired), to the grade of Sergeant Major is hereby authorized.

(b) ADDITIONAL BENEFITS NOT TO ACCRUE.—The honorary promotion of Harold B. Pharis pursuant to subsection (a) shall not affect the retired pay or other benefits from the United States to which Harold B. Pharis is entitled based upon his military service or affect any benefits to which any other person may become entitled based on his military service.

SA 4221. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CRISIS AT THE SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) There were 1,300,000 illegal crossings between January, 2021, and July, 2021, across the Southwest land border of the United States.

(2) The 212,672 migrant encounters at the Southwest land border in July 2021 was a 21-year high.

(3) Noncitizens with criminal convictions are routinely encountered at ports of entry and between ports of entry on the Southwest land border.

(4) Some of the inadmissible individuals encountered at the Southwest land border are known or suspected terrorists.

(5) Transnational criminal organizations routinely move illicit drugs, counterfeit products, and trafficked humans across the Southwest land border.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the current level of illegal crossings and trafficking on the Southwest border represents a national security threat;

(2) the Department of Defense has rightly contributed personnel to aid the efforts of the United States Government to address the crisis at the Southwest border;

(3) the National Guard and active duty members of the Armed Forces are to be commended for their hard work and dedication in their response to the crisis at the Southwest land border; and

(4) border security is a matter of national security and the failure to address the crisis at the Southwest land border introduces significant risk to the people of the United States.

SA 4222. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SHARING OF INFORMATION REGARDING SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(A) upon request of a member of Congress for information regarding a safety investigation conducted by the Department of Defense, not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the request, submit to the member of Congress the information requested; and

(B) not later than 30 days after the date of the completion of an investigation with respect to which the Secretary submitted information under subparagraph (A) to a member of Congress, submit to the member updated information with respect to the investigation.

(2) REDACTION.—The Secretary of Defense may not redact any information submitted under paragraph (1).

(3) FORM.—Information submitted under paragraph (1) may be submitted in classified form as the Secretary determines necessary to protect national security and the investigatory process.

(b) SHARING OF INFORMATION AMONG MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—For each safety investigation conducted by the Department of Defense that involves equipment used by more than one military department, the Secretary of Defense shall, not later than 30 days after the date of the completion of the safety investigation, ensure that information regarding the investigation is transmitted to the Secretary of each military department that uses such equipment.

SA 4223. Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X of division A, add the following:

SEC. 10 ____ . SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING RECOGNIZING NATIONAL DEBT AS A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in September 2020, the total public debt outstanding of the United States was more than \$26,000,000,000,000, resulting in a total interest expense of more than \$371,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2020;

(2) in September 2019, the total public debt as a percentage of gross domestic product was about 100 percent;

(3) leaders of the Congressional Budget Office and the Government Accountability Office have testified that—

(A) the growth of the public debt is unsustainable; and

(B) Congress must undertake extensive fiscal consolidation to combat that growth;

(4) the last Federal budget surplus occurred in 2001;

(5) in fiscal year 2020, Federal tax receipts totaled \$3,420,000,000,000, but Federal outlays totaled \$6,652,000,000,000, leaving the Federal Government with a 1-year deficit of \$3,132,000,000,000;

(6) since the last Federal budget surplus occurred in 2001, Congress—

(A) has failed to maintain a fiscally responsible budget; and

(B) has had to raise the debt ceiling repeatedly;

(7) the Medicare Board of Trustees projects that the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will be depleted in 2026;

(8) the Social Security and Medicare Boards of Trustees project that the Disability Insurance and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Funds will be depleted in 2026 and 2031, respectively;

(9) heavy indebtedness increases the exposure of the Federal Government to interest rate risks;

(10) the credit rating of the United States was reduced by Standard and Poor's from AAA to AA+ on August 5, 2011, and has remained at that level ever since;

(11) without a targeted effort to balance the Federal budget, the credit rating of the United States will continue to fall;

(12) improvements in the business climate in populous countries, and aging populations around the world, will likely contribute to higher global interest rates;

(13) more than \$7,000,000,000,000 of Federal debt is owned by individuals not located in the United States, including more than \$1,000,000,000,000 of which is owned by individuals in China;

(14) China and the European Union are developing alternative payment systems to weaken the dominant position of the United States dollar as a reserve currency;

(15) rapidly increasing interest rates will squeeze all policy priorities of the United States, including defense policy and foreign policy priorities;

(16) the National Security Strategy of the United States, as of the date of enactment of this Act, highlights the need to reduce the national debt through fiscal responsibility;

(17) on April 12, 2018, former Secretary of Defense James Mattis warned that “any Nation that can't keep its fiscal house in order eventually cannot maintain its military power”;

(18) on March 6, 2018, former Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats warned: “Our continued plunge into debt is unsustainable and represents a dire future threat to our economy and to our national security”;

(19) on November 15, 2017, former Secretaries of Defense Leon Panetta, Ash Carter, and Chuck Hagel warned: “Increase in the debt will, in the absence of a comprehensive budget that addresses both entitlements and revenues, force even deeper reductions in our national security capabilities”;

(20) on September 22, 2011, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Michael Mullen warned: “I believe the single, biggest threat to our national security is debt”.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the national debt is a threat to the national security of the United States;

(2) persistent, structural deficits are unsustainable, irresponsible, and dangerous; and

(3) the looming fiscal crisis faced by the United States must be addressed.

SA 4224. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . STUDY ON RESEARCH PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the research programs of the Department of Defense.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The study required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identification of all research programs of the Department.

(2) Identification of which programs identified under paragraph (1) are duplicates of each other and which programs are duplicates of programs of other Federal agencies.

(3) For each program of the Department identified under paragraph (2) that is a duplicate of another program of the Department but is carried out by a different military department or Defense Agency, identification of which military department or Defense Agency is the most appropriate entity to carry out the program.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I have 7 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 2, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 2, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 2, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 2, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 2, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 2, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE DEPARTMENT AND USAID MANAGEMENT, INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS, AND BILATERAL INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Subcommittee on State Department and USAID Management, International Operations, and Bilateral International Development of the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 2, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

HONORING THE INDIVIDUALS FIGHTING AND THE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE FALLEN RESPONDING TO WILDLAND FIRES DURING THE ONGOING 2021 WILDFIRE SEASON

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 436, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 436) honoring the individuals fighting and the individuals who have fallen responding to wildland fires during the ongoing 2021 wildfire season.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 436) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

VETERANS AND FAMILY INFORMATION ACT

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged and the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2093.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2093) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make all fact sheets of the Department of Veterans Affairs available in English, Spanish, and Tagalog, and other commonly spoken languages, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. PETERS. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 2093) was passed.

Mr. PETERS. I further ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO SUBMIT TO CONGRESS A REPORT ON THE USE OF CAMERAS IN MEDICAL FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged and the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1510.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1510) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a report on the use of cameras in medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1510) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 410 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 410) supporting the goals and ideals of National Cybersecurity Awareness Month to raise awareness and enhance the state of cybersecurity in the United States.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 410) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of October 7, 2021, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,
NOVEMBER 3, 2021

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, November 3; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later

in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Santos nomination; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 2:15 p.m., the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to S. 4, the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021, ripen and the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, for the information of Senators, there will be two rollcall votes at 11 a.m., 1 rollcall vote at 2:15 p.m., and at least two rollcall votes at 5:15 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:05 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, November 3, 2021, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SAULE T. OMAROVA, OF NEW YORK, TO BE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE JOSEPH OTTING.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 2, 2021:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

JONATHAN DAVIDSON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DAVID L. COHEN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CANADA.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN D. CAINE

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MINNIE CALLENDER

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, recently, I had the pleasure of meeting Minnie Callender. Minnie was raised in South Carolina with her eleven siblings. She later moved to New York to pursue her college education and earned two Master's degrees in education and school administration. While also raising four children, she worked as an excellent English teacher and school principal. Minnie now volunteers in Middle Township as the Chair of the Township's Senior Citizen Advisory Council, where she spearheaded a plan for voter education seminars to assist seniors and other residents. She also stays active in the local chapter of the AARP and her congregation, Christ Gospel Church, where she leads a weekly bible study. God Bless Minnie and God Bless America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I was unable to be present during Roll Call vote number 341. On Roll Call vote number 341, I would have voted YES.

