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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 10, 2022, at 10 a.m.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 2022

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 9, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SYLVIA R. GARCIA to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, our lives are in Your hands. In You do we find wisdom and strength. From You are we provided counsel and understanding.

Therefore, we will not fear, though the Earth should change, though the mountains shake in the heart of the sea; though its waters roar and foam, though the mountains tremble in the heart of the sea.

God, be in the midst of us, in this Chamber, in this city, in this country, and in this world. In the dawning of this morning, God help us all. The nations are in an uproar, but at the sound of Your voice kingdoms totter. When you speak, the Earth melts.

Speak into the cacophony of chaos and topple all pride and arrogance. Utter Your words of wisdom and melt the folly of fearmongering. Silence all voices but Your own. Then let us be still and know that You alone are God.

In the strength of Your name we offer our prayers this day.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. DAVIDS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

OLATHE EAST HIGH SCHOOL SHOOTING

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

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, last Friday a student brought a gun into Olathe East High School. By noon, three people, an assistant principal, a school resource officer, and a student were on their way to the Overland Park Regional Medical Center with gunshot wounds.

Students hid in classrooms sending texts that every parent dreads receiving: Someone is shooting inside the school. Thanks to the actions of Officer Erik Clark and the assistant principal Kaleb Stoppel, those parents were able to reunite with their students safely on Friday afternoon.

We are all grateful and hoping for their full recovery. I know I am not alone in thinking that things could have been much worse were it not for their intervention.

I would also like to commend the Olathe Police Department, fire department, and Johnson County MED-ACT for their exemplary response. Thank you for helping keep our community safe. These are the headlines that every American is tired of reading, that everyone fears will come to their doorstep.

We must step up mental health support in schools—not just in the aftermath of trauma, but permanently. I stand with every parent, educator, student, and Kansan who has come together to call for commonsense gun safety. We have to be brave enough to put our kids' lives first.

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SANCTIONS ON RUSSIAN ENERGY IMPORTS

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, the Biden administration imposed sanctions on Russian energy imports. Biden finally listened to Republicans, but it means nothing if he is unwilling to take action to restore American energy independence today.

The alternative is President Biden begging countries like Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, and Iran for energy, in which case, all we have done is trade one tyrant for another. It is clear what we must do to lower energy costs: open the Keystone XL pipeline, encourage expedited permits, allow leasing on Federal lands.

It is unclear whether this administration is willing to put aside its Green New Deal pipe dream to make it happen. It is absolutely shameful that the President would rather make deals with our adversaries than build the Keystone XL pipeline or remove burdensome regulations on America's energy producers.

Under every single circumstance, Biden has chosen foreign energy over American energy, adversarial nations over the American people. That is the definition of America last. It is time to put America first.

HONORING THE LIFE OF RENNY CUSHING

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a true New Hampshire original, a dedicated public servant, and a passionate advocate for the causes that he held dear.

Renny Cushing, the Democratic leader of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, passed away on Monday after a courageous battle with cancer.

I served with Renny in the State House and I saw firsthand his compassion, empathy, and good faith that he brought to every issue and every debate. He was guided by a strong moral compass and a sense of liberty and justice, right and wrong.

His loss leaves a hole in New Hampshire that can never be filled, and we should all take inspiration from the legacy that he leaves behind. We will miss our friend. New Hampshire will miss the tireless spirit of a man who spent his life in the arena striving to make people's lives better and striving to make hope and history rhyme.

My thoughts are with his family, his three daughters, and all who knew him and were touched by his example.

RECOGNIZING THE NAEVE FAMILY BEEF PROCESSING PLANT

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to share the story of a family in my district that is working to make sure their friends and neighbors know where and how their beef is raised.

Last Saturday the Naeve family of Camanche, a sixth-generation farming family, officially opened the new Naeve Family Beef processing plant. For generations the Naeve family has raised cattle and grown crops in eastern Iowa, with three generations currently working the farm in Camanche.