RECOGNIZING THE AFGHAN COALITION

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Afghan Coalition for its outstanding service to the Afghan-American population in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly during the humanitarian and immigration crisis related to the end of the 20-year U.S. military mission in Afghanistan.

The City of Fremont, partially within the 15th Congressional District, is the heart of the Afghan diaspora in America, the center of the largest Afghan American community in the United States. Many local families have struggled to help their loved ones escape Afghanistan this year as the Taliban resurged.

Founded in 1996, the Afghan Coalition long has been the voice for various under-served groups in the Afghan American community, providing a range of programs including, youth counseling and education, food banking, mental health advocacy, and direct assistance to immigrants and refugees who settle here after fleeing violence and instability.

In recent months, the coalition has hosted a series of town hall events with local elected officials, immigration and mental health experts, and other community leaders in order to keep the Afghan American community informed, comforted, and tied in with community resources during these difficult times.

Through the tireless service of Executive Director Rona Popal, the coalition's board of directors, and its staff and volunteers, the Afghan Coalition has supported and championed countless families in their time of need while also providing important public information to keep the Afghan people's plight front and center in our civic discourse. Their advocacy comes from a place of strength and love, and inspires us all to do more to help those who helped our troops during America's longest war.

I thank the Afghan Coalition for its continued work to improve lives in the Bay Area and around the world.

ANDREW MARTUCCI—EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the pleasure of presenting Andrew Martucci with his Eagle Scout Court of Honor. After Andrew noticed that the sign in front of his local church was eroding and in danger of damage, he decided to build a retaining wall for the soil as his Eagle Scout Project. In addition to the wall, Andrew constructed a garden around the perimeter of the sign to help retain the soil. Andrew's Eagle Scout Project makes both his church and his community proud. This young man should be proud of his accomplishments and it was my honor to have had the opportunity to recognize him for his service to the South Jersey community. God Bless Andrew and God Bless America.

RECOGNIZING SPOJMIE NASIRI

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Afghan-American immigration attorney Spojmie Nasiri for her tireless and impactful work in assisting Afghans before and during the crisis of the Taliban's resurgence.

Spojmie was born in Paktia, Afghanistan, in 1975 and emigrated with her family first to Germany in 1981 and then to the United States in 1982, refugees from the Soviet-Afghan war. After growing up in Concord, California, she received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of

California, Davis in 1998 and her Juris Doctorate from Golden Gate University, School of Law in 2003.

Today, she is a member of the California State Bar admitted to practice before the California Supreme Court and the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California.

She chose to practice immigration law because she is, as she puts it, "acutely aware of the pain endured by immigrants separated from their families." She has used her personal experience to more fully understand the challenges her clients face, and to help them navigate the complex immigration process. She has done substantial pro bono work, and in 2019 she founded the nonprofit We Have Hope Foundation to support Pashto speaking youth in Afghanistan and around the world by creating accessibility to world-class learning materials in Pashto.

Her life's work took on new dimensions in recent months as she has worked diligently from her Pleasanton, California office to help bring clients out of Afghanistan. Working by phone and email, she strove to coordinate efforts with the State Department to help people navigate the terrifying circumstances in Kabul to reach the airport and escape the country.

At the same time, Spojmie has worked with groups including the Afghan Coalition and the Jewish Community Relations Council to inform the public about Afghan refugees' legal and practical needs for resettlement, and how best to help in the months and years to come.

"As an immigrant, you have a passion, a drive that's unlike any other," Spojmie once wrote. "And you want to give back."

I thank Spojmie for continuing to give back so much in a time of such great need. She is a credit to her heritage, family, profession, and the 15th Congressional District.

RECOGNIZING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Harmony House in Springfield, MO, for their work in fighting domestic violence.

Harmony House has partnered with photographer Randy Bacon for the project, Standing Together: Portraits and Stories of Domestic Abuse. The project features life size portraits, videos, and stories of survivors and those who work to break the cycle of domestic violence. The goal of the project is to highlight that abuse is not just a personal issue, but one that affects the whole community. This project will also show the human side of these victims, so that people can understand that they are not just statistics. The exhibition was on display through October 29 at the Pool Art Center Gallery located in Springfield, Missouri on the campus of Drury University. It will now be on display through November at the Randy

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

Bacon Studio in Springfield, Missouri. The hope is to show the exhibition regionally and ultimately to a national audience.

Harmony House was founded in 1976 and has since become the largest domestic violence shelter in Missouri, with 168 beds available. In that time, they have served more than 20,000 women, men and children who are victims of domestic violence. Their work in establishing a domestic violence hotline means that victims have access to resources for stopping abuse. Their goal is to provide temporary shelter to victims of domestic violence while providing resources to them on breaking the cycle.

Madam Speaker, Harmony House has spent the last 45 years fighting domestic violence and Standing Together is just the latest example of their important work in educating the community about this ever-present issue. I commend the hard work they are doing, and wish them all the best in their continued efforts.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF
FORMER CONGRESSMAN DENNIS
MOORE

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I rise today to honor the memory of former Congressman Dennis Moore, who passed away November 2, 2021 at the age of 75. His long career in public service has left an extraordinary legacy that inspired many, including myself. My heart is with his family, his friends, and the community that he leaves behind.

As we mourn his loss, I'm reminded of the first time I met the Moores in person. I brought with me the pocket U.S. Constitution that I had carried with me all through law school—a pocket Constitution with an official label from the Office of Congressman Dennis Moore. After a good laugh about how on Earth I had managed to hold on to it all those years, he offered to sign my copy and gave me advice on my campaign. For his humor, his thoughtfulness, his dedication to public service (and his guitar playing skills), he will be missed.

Dennis was born in Anthony, Kansas on November 8, 1945 and he attended high school in Wichita. He continued his education in Kansas and received his bachelors' degree in Law at the University of Kansas and was awarded his J.D. from the Washburn University School of Law.

Even before serving as Congressman, Dennis demonstrated a lifelong commitment to service at a local and national level. He was a captain in the United States Army intelligence corps and served in the United States Army Reserve from 1970 to 1973. He also served as Johnson County District Attorney for over a decade. While he was District Attorney, he never lost a jury trial he argued and was instrumental in the founding of SafeHome, a refuge for battered women. In the late 90s, Dennis was elected to the Board of Trustees of Johnson County Community College.

In 1998, after more than two decades of service in other roles, Dennis threw his hat in the ring to serve the Third District of Kansas

in Congress. Although the Third District had not elected a Democrat for over 40 years before that, Dennis won the election against a Republican incumbent with over 52 percent of the vote. Then he won again in 2000, becoming the first Democrat since 1914 to win reelection in the Third District of Kansas. For over a decade, Dennis served in Congress, known for civility and a strong presence in the communities he served. He retired from Congress in 2011 after completing his sixth term.

Dennis served as a Member of Congress during a uniquely fraught period between 1999 and 2011, during which Congress worked to respond to difficult national traumas such as the financial crisis of 2008. Even as Congress and the nation became increasingly polarized during this period, Dennis prioritized civility and bipartisanship to find solutions that would help average Americans. As Chair of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee on the House Financial Services Committee, Dennis held hearings on the impact of the 2008 financial crisis across the country. He also helped to produce the final version of the Dodd-Frank Act of 2010 to respond to the financial crisis and to help America recover.

Dennis had a traditional, common-sense approach to politics and worked hard to build consensus both within his party and across the aisle. When he first took office, Dennis was a member of a bipartisan group called the Center Aisle Caucus where Republicans and Democrats would come together at least once a month to improve cooperation and communication between the two parties. Within his party, he was a proud member of both the Blue Dog Coalition and the New Democrat Coalition, both of which focused on fiscal responsibility and promoting economic growth. Even though he was a pillar of centrism in Congress, he was never afraid to stand up for his values such as supporting women's reproductive rights and championing environmental activism at a time when climate denial was high.

During his tenure as Representative, Dennis sought common-sense solutions on a number of issues that impacted his constituents. These issues included but were not limited to delivering tax relief for middle class families, addressing global warming, and investing in local needs such as transportation, flood control infrastructure, and social services. Among his many accomplishments in Congress, Dennis said that he was most proud of leading successful efforts to improve benefits for our military during the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

After leaving Capitol Hill in 2012, Dennis continued to work as an advocate for causes close to his heart, such as increased funding for Alzheimer's research, education, and support. He came back to the Hill in 2014 to provide personal testimony on the burden that Alzheimer's can place on the health care system, families, and the federal budget. In that hearing, Dennis expressed a belief in a Congress that could come together and solve problems. "I really think we need to find those areas where we can and should find agreement," he said. "Good people on both sides work together, and there truly are good people on both sides." His optimism, practicality, and hope for bipartisanship were all trademarks of the leader that he was.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the life of former Congressman Dennis Moore.

Dennis was a dedicated, gracious, and principled leader who will be remembered for his service to the Third District and the state of Kansas. To say he left big shoes to fill is an understatement—he leaves a legacy of fighting tirelessly for what is good and right and decent for the people he represented.

RECOGNIZING ADRIAN KINSELLA

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Adrian Kinsella and his family for their ongoing commitment to our Afghan allies. Adrian has been on the actual and proverbial front lines of this fight for over a decade, first as a Marine, then as a friend.

While deployed with the Marine Corps in Afghanistan, Adrian met and worked with a man named Mohammad, who was serving as his platoon's translator. They quickly gained a mutual respect for each other, which evolved into a friendship. When Adrian came home from Afghanistan, he knew that Mohammad's service with United States forces made him a target for violence, and his family had already suffered disastrous consequences.

To protect Mohammad, Adrian wanted Mohammad to immigrate to the United States. With Adrian's help, Mohammad arrived in 2014. Adrian then turned his attention to Mohammad's family and focused on them until they were safe as well. He did all of this while continuing his service in the Marine Corps, attending law school at University of California, Berkeley, and serving as a Judge Advocate General before returning to Berkeley for his LL.M. Adrian worked from the halls of his law school, to the non-profit group International Refugee Assistance Project, and even the set of John Oliver's TV show to try to raise awareness about the plight of our Afghan allies and their families. He's been a reliable resource for my team and me, most recently participating in a roundtable I hosted to gather information about what the community was experiencing as the situation in Afghanistan unfolded. He also coordinated with other veterans, strategizing ways to get our allies out and to safety.

Now, as he serves as an Assistant United States Attorney, he, his wife Kate, an Army veteran herself and their daughter all continue working to serve our Afghan allies arriving in the United States. They're frequently waiting at their local airport with welcome signs for newly arriving families. They also collect and deliver household items that these families need to start their new lives comfortably in the United States.

Adrian and Kate are truly the best of us. They stepped up to serve in our military when we needed them, and they continue to give back to our allies who assisted in those fights. They are constantly finding ways to serve our country and their community, and I am grateful.

JACOB SCHAAD, JR.

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last week, I had the pleasure of attending Jacob Schaad, Jr.'s 100th birthday party. Jacob started his career in journalism as a copy boy while in the US Army Air Corps in 1939 and during World War II. After his time in the military, he became a newspaperman for the Cape May County Gazette. Over the years, Jacob's writing has appeared in many publications, including the Philadelphia Bulletin, The Inquirer, The Press of Atlantic City, and The Gazette. As well as being a veteran journalist, Jacob also wrote and published books, and is currently working on another book, which will be a tribute to doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals. Jacob now lives with his son, Mark, in the Del Haven section of Middle Township. God Bless Jacob and God Bless America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, due to personal reasons, I was unable to vote on H.R. 5763.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 339.

HONORING RICHARD TRUMKA

SPEECH OF

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Madam Speaker, as a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 441, a former labor lawyer, and current co-chair of the Congressional Labor Caucus, I rise today to honor Richard Trumka's life, work, and unwavering commitment to America's workers.

The son of Pennsylvania coal miners, Trumka was a relentless and outspoken advocate for the rights of all workers. While he was a giant in the fight for workers' rights, he was also a loving and devoted husband, father, and grandfather. My thoughts remain with his family and all those who knew and loved him.

As President of the AFL-CIO, Richard Trumka fought for justice. He helped make the labor movement more inclusive, standing with immigrant and undocumented workers and calling out racism.

I was proud to work with Richard Trumka throughout my time in Congress, and most recently on the U.S. Citizenship Act. He understood that our immigration system enables employers to exploit migrant workers with impunity and undermine the rights of all workers. He knew that building power and transforming the lives of working people would require bold, structural changes to our nation's immigration and labor laws.

From his time at the Mineworkers to his last days leading the AFL-CIO, Trumka created a legacy of championing labor. He made tangible changes that improved the lives of working families, enabling more people to work in safer conditions and receive better pay and benefits.

I will miss Richard Trumka, as will so many who worked with him and countless others whose lives were made better by his passion and leadership. I'm deeply proud to have had the honor of calling him my friend. And I am confident that his memory will live on in the progress he made for workers across America.

LEGION RIDERS

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, since their charter, the American Legion Post 352 at Somers Point has been supporting Veterans from all branches of the armed forces throughout South Jersey. One of the fastest-growing programs offered by the American Legion is the Legion Riders. The Legion Riders' mission is to enhance the well-being of America's veterans, their families, our military, and our communities by their devotion to mutual helpfulness. This group rides their bikes to raise money for organizations such as VA hospitals, Veterans Relief, military funerals, and other veteran events. The Legion Riders honor the veterans of South Jersey and pay their respect for all past military sacrifices through these bike rides. God Bless the Legion Riders and God Bless America.

HONORING HUMBERTO LUNA

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Humberto Luna.

Describing Humberto Luna is talking about perseverance, dedication, passion, optimism, simplicity and good humor, same that has always characterized him throughout his brilliant career not only as a radio host, but also as an actor and television host.

This talented Zacatecano, from a very young age, showed great concerns about the Radio. He graduated from La National School of Voice Talents of Mexico, obtaining their Certificate of Aptitude granted by the Secretary of Public Education through the General Directorate of Audiovisual Education as Announcer, Chronicler and News Commentator in accordance with articles 84, 85 and 86 of the Federal Law on Radio and TV.

And in 1970 he arrived in Los Angeles California full of illusions to follow his passion for Radio that has led him without a doubt to become one of the most popular Personalities in Southern California for imposing his own creative brand and staying on the air in the audience's liking for more than four decades on various radio stations in the American Union.

As a star of radio entertainment, he has also participated in the magical world of cin-

ema, with 27 films, on Television he co-presented on "Hablemos de Cine" one of the most successful programs of the Cadena Univisión, on Telemundo he was the host of his own Show "La Hora Lunatica" televised internationally.

And on October 12, 1990, his name was recorded for posterity on the walk of fame of Hollywood making him the first hispanic announcer to obtain one of the privileged stars that the city awards to foreign personalities.

There are many recognitions that for almost half a century of delivery have been granted, in 1991 the Hispanic Business Magazine named him "One of the 100 Most Influential Hispanics in United States" and is currently on the air on an important radio network.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and celebrating Humberto Luna.

IN RECOGNITION OF KATIE FORDHAM

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Katie Fordham.

Katie has lived with Parkinson's Disease for the past two years, but she has not let it slow her down.

This weekend, she has planned a community walk to raise money to beat Parkinson's.

On top of that, Katie is the wife of Pastor Sam Fordham of Oak Bowery Baptist Church. This year, Oak Bowery Baptist and the surrounding communities were devastated by tornadoes on March 25th.

Katie worked tirelessly to organize volunteers, coordinate meals, source furniture and find tradesmen from Ohatchee to Wellington to Pleasant Valley. She spent countless hours helping victims and ensuring people had what they needed.

She established a Facebook page so folks could post their needs and collected gift cards from major businesses to distribute to tornado victims. Seven months later, she is still coordinating and helping victims connect with resources.

Katie home schools her three children. Their family enjoys camping. She is known for baking her huge cinnamon rolls.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing Katie Fordham for her commitment to her church, her community and to beating Parkinson's. We are behind Katie.

CHURCH-BY-THE-BAY

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize a small congregation in Gallopway, South Jersey—Church by the Bay. Church-by-the-Bay is led by Pastor Lou Strugala and what this small congregation has accomplished in a short period of time is extraordinary. Pastor Lou, you have not only been a leader at the church community—Pastor Lou has been a leader for the entire community. The Church-by-the-Bay congregation

and Pastor Lou exemplify the meaning of servant leadership, and stewardship. Pastor Lou adheres to his church's mission of, "taking God's love outside the walls and into the community." Pastor Lou and his congregation worships God by serving the most vulnerable in the community. God bless Pastor Lou, God bless the congregation, and God bless America.