For years, smaller meat packing operations like the Naeve's have faced an uphill battle against the bigger meat packers in the industry. Last year, I introduced the Meat Packing Special Investigators Act to tackle anticompetitive practices in the meat and poultry industries that threaten the American food supply and U.S. national security.

Right now, the four big meat packers purchase and process 85 percent of the total U.S. beef production. My legislation would give the Department of Agriculture the tools it needs to crack down on bad actors and push for fair competition within the marketplace.

Overconcentration in the meat packing industry is costing Iowa farmers money left and right while the average American pays more at the store.

I will continue to fight for family operations like the Naeves and wish them the best of luck as they begin this new journey and improvise to create a better marketplace.

CONGRATULATING THE GIRL SCOUTS OF SAN JACINTO COUNCIL

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Girl Scouts of San Jacinto Council on their century of service to the girls of southeast Texas. One hundred years ago, the Girl Scouts of San Jacinto Council was founded in Texas. Today, the council has grown immensely to 54,000 Girl Scout members. That is a lot of girls who are being empowered to lead and serve.

You see, Girl Scouts are changemakers who become bold and strong leaders. In fact, the 117th Congress boasts a record number of women members, and more than 55 percent of us are Girl Scout alums.

While I never really was a Girl Scout, I served on their board for many years in Houston, and I know firsthand no matter what these Girl Scouts choose to do in life, they will be well-prepared.

I can't wait to see what the next 100 years will bring to the Girl Scouts of San Jacinto Council.

HONORING THE ENTERPRISE HIGH SCHOOL MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

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

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to honor Enterprise High School men's basketball team on winning their first-ever Class 7A championship.

As a Wildcat alum, I could not be prouder of these men for their dedication and performance. The players who sweated through countless practices, the coaches who led them, and the faithful Wildcat fans who traveled to support the team should all be proud of this remarkable achievement.

Coach Rhett Harrelson, a friend and fellow Enterprise native, and his staff deserve great credit for leading our young men to this championship. Our fans have our sincere appreciation for ensuring that the home games were rowdy and our team always had familiar faces screaming at the away games.

As a fellow Wildcat, I want to honor this amazing team for all they have accomplished, and I look forward to watching this program continue to grow.

RECOGNIZING THE LOCAL UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

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

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I recently attended a gathering of the local Ukrainian-American community in my district. I heard so many heartbreaking accounts. One man, Joe Galazin, told me about his wife, Elena, their two kids, 9-year-old Olesya and 16-year-old Dinillo.

The children were expecting to start school soon in the same Pennsylvania public schools where my two children went many years ago. Instead, they got trapped in Kharkiv. Unable to get out before the bombs began raining down, they found refuge in a bomb shelter. My office is in communication with the family—they are in a holding pattern in Lviv, uncertain of how or when they will be able to make the increasingly dangerous trip to the Polish border.

These children will never be able to unsee the devastation they witnessed. They know that relatives who had to stay behind may lose their lives. Why? Because of this completely unprovoked, illegal invasion, and these air strikes on civilians who simply want to live in peace.

The injustice is overwhelming. We must redouble our efforts to support the Ukrainian people in this fight for their sovereignty.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2471, HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 75, EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6968, SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117–261) on the resolution (H. Res. 972) providing for consideration of Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purpose; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2471, HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 75, EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6968, SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 972 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 972

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-35. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The question of adoption of the motion shall be divided for a separate vote on all of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House other than divisions B, C, F, X, and Z, and titles 2 and 3 of division N. The two portions of the divided question shall be considered in the order specified by the Chair. If either portion of the divided question fails of adoption, then the House shall be considered to have made no disposition of the Senate amendment.

SEC. 2. The chair of the Committee on Appropriations and the chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence may insert in the Congressional Record not later than March 11, 2022, such material as they may deem explanatory of the Senate amendment and the motion specified in the first section of this resolution.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the joint resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

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

□ 0915

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), who is my good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, let me wish a good morning to my good friend, Mr. COLE. It feels like just a couple of hours ago I was saying good morning. Let me say to the gentleman that he looks marvelous for getting no sleep, and it is great to be with my friend.