RECOGNIZING EDILBERTO
CANSECO AS MY CONSTITUENT
OF THE MONTH

HON. MIKE LEVIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, it is my great honor to recognize Oceanside resident and Vista Family Health Center Physician Assistant, Edilberto Canseco, for my October Constituent of the Month. Edilberto was born in Oaxaca, Mexico, and immigrated to the United States in 1991 at the age of three. Growing up, Edilberto's family emphasized the value of hard work and the importance of serving others. Embodying the American Dream, Edilberto took these lessons and his passion for science and completed an Emergency Medical Technician School Program at Palomar College. He then obtained a Bachelor's degree in Psychology from Cal State University San Marcos and graduated with a Master's in Medical Science from Stanford's School of Medicine Primary Care Program.

During his time at Palomar Community College, Edilberto participated in the school's dedicated program to inspire Latino students like himself, and he carried those lessons on throughout his life. Years later, Edilberto found himself in one of the most challenging times of his academic career as only one of three Latino students in a cohort of 50 working towards their Master's degree at Stanford. Despite the challenges, Edilberto persisted and used the lessons he learned from the support programs at Palomar College to be successful. Seeking to honor the values his parents instilled in him and pay the lessons learned forward, Edilberto dedicated his career to working within the Latino community and helping others.

Now in his fourth year at Vista Family Health Center as a Physician Associate in primary care, Edilberto tirelessly works on the frontlines of the COVID-19 pandemic. He sees himself in his patients and understands the hesitancy within the Latino community to get vaccinated, but he works diligently to promote vaccinations and provides each patient with high quality, culturally relevant, and linguistically appropriate care. As a dedicated member of his community, Edilberto is able to fulfill his passion of helping others and being a part of the solution amid the pandemic.

Following Hispanic Heritage Month, I am proud to continue lifting up Latino voices like Edilberto Canseco who contribute to our unique and diverse district. I'm so grateful for CA-49 residents who dedicate their lives to the betterment of our residents, especially during this pandemic, and I'm proud to honor Edilberto Canseco as my October Constituent of the Month.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I was unable to be present in Washington, D.C. to vote on Monday, November 1, 2021. Had I been present, I would have voted: YEA on Roll Call no. 340, and YEA on Roll Call no. 341.

SIDNEY PATTERSON

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the pleasure of presenting Sidney Patterson with his Eagle Scout Court of Honor. For his Eagle Scout Project, Sidney constructed a dual compost bin and garden area that will provide vegetables to Veterans who utilize Enphront's services. As well as providing vegetables to Veterans, this garden area will also donate the extra produce to the local Food Bank. This young man should be proud of his accomplishments and it was my honor to have the opportunity to recognize his dedication to the South Jersey community. God Bless Sidney and God Bless America.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF JOHN
EDWARD MCCLURE

HON. DON BACON

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of John Edward McClure. A true pioneer in what is considered the final frontier, John led the business development team that brought the ON-STAR automobile safety and communication system to reality. Through his vision for the practical and purposeful application of what was then an emerging technology, thousands of lives have been saved and countless motorists have been kept safe thanks to this technology.

John and his team helped exploit the nascent Internet of Things, or how machines talk to machines, to create ON STAR, one of the first communication systems to exploit this technology. ON STAR achieved its goals of providing security, enhancing productivity, and monitoring vehicle operation and maintenance for motorists.

A true entrepreneur, John started numerous companies including an asset tracking company using GPS and other satellite technologies to monitor cargo and other materials in transit. Mr. McClure's quest to constantly push the boundaries of technology led him to focus on helping youth acquire a thirst for discovery. He mentored individuals and led student groups sharing his mantra that there "are no Can't Dos in life, only Can Dos!"

Combining his passion for aerospace and education, he introduced the NASA CubeSat initiative to a group of Nebraska middle- and

high-school students. He helped pair them with undergraduate mentors from the University of Nebraska Lincoln. Together the team proposed an experiment that NASA has accepted for a future mission to orbit earth. Known as the Big Red Satellite Team, this group will carry on John's mission to have this historic-first CubeSat designed and built in Nebraska. The team will test cutting edge solar cell technology.

Always looking beyond the horizon, John's ultimate goal is for the Big Red Satellite project to serve as a catalyst for the development of STEM careers and ultimately help build an aerospace industry in Nebraska. An accomplished fixed wing and hot air balloon pilot, John never stopped reaching for the stars. His words and his actions clearly communicated his primary mission: create opportunities that give kids an opportunity to succeed.

John McClure passed away September 15, 2021. I offer my condolences to his entire family. John's many achievements will continue to impact Nebraska well into the future. A future that John sought to improve by helping young students discover their abilities and believe that anything is possible. His life's work has helped people in every state of this union, and his legacy of encouraging others to make their dreams a reality will be carried on by those he inspired.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOT SPRINGS AREA
COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

HON. BRUCE WESTERMAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the work of the Hot Springs Area Community Foundation.

The Hot Springs Area Community Foundation is celebrating its 30th year of giving. This foundation was started when 15 local community members wanted to improve their community; now, it is one of twenty-nine affiliates of the Arkansas Community Foundation operating in the top tier of affiliates. Since its inception in 1991, the Hot Springs Area Community Foundation has given out over \$17 million in grants to organizations in the greater Hot Springs area. In 2021 alone, the Hot Springs Area Community Foundation has awarded just under \$250,000 to those in need.

These grant dollars have allowed the community to combat many issues, including food insecurity and other health and poverty-related problems. In addition to food and health issues, the Hot Springs Area Community Foundation is addressing the issue of illiteracy in our area. As part of the statewide Grade-Level Reading initiative, the Foundation works with community leaders, parents, and educators to have children reading at grade level by the end of third grade.

Madam Speaker, I thank the Hot Springs Area Community Foundation, its current and former board members, and those donors who have allowed it to serve the community for the last 30 years.

RECOGNITION OF THE 26TH DISTRICT OF TEXAS' 2020 CONGRESSIONAL VETERANS COMMENDATION RECIPIENTS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the five recipients of the 26th District of Texas' 2020 Congressional Veterans Commendation. These men have faithfully served this Nation in both their military and civilian lives, and it is my great privilege to publicly recognize their significant contributions.

Mr. Paul Bastiach of Oak Point served in the U.S. Air Force for twenty-five years, first as a Precision Measurement Equipment Specialist and later as the Commandant of the Airman Leadership School. Mr. Bastiach was recognized as the School's Flight Chief of the Year in 2000, and was awarded four Meritorious Service Medals, three Air Force Commendation Medals, and the Air Force Achievement Medal over the course of his tenure in the armed forces. In 2004, the Air Force further honored Mr. Bastiach with the Air Force Productivity Award, denoting an individual who has made such substantial improvements in productivity that the Air Force saved over \$1 million. Following his military career, Mr. Bastiach professionally served his fellow veterans as the Denton County Veteran Service Officer, as President of the Veterans County Service Officer Association of Texas (VCSOAT), and as the North Texas Region Director of VSOAT. His work has led to significant improvements to the Denton County VA's facilities, an increase of over \$200 million in gross benefits to Denton County Veterans, and the foundation of both the Veterans Community Navigator Program and the Denton County Veterans Coalition (DCVC). He currently serves as DCVC's Vice President and as the co-planner for the County's annual Veteran's Day Event.

Mr. Richard Cook of Double Oak served in the U.S. Navy from 1950 to 1971, in both the Korean and Vietnam Wars. During the Korean War, Mr. Cook was assigned to the USS *Missouri*, the flagship of the Seventh Fleet, which played a pivotal role in multiple offensive maneuvers as part of the famed Task Force 77. Mr. Cook was promoted to the highest enlisted rank of Master Chief and was later commissioned as a Lieutenant. After 21 years on active duty, he transferred into the Naval Reserves, serving an additional ten years. Mr. Cook's service was recognized with the UN Service Medal, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation, National Defense Service Medal, and the Meritorious Unit Commendation. After leaving his military career, Mr. Cook devoted his time and attention to serving his local community of Double Oak. He was first elected to the Town Council in 1994 and was then appointed Mayor in 1995. The citizens of Double Oak re-elected Mr. Cook as Mayor twice. In 2010, he was appointed as Mayor Emeritus. Sadly, Mr. Cook passed away on October 2, 2021. My condolences to his family and the community of Double Oak as we reflect upon his military service and recognize his civic accomplishments.

Mr. Jacob Schick of Frisco enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps one month after the 9/11

terrorist attacks, and fought as a member of the 1st Battalion, 23rd Marine Corps Regiment, Bravo Company during Operation Iraqi Freedom. In 2004, Mr. Schick's Humvee struck an improvised explosive device, resulting in the loss of his left leg and severe damage to his left arm. The U.S. Marine Corps recognized his sacrifice with the awarding of the Purple Heart, the Combat Action Ribbon, the National Defense Service Medal, and the Selected Marine Corps Reserve Medal. Mr. Schick continued to serve as an active duty servicemember until he was medically discharged in 2011, having attained the rank of Corporal. Mr. Schick continued to serve his former comrades in arms at the Center for Brain Health and the Brain Performance Institute, where he conducted research into alleviating Traumatic Brain Injuries and Post Traumatic Stress. In addition, he was instrumental in founding the non-profit "22 Kill" to bring public awareness to the alarming rate of veteran suicides and he currently serves as CEO of the "One Tribe Foundation," which raises funds and provides support programs to assist veterans and first responders and their families.

Mr. Dennis Sheridan of Trophy Club was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Army in 1969. During the Vietnam War, Mr. Sheridan was first assigned to Bravo Company and then to 2nd Platoon, Alpha Company as platoon leader. His outstanding command of 2nd Platoon was noted and he was designated as the Executive Officer and later Commanding Officer of Alpha Company. The U.S. Army recognized his service with the Combat Infantry Badge, the Army Commendation Medal, the Bronze Star with V Device, and the Bronze Star with One Oak Leaf. Mr. Sheridan rose to the rank of captain by the end of his active duty in 1972. Subsequent to his military career, Mr. Sheridan served as a Commissioner and Chair of the Trophy Club Planning and Zoning Commission, and he currently serves as a Town Councilman, and actively volunteers for numerous veterans' organizations in the DFW metroplex.

Finally, Mr. Danny Weakley of Little Elm served in the armed forces for over two decades as a member of the U.S. Army's 89th Military Police Brigade. Mr. Weakley's service included tours in Somalia, Qatar, and Iraq, and merited him two Bronze Star Medals, three counts of the Meritorious Service Medal, three Army Commendation Medals, two Army Achievement Medals, a GWOT Service Medal, a GWOT Expeditionary Medal, three Iraq Campaign Medals, and the Combat Action Badge. Mr. Weakley retired in 2008, having attained the rank of Master Sergeant. A graduate of Little Elm's Fire, Police and Government Academy, he volunteers with multiple Little Elm events and he spearheaded new civic programs including Little Elm's Veteran's Ruck March and the Honor Park Cleanup.

I am truly privileged to thank all five of our recipients for their honorable service in the Armed Forces and their whole-hearted dedication to their communities following their military careers. Their leadership, devotion, and sacrifice truly exemplify the finest traditions of the United States Military. I join the friends, families, and communities of these recipients in expressing sincere appreciation and congratulating them on their commendation.

NATALE CONSTANTINO—EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the pleasure of presenting Nate Costantino with his Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Nate had noticed the Gilda's Club organization in Northfield lacked a recreational area for the youth who utilized the building. For his Eagle Scout Project, Nate addressed this issue and constructed a playground area in the back of the Gilda's Club building. This playground will be enjoyed by Northfield residents for years to come. This young man should be proud of his accomplishments and it was my honor to have had the opportunity to recognize him for his service to the South Jersey community. God Bless Nate and God Bless America.

REMEMBERING CHARLIE ARTHUR ZINK

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Charlie Arthur Zink, who passed away on June 20, 2021.

On March 3, 2006, Charlie was born in Boston, Massachusetts, to Eric and Alyssa Zink. Charlie was a vibrant young child with so many passions in life. Playing the video game Planet Coaster, he pursued his dream of becoming a world-renowned roller-coaster designer. As part of his summer RV travel plans, he planned to visit Cedar Point and other amusement parks along the way to ride the steepest, fastest and craziest coasters in the world.

Charlie was a rising 10th grader at Bedford High School. Inspired by many Bedford educators, Charlie was looking forward to his new classes in the fall. He was proud to work at his family's restaurant, the Puritan Backroom, and he represented the fifth generation to bus tables and work in the kitchen.

Charlie was a great athlete but loved basketball more than anything. He loved to play pickup with his siblings in the backyard under the lights, and he played as part of many teams over his short career.

Charlie is survived by his parents, three siblings, and two pets whom he loved dearly: 13-year-old Annie, 11-year-old Eva, 8-year-old Oliver, Wilson the dog, and Hazel the cat. Charlie's uncle, Mr. Chris Pappas, represents New Hampshire's first district and loved his first nephew with all his heart. Alongside Mr. Pappas and his family, we join them in honoring the wonderful and inspiring life of Charles Zink.

Charlie will also be remembered for being a fiercely loyal companion, a son, sibling, and friend. We will never forget his curiosity and love for adventure, memories that will continue to inspire everyone who knew him.

CELEBRATING THE ASIA PACIFIC
CULTURAL CENTER'S 25TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Asia Pacific Cultural Center in Tacoma, Washington.

E Pluribus Unum. Out of many, one.

That motto, the motto of our Nation, reflects a truth embodied by the Asia Pacific Cultural Center for the last 25 years—that our region's amazing diversity is a blessing. That the people and cultures that have come from so many places should be celebrated. And, importantly, that the celebration of that diversity can be a force for uniting us.

Since 1996 the Asia Pacific Cultural Center has served as that unifying force in our region—a center of cultural exchange. It has provided programs to support, celebrate, and honor the Asian and Pacific Islander people. It has given us all an opportunity to celebrate art, education, culture, and cuisine—some of the core elements of everyday lives that have been challenged over the course of the last couple of years. It has brought us together.

Through it all, over the last quarter of a century, the APCC has not only endured—it has thrived. Over the years, so many of us have learned so much from APCC programs. Personally, I have participated in traditional ceremonies at Samoan Cultural Days and at the Korean Chuseok Festival. I got to join with my youngest daughter in making dumplings (I was terrible at it, but my kiddo was terrific). I've joined the APCC in prayer and healing after tragic moments in our country. And I've joined them in great joy and celebration. And I know I'm not alone. Indeed, by hosting cultural events and activities, sponsoring youth programs, and conducting outstanding outreach, the Asia Pacific Cultural Center has become a pillar of our community.

Through its work, the APCC helps us live up to a vision laid out by Gandhi when he said, "I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed." He said, "I want the culture of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible." The Asia Pacific Cultural Center has brought the cultures of 47 countries into our home. The APCC has made our community stronger.

I would like to recognize and congratulate the organization's tremendous leadership, including Executive Director Lua Pritchard, President and Founder Patsy Surh O'Connell, the board, and every person in our community that has supported their extraordinary work. It matters.

As a representative for our region in our Nation's capital, I want to thank the APCC for its partnership and congratulate the organization for 25 years of service and dedication to our community. I look forward to working with the Asia Pacific Cultural Center for years to come.

It is an honor to represent them and our region.

BOX-IT FITNESS

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, our small business community in South Jersey was heavily impacted by the global pandemic, just as many other small businesses were across the nation. However, one local business serving Cape May County made it through the pandemic and has recently expanded with a second location. Jeff and Courtney Wallace, owners of Box-It Fitness, continue to spread health and wellness across Cape May County. Box-It Fitness offers a diverse selection of boxing and fitness classes every day. Congratulations to Jeff and Courtney on the grand opening of the second Box-It Fitness location. God bless Jeff and Courtney and God bless America.

IN RECOGNITION OF AMERICAN
VETERANS COLIN POWELL POST
910

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the many contributions of American Veterans (AMVETS) Post 910, named for Colin Powell, in the City of Detroit in Michigan's 13th Congressional District.

The members of the Colin Powell Post came together with a purpose, to help the veterans and their families in creating a better quality of life and to make a positive change in the community. Post 910 has focused its mission on assisting homeless veterans across Detroit and Wayne County. They have hosted countless events in support of those who have served our country in the military. They have regularly offered a listening ear and fellowship to veteran patients at John Dingell Veterans Administration Hospital in Detroit.