Madam Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 972, providing for consideration of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022. It provides for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471 with a House amendment and 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. It divides the question on adoption of the motion into two votes in the order specified by the chair, and provides that if any portion of the divided question fails, then the House shall be considered to have made no disposition of the Senate amendment.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.J. Res. 75, the Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022, under a closed rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and provides for one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6968, the Suspending Energy Imports From Russia Act, under a closed rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means and provides one motion to recommit.

Madam Speaker, the bills contained in the rule are about investing in our communities and families here at home and living up to our values abroad.

Throughout last summer, House Democrats were hard at work passing appropriations bills funding nearly all of the Federal Government to build on the momentum of our economic recovery. This full-year omnibus is the product of extensive bipartisan, bicameral negotiations. Both sides have come together to produce an agreement to fund the government that I think has resulted in a very, very good bill.

That means this agreement does not include everything I wanted, and I know it doesn't include everything my Republican friends wanted. But I think, at the end of the day, it is a good package that is going to benefit the American people.

I especially want to recognize Chairwoman DELAURO and Ranking Member GRANGER and thank them for forging a bipartisan path forward. I also want to take this opportunity to thank the incredible staff of the Appropriations Committee as well as the incredible staff of the Rules Committee—Democrats and Republicans—who have worked tirelessly to bring this legislation to the floor today. I think most of my colleagues here do not appreciate how hard the staff works, and I think the American people ought to be proud of those who serve up here in both parties for their public service.

The work of Chairwoman DELAURO and Ranking Member GRANGER could not have come at a more critical time. We are at a moment in history that demands a strong and confident America,

and the certainty provided by this omnibus will allow us to tackle some of our country's biggest challenges by helping to support good-paying American jobs; by building ladders of opportunity for hardworking families; by confronting the existential threat of climate change; and by investing in lifesaving research into maternal health, mental health, and opioid abuse.

I am proud that we negotiated a government funding package that centers on the needs of middle-class and working families, not the rich and not on powerful special interests.

I am particularly proud that one of the provisions included in this package—funding for a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, Hunger, and Health—is something that we have worked together on in a bipartisan way at the Rules Committee and with Democrats and Republicans in the Senate.

We live in the United States of America, the richest country in the history of this planet, yet as we gather here today, close to 40 million of our fellow citizens don't know where their next meal is going to come from. There is not a single congressional district in America that is hunger-free. We ought to be ashamed of that.

Hunger is a political condition. We can solve this problem, but we need to have the political will. This conference, I hope, will provide that political will.

I will remind my colleagues the last time we had a conference on this subject was 54 years ago, so I am looking forward to working with the White House and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to forge a path forward to end hunger in America once and for all.

Madam Speaker, this rule also provides for consideration of a short-term continuing resolution that keeps the government funded at current levels through March 15 to give the United States Senate adequate time to pass this full-year omnibus agreement and get it to President Biden's desk so that he can sign it.

And in the wake of the unprovoked and horrific invasion of Ukraine at the hands of Russian President Vladimir Putin, this Congress is taking urgent bipartisan action to protect global peace and security and hold Putin's corrupt regime accountable.

Yesterday, I co-chaired a meeting of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission. We had a detailed discussion about what was happening in Ukraine and the fact that what is happening has risen to the level of war crimes, and there needs to be accountability.

We have all seen the awful pictures and the awful videos, Madam Speaker, families gunned down, apartment buildings bombed, and the indiscriminate use of force, yet still the people of Ukraine are courageously standing up for freedom. Congress, the Biden administration, and the people of the United States must stand with them, and that is exactly what this measure does.