In addition to its charitable work, Post 910 has worked to strengthen its ties to local high school Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) programs. They have recognized ROTC students' achievements at schools across Detroit. Still, the Post 910 members devote countless hours to community events, participating in local parades and events honoring the service of our veterans. They dedicate their time all year round to giving back to the community by hosting holiday toy drives for local children, Thanksgiving meals for those in need, and so much more.

Please join me in recognizing Detroit's Colin Powell AMVETS Post 910 for their many outstanding contributions to the communities of Detroit and 13th District Strong.

RETIREMENT OF ANA B. HINO-
JOSA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
TRADE REMEDY AND LAW EN-
FORCEMENT, OFFICE OF
TRADE—CUSTOMS AND BORDER
PROTECTION

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I rise along with my colleagues, Rep. BILL PASCRELL and Rep. DAN KILDEE, to commemorate the successful federal career of Ana Hinojosa, Executive Director for Trade Remedy and Law Enforcement at Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Office of Trade. Ms. Hinojosa retires after more than 33 years of service at CBP.

As Members of the Committee on Ways and Means, we would like to commend Ms. Hinojosa on her efforts to support and lead CBP's trade functions. She has served in many trade-related roles in her time at CBP, including at the World Customs Organization (WCO), where she led the directorate that is responsible for assisting WCO Members in implementing effective and efficient controls, ensuring fair and accurate revenue collection, and protecting society by intercepting and suppressing illicit and criminal activities.

Ms. Hinojosa has also played an instrumental role in CBP's enforcement of the prohibition on the importation of goods made with forced labor. As Members who worked hard to close the "consumptive demand" loophole in the import ban in 2016, we recognize that the key to the effectiveness of the improved law would be strong enforcement.

Ms. Hinojosa has been critical in leading CBP's efforts in this regard. During numerous congressional briefings, Ms. Hinojosa demonstrated her work ethic and passion for this issue, supporting enforcement on a wide array of products from a diverse group of countries. While much more remains to be done on forced labor, we applaud Ms. Hinojosa's work to dramatically expand and improve CBP's enforcement efforts on this critically important issue.

Ms. Hinojosa was also a Past President of Executive Women in Government, which is an organization that focuses on helping women in middle- to upper-level management positions reach Executive level positions in the U.S. Government.

We wish to congratulate Ms. Hinojosa on her retirement and express of gratitude for her many years of public service, particularly her commitment to enforcing the prohibition of forced labor imports. We wish her the best in her future endeavors.

ZACHARY WHITELEY—EAGLE
SCOUT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the pleasure of presenting Zachary Whiteley with his Eagle Scout Court of Honor. One day, Zachary noticed that the

entry way to Christ Episcopal Church's community meeting room was crowded with books and other items. So, with this in mind, for his Eagle Scout Project he decided to organize and renovate the entryway. Zachary made the entryway more welcoming by discarding of all the clutter, removing the bookshelves, and painting the area. This young man should be proud of his accomplishments and it was my honor to have the opportunity to recognize him for his service to both his church community and the entire South Jersey community. God Bless Zachary and God Bless America.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

HON. ANTONIO DELGADO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions of the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC). On this day 60 years ago, when concurrent compact legislation ratified by Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and the U.S. Congress became law, the DRBC was born.

It was a seminal moment in water resource management: it marked the first time that the federal government and a consortium of states formed a regional body to establish a coordinated approach to manage a river system. The DRBC—made up of the four governors and a senior U.S. Army Corps of Engineers official—work collectively to protect the basin's water quality and supply allocation, address droughts and flooding, and ensure that future generations can enjoy all that the river has to offer.

The Delaware River is the longest undammed river in the U.S. east of the Mississippi. It provides drinking water for more than 17 million Americans. Its watershed generates \$25 billion in annual economic activity and contributes \$21 billion worth of ecosystem goods and services each year. It's critically important that we protect this precious resource.

That's why I started the first-ever Congressional Delaware River Watershed Caucus with my colleague, Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania. Our caucus supports conservation efforts for the basin and raises the profile of this ecological gem and economic driver. I look forward to continuing to work with the DRBC on our shared goals, and I congratulate the Commission on 60 years of outstanding work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 341.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT HOME RULE ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Board of Zoning Adjustment Home Rule Act. This bill would give the District of Columbia the authority to appoint all members of the D.C. Board of Zoning Adjustment (Board), except when the Board is performing functions regarding an application by a foreign mission with respect to a chancery. The Board issues special exceptions, or variances, to the regulations issued by the D.C. Zoning Commission (Commission). This bill does not alter the authority of the Board.

Like every other jurisdiction in the United States, the District should be free to set its own local land-use policies. As the District continues to contend with rapid population growth and economic development, it is more important than ever that the members of the Board are accountable to District residents and local elected officials.

Under current law, in general, the Board consists of a representative each from the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) and the Commission, each of whom may be a federal official, and three mayoral appointees, subject to D.C. Council approval. The Board has no authority over federal property.

Under current law, when the Board is performing functions regarding an application by a foreign mission with respect to the location, expansion or replacement of a chancery, the Board consists of the Executive Director of NCPC, the Director of the National Park Service, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator of General Services, as designated by the President, and the three mayoral appointees. This bill does not change this composition.

This is an important step to recognize and increase home rule for the District, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

JOSEPH HANNAGAN, JR.—SALEM COUNTY DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN 2021

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, we, in South Jersey, cherish our active military and veteran community. Their sacrifices do not go unnoticed, and their continued work is forever appreciated. Veterans, like Joseph Hannagan, Jr., embody the principle of Semper Fidelis. He has dedicated the last 10 years of his life to serving veterans in Salem County. Semper Fidelis means "always faithful," and Joseph has been nothing but faithful to the Military and Veteran community. Congratulations, Joseph, on becoming Salem County's Distinguished Citizen, he certainly deserves it. God bless Joseph and God bless America.

IN GRATITUDE TO FADWA HAMMOUD

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent, Fadwa Hammoud, who made history on October 5, 2021, becoming the first Arab American woman to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court in *Brown v. Davenport*, as the Solicitor General of Michigan. Ms. Hammoud is a true trailblazer, and we are so proud of her work and career as a Michigander.

Prior to her role as Solicitor General of Michigan, Ms. Hammoud clerked for the Honorable Judge George Steeh on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. She also served as an assistant prosecuting attorney at the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office. Under Wayne County Prosecutor Kym L. Worthy, Ms. Hammoud established the Business Protection Unit and prosecuted cases involving criminal enterprises, homicides, financial crimes, and identity thefts.

On February 18, 2019, Ms. Hammoud took the oath of office to be sworn in as the first Solicitor General of Michigan making history. In her role, she oversaw the investigation related to the Flint Water Crisis and many other important cases.

On October 5, Ms. Hammoud argued on behalf of Petitioner Brown that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit should have applied the precedent established by *Chapman v. California* in a case involving habeas corpus.

Fighting for all Michiganders and delivering results, Ms. Hammoud exemplifies what it means to be a public servant. Her work is inspiring and an amazing example for women in Michigan and across the country.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the outstanding contributions Ms. Hammoud has made to the Michigan community and our country at large.

CELEBRATING VETERANS

HON. PETER MEIJER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Mr. MEIJER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor our nation's veterans and help shine a light on the struggles they continue to face after returning home from their service in uniform. I want to thank my colleague from Michigan for giving us this opportunity to speak here today.

With Veterans Day just around the corner, it is important that all Americans take time to reflect on the sacrifices these courageous men and women, and their families, have made for the United States. This is a solemn occasion when we come together as a country to appreciate the selfless service and celebrate the bravery of these heroes.

I have had many conversations with veterans in my district about the challenges they continue to face once they have returned home. Many have been longstanding for generations: the physical and emotional wounds

of combat, obstacles in accessing VA care and benefits, and debilitating health conditions resulting from exposure to burn pits and other toxic hazards.

But recently, there has been an increased call to address other, less talked about challenges, including the mental health impacts of processing what we all witnessed in Afghanistan over the last few months.

I am proud to have joined my colleagues in leading several bipartisan pieces of legislation to help address some of these challenges, but there is much more to be done. We have an urgent moral obligation to take care of the men and women who have served and sacrificed to defend our nation, and I am committed to continuing this crucial work with my colleagues here in Congress.

Today, I want to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to all of our nation's veterans, and I encourage all Americans to reach out to veterans in their life and let them know that they are valued and that they are not alone. We will never forget those who have answered the call to serve this country in uniform, and we honor them all here today.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S7577–S7686

Measures Introduced: Fifteen bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3129–3143, and S. Res. 436. **Page S7602**

Measures Passed:

Wildland Fires: Senate agreed to S. Res. 436, honoring the individuals fighting and the individuals who have fallen responding to wildland fires during the ongoing 2021 wildfire season. **Page S7685**

Veterans and Family Information Act: Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2093, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make all fact sheets of the Department of Veterans Affairs available in English, Spanish, and Tagalog, and other commonly spoken languages, and the bill was then passed. **Page S7685**

Cameras in VA Medical Facilities: Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1510, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a report on the use of cameras in medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the bill was then passed. **Page S7685**

National Cybersecurity Awareness Month: Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 410, supporting the goals and ideals of National Cybersecurity Awareness Month to raise awareness and enhance the state of cybersecurity in the United States, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Pages S7685–86**

Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina Recognition Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that S. 1364, to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. **Page S7597**

John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule

XXII, at 2:15 p.m., on Wednesday, November 3, 2021, the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 4, to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to revise the criteria for determining which States and political subdivisions are subject to section 4 of the Act, ripen and Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture. **Page S7686**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, notification of the President's intent to terminate the designation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Ethiopia), the Republic of Guinea (Guinea), and the Republic of Mali (Mali) as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); which was referred to the Committee on Finance. (PM–16) **Page S7597**

Santos Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Robert Luis Santos, of Texas, to be Director of the Census. **Pages S7579–81**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Thursday, November 4, 2021. **Page S7579**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S7579**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S7579**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, November 3, 2021. **Page S7686**

Harris Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Benjamin Harris, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. **Pages S7581–82, S7591–93**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 79 yeas to 20 nays (Vote No. EX. 452), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S7582**

Coleman Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Pages S7582–83

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 59 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. EX. 453), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Page S7582

Prieto Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Pages S7583–84

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 56 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 454), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Pages S7583–84

Nayak Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Rajesh D. Nayak, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Pages S7584–91

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 455), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Page S7584

Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all post-cloture time on the nominations of Benjamin Harris, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Rajesh D. Nayak, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, be considered expired; and that at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, November 3, 2021, Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of Benjamin Harris, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and at 5:15 p.m., Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Rajesh D. Nayak, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, all in the order listed.

Page S7595

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 88 yeas to 10 nays (Vote No. EX. 456), Jonathan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Pages S7577–78, S7591

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 88 yeas to 11 nays (Vote No. EX. 451), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Page S7581

David L. Cohen, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to Canada.

Pages S7593–94

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

Page S7595

Nomination Received: Senate received the following nomination:

Saule T. Omarova, of New York, to be Comptroller of the Currency for a term of five years.

Page S7686

Messages from the House:

Page S7597

Measures Referred:

Page S7597

Executive Communications:

Pages S7597–S7602

Executive Reports of Committees:

Page S7602

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages S7602–04

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S7604–05

Additional Statements:

Pages S7596–97

Amendments Submitted:

Pages S7605–85

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Page S7685

Record Votes: Six record votes were taken today. (Total—456)

Pages S7581–84, S7591

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10:01 a.m. and adjourned at 7:05 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, November 3, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S7686.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

STATE OF NUTRITION IN AMERICA 2021

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Subcommittee on Food and Nutrition, Specialty Crops, Organics, and Research concluded a hearing to examine the state of nutrition in America 2021, after receiving testimony from Dariush Mozaffarian, Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Boston, Massachusetts; Angela Odoms-Young, Cornell University Division of Nutritional Sciences, Ithaca, New York; Donald Warne, University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Grand Forks; Patrick Stover, Texas A&M University, College Station; and Angela Rachidi, American Enterprise Institute, Chicago, Illinois.

LIBOR TRANSITION

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Libor transition, focusing on protecting consumers and investors, after receiving testimony from Thomas Wipf, Morgan Stanley, New York, New York; Andrew G. Pizor, National Consumer Law Center, and Michael R. Bright, Structured Finance Association, both of Washington, D.C.; and J. Christopher Giancarlo, Willkie Farr and Gallagher, former Chairman, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Jersey City, New Jersey.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Geraldine Richmond, of Oregon, to be Under Secretary for Science, Brad John Crabtree, of North Dakota, to be an Assistant Secretary (Fossil Energy and Carbon Management), and Asmeret Asefaw Berhe, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, all of the Department of Energy, M. Camille Calimlim Touton, of Nevada, to be Commissioner of Reclamation, and Charles F. Sams III, of Oregon, to be Director of the National Park Service, both of the Department of the Interior, and Willie L. Phillips, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Thomas Barrett, of Wisconsin, to be Ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, who was introduced by Senator Baldwin, Jamie L. Harpootlian, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Slovenia, who was introduced by Senator Hickenlooper, Scott Miller, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation, and to serve concurrently and

without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Principality of Liechtenstein, who was introduced by Senator Graham, and Erik D. Ramanathan, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden, who was introduced by Senator Markey, all of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

21ST CENTURY DIPLOMACY

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on State Department and USAID Management, International Operations, and Bilateral International Development concluded a hearing to examine training the Department of State's workforce for the 21st century diplomacy, after receiving testimony from Joan Polaschik, Deputy Director, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State; and Joshua J. Marcuse, NGO—Globally, and David Miller, US Diplomatic Studies Foundation, both of Washington, D.C.

ONLINE MARKETPLACES

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine cleaning up online marketplaces, focusing on protecting against stolen, counterfeit, and unsafe goods, after receiving testimony from Aaron Muderick, Crazy Aaron's Puttyworld, Norristown, Pennsylvania; Kari Kammel Michigan State University Center for Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection, East Lansing; K. Dane Snowden, Internet Association, Washington, D.C.; and Brendan P. Dugan, CVS Health, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 21 public bills, H.R. 5809–5829; and 4 resolutions, H. Res. 762–765 were introduced. **Pages H6124–25**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H6126–27**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 1917, to modify eligibility requirements for certain hazard mitigation assistance programs, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–170, Part 1).

Page H6124

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Stanton to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H6073

Recess: The House recessed at 11:06 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Page H6080

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures: Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021: H.R. 3469, to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 418 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 348;

Pages H6084–87, H6099

Investing in Main Street Act of 2021: H.R. 4256, amended, to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase the amount that certain banks and savings associations may invest in small business investment companies, subject to the approval of the appropriate Federal banking agency, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 413 yeas to 10 nays, Roll No. 349;

Pages H6087–88, H6100

SBA Cyber Awareness Act: H.R. 3462, to require an annual report on the cybersecurity of the Small Business Administration, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 423 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 350;

Pages H6088–90, H6100–01

Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act: H.R. 4481, to amend the Small Business Act to establish requirements for 7(a) agents, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 407 yeas to 9 nays, Roll No. 351;

Pages H6090–91, H6101–02

7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act: H.R. 4531, to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on 7(a) agents, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 9 nays, Roll No. 352; and

Pages H6092–93, H6102–03

Small Business Development Center Cyber Training Act of 2021: H.R. 4515, to amend the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 409 yeas to 14 nays, Roll No. 353.

Pages H6093–94, H6103

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Monday, November 1st.

Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2021: H.R. 1975, to take certain land located in San Diego County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 397 yeas to 25 nays, Roll No. 342;

Pages H6094–95

Urban Indian Health Confer Act: H.R. 5221, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to establish an urban Indian organization confer policy for the Department of Health and Human Services, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 406 yeas to 17 nays, Roll No. 343;

Pages H6095–96

Bear River National Heritage Area Study Act: H.R. 3616, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior

to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Bear River National Heritage Area, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 399 yeas to 23 nays, Roll No. 344;

Pages H6096–97

Authorizing the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land: S. 108, to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 425 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 345;

Page H6097

Old Pascua Community Land Acquisition Act: H.R. 4881, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 375 yeas to 45 nays with one answering “present”, Roll No. 346; and

Pages H6097–98

Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act: H.R. 2088, amended, to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 407 yeas to 16 nays, Roll No. 347.

Pages H6098–99

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress of the termination of the designation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Guinea, and the Republic of Mali as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the African Growth and Opportunity Act—referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 117–70).

Page H6104

Senate Referral: S. 1064 was held at the desk.

Page H6084

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H6084.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Twelve ye-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6094–95, H6095–96, H6096, H6097, H6097–98, H6098–99, H6099, H6100, H6101, H6101–02, H6102, and H6103.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:57 p.m.

Committee Meetings

BUY NOW, PAY MORE LATER? INVESTIGATING RISKS AND BENEFITS OF BNPL AND OTHER EMERGING FINTECH CASH FLOW PRODUCTS

Committee on Financial Services: Task Force on Financial Technology held a hearing entitled “Buy Now, Pay More Later? Investigating Risks and Benefits of BNPL and Other Emerging Fintech Cash Flow

Products”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

20 YEARS AFTER 9/11: EXAMINING EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS PART 2

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held a hearing entitled “20 Years After 9/11: Examining Emergency Communications Part 2”. Testimony was heard from Antwane V. Johnson, Director, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, National Community Programs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security; Billy Bob Brown, Jr., Executive Assistant Director, Emergency Communications, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security; and Edward Parkinson, Chief Executive Officer, First Responder Network Authority, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce.

THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION’S PRIORITIES FOR 2021 AND BEYOND

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management held a hearing entitled “The General Services Administration’s Priorities for 2021 and Beyond”. Testimony was heard from Robin Carnahan, Administrator, General Services Administration; and Nina Albert, Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration.

NEXT STEPS: EXAMINING PLANS FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Technology Modernization held a hearing entitled “Next Steps: Examining Plans for the Continuation of the Department of Veterans Affairs Electronic Health Record Modernization Program”. Testimony was heard from Donald M. Remy, Deputy Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D1151)

H.R. 5763, to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, and transit programs. Signed on October 31, 2021. (Public Law 117–52)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: business meeting to consider the nominations of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Owen Edward Herrstadt, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Matthew S. Axelrod, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, 9:30 a.m., SD–534.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine implementation of aviation safety reform, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine programs at the Economic Development Administration, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: business meeting to consider the nomination of Chris Magnus, of Arizona, to be Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, 9:30 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider the nominations of Lisa A. Carty, of Maryland, to be Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, and to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Near Eastern Affairs), Elizabeth Anne Noseworthy Fitzsimmons, of Delaware, to be Ambassador to the Togolese Republic, David R. Gilmour, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Patricia Mahoney, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Central African Republic, Peter Hendrick Vrooman, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Mozambique, Peter D. Haas, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, and Julie Chung, of California, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Brian Wesley Shukan, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Benin, Jonathan Eric Kaplan, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Singapore, R. Nicholas Burns, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China, Rahm Emanuel, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Japan, Julissa Reynoso Pantaleon, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Spain, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Principality of Andorra, all of the Department of State, Atul Atmaram Gawande, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, routine lists in the Foreign Service, and other pending nominations; to be immediately

followed by a closed briefing on U.S. cybersecurity policy in SVC-217, 9:45 a.m., SD-G50.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 587, to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to provide that the President or certain agency heads may remove the Inspector General, or place an Inspector General on non-duty status, only if certain conditions are satisfied, S. 1794, to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to provide testimonial subpoena authority, S. 2273, to authorize Inspectors General to continue operations during a lapse in appropriations, S. 2991, to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, S. 3035, to establish the Artificial Intelligence Hygiene Working Group, S. 2993, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency the National Cyber Exercise Program, S. 2491, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Cyber Resilience Assistance Fund, to improve the ability of the Federal Government to assist in enhancing critical infrastructure cyber resilience, to improve security in the national cyber ecosystem, to address Systemically Important Critical Infrastructure, S. 3099, to amend title 44, United States Code, to establish the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program within the General Services Administration, S. 2540, to make technical corrections to title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, S. 2274, to authorize the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an apprenticeship program and to establish a pilot program on cybersecurity training for veterans and members of the Armed Forces transitioning to civilian life, S. 2322, to require a pilot program on the participation of non-asset-based third-party logistics providers in the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, S. 2793, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish an enhanced use lease pilot program, S. 2541, to authorize the reclassification of the tactical enforcement officers (commonly known as the “Shadow Wolves”) in the Homeland Security Investigations tactical patrol unit operating on the lands of the Tohono O’odham Nation as special agents, S. 1941, to direct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to standardize the use of core-based statistical area designations across Federal programs, to allow between 120 and 180 days for public comment on any proposed change to such designations, and to report on the scientific basis and estimated impact to Federal programs for any proposed change to such designations, S. 2838, to require the Director of the Government Publishing Office to establish and maintain an online portal accessible to the public that allows the public to obtain electronic copies of all congressionally mandated reports in one place, S. 419, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a full annuity supplement for certain air traffic controllers, S. 442, to amend title 40, United States Code, to require the Administrator of General Services to procure the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficient lighting products and to issue guidance on the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of those products, S. 2483, to require the Director of the Cyberse-

curity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish cybersecurity guidance for small organizations, S. 2989, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the Blue Campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, S. 138, to waive certain pay limitations for Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior employees engaged in emergency wildland fire suppression activities, H.R. 2662, to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978, H.R. 4426, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, H.R. 3263, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a medical countermeasures program, H.R. 2617, to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, H.R. 4363, to establish a daily public reporting requirement for covered contract awards of the Department of Homeland Security, H.R. 3419, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 66 Meserole Avenue in Brooklyn, New York, as the “Joseph R. Lentol Post Office”, H.R. 2044, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 17 East Main Street in Herington, Kansas, as the “Captain Emil J. Kapaun Post Office Building”, and the nominations of Ernest W. DuBester, of Virginia, and Susan Tsui Grundmann, of Virginia, both to be Member, and Kurt Thomas Rumsfeld, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, all of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, 10:30 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Gabriel P. Sanchez, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Samantha D. Elliott, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Hampshire, Linda Lopez, and Jinsook Ohta, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Katherine Marie Menendez, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, and David Herrera Urias, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: to hold hearings to examine Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense collaboration, focusing on improving outcomes for servicemembers and veterans, 3 p.m., SR-418.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Immediate Challenges to our Nation’s Food Supply Chain”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services, hearing entitled “A Call to Action: Modernizing the Community Services Block Grant”, 10:15 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, markup on H.R. 1218, the “Data Mapping to Save Moms’ Lives Act”; and H.R. 2501, the “Spectrum Coordination Act”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions, hearing entitled “Cyber Threats: Keeping Consumer Data and the Financial System Secure”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Assessing Progress and Challenges in State Department Management, Operations, and Reforms”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Evolving the U.S. Approach to Cybersecurity: Raising the Bar Today to Meet the Threats of Tomorrow”, 10 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 4777, the “Nondebtor Release Prohibition Act of 2021”; H.R. 963, the “FAIR Act”; H.R. 5677, to make technical amendments to titles 2, 50, and 52, United States Code; H.R. 5679, to make technical amendments to titles 7, 20, and 43, United States Code; H.R. 5695, to make technical amendments to title 25, United States Code; and H.R. 5705, to make technical

amendments to title 34, United States Code, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Entrepreneurship in the New Economy”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, and Counterproliferation, hearing entitled “Countering Domestic Terrorism”, 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Our Changing Economy: The Economic Effects of Technological Innovation, Automation and the Future of Work”, 10 a.m., CVC-200.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to hold hearings to examine upholding Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe commitments in Hungary and Poland, 2:30 p.m., SD-419.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, November 3

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Wednesday, November 3

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Robert Luis Santos, of Texas, to be Director of the Census.

At approximately 11 a.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Benjamin Harris, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

At approximately 2:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 4, John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. If cloture is not invoked, Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Rajesh D. Nayak, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, at approximately 5:15 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Babin, Brian, Tex., E1173
 Cole, Tom, Okla., E1173
 Dingell, Debbie, Mich., E1172
 Eshoo, Anna G., Calif., E1175
 Garcia, Mike, Calif., E1175

Gomez, Jimmy, Calif., E1171
 Gosar, Paul A., Ariz., E1172
 Griffith, H. Morgan, Va., E1170
 Harshbarger, Diana, Tenn., E1169
 Kind, Ron, Wisc., E1171
 Lee, Barbara, Calif., E1174
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