By encouraging World Trade Organization members to suspend concessions to Russia; taking steps to review Russia's international trade status; and, very importantly, by reauthorizing a strengthened Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act so that the United States can impose further sanctions on human rights abusers in Russia and around the globe, America is standing up to bullies like Putin who think they can invade their way into an empire and blackmail the world with their oil.

I want to commend President Biden for taking action to stop the import of Russian energy products into the United States, action which our legislation supports.

I should also say, Madam Speaker, that I had kind of hoped that this could have come up under suspension because I like to think there is no dissent on what we are doing in this legislation. I am concerned that some of my friends on the other side objected to the strengthening of human rights provisions in the Magnitsky Act.

Ironically, the language that we are using is language very similar to the executive order put forward by President Trump. I don't agree with him on a lot of things—almost nothing—but I think he was right signing an executive order to actually strengthen the human rights criteria for the Magnitsky legislation. We ought to hold human rights abusers—those guilty of corruption—accountable. And for anybody—anybody—to want to weaken the standard and to want to let some people off the hook, I think, is unconscionable. So I hope there is a strong bipartisan vote on this.

Finally, I want to highlight that our bipartisan omnibus agreement includes $13.6 billion in emergency military, humanitarian, and economic support for Ukraine. This week, the United Nations has warned that this is the ''fastest growing refugee crisis in Europe since World War II.'' I am proud that we are taking the moral obligation of humanitarian assistance seriously.

Together, these measures, in addition to the strong leadership shown by President Biden working quickly and in close consultation with our allies and partners, have placed enormous pressure on President Putin and his corrupt oligarchs to end this war. I hope that he does that immediately.

The final thing that I am going to say is to echo what I began with. This bill is not perfect through the eyes of anybody, whether you are a liberal Democrat like me or whether you are a conservative Republican, and this rule allows people to express their support and their lack of support for different parts of this bill very clearly.

Some think that the defense section is too high. I personally do. But we have an opportunity to be able to vote yes or no on that.

Some think that the investments in domestic spending are too high. I think they are not high enough, but whatever. People have an opportunity to be able to vote yes or no on that.

So, I hope that we can get support for the rule. I hope that we can get this legislation passed today, sent over to the Senate, and help the American people.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Today's rule covers three items. The first item is a bill to ban imports of Russian oil into the United States and to impose additional sanctions following Russia's unprovoked and unjust invasion of Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, although I will be supporting this bill, I cannot help but feel that this is a half measure and a missed opportunity to exhibit unified support on immediate steps to confront Putin's evil regime.

Yesterday, Senators WYDEN and CRAPO introduced a much stronger bill, one that was negotiated over the weekend by Republicans and Democrats in both the House and the Senate. But rather than taking yes for an answer, the majority instead put forward a weaker bill, one that is watered down and leaves loopholes wide enough to drive a tanker through.

Banning Russian oil imports in the wake of Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine should be an obvious no-brainer, just like it ought to be a no-brainer for the President to reverse his misguided policies and unleash development of America's own energy sources. But instead of doing so, the Biden administration continues to discourage domestic oil and gas production and is asking every other oil producer in the world to make up the difference.

Instead of encouraging our own domestic sources of energy, which could meet our needs, critically supply our allies, and strengthen American energy independence, President Biden instead is taking steps like unilaterally canceling the Keystone XL pipeline, imposing a ban on new oil and gas exploration and leasing on Federal lands, and telling hardworking Americans who are struggling to buy expensive gasoline to instead go buy more expensive electric vehicles.

Failing to develop America's energy resources is a missed opportunity, Madam Speaker, just like this bill. We had a better option. I wish we had taken it.

Our second item today is an omnibus appropriations package covering the remainder of the year 2022, and the third is a short-term continuing resolution to ensure continuity of government funding while Congress processes a larger bill.

Madam Speaker, it has been a very, very long road to get to this point. But

today, the House will act on a bipartisan, bicameral appropriations package. As vice ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, I am encouraged that we are finally nearing completion of this fundamental function of Congress to provide full-year funding for the government.

We are here today in a time of great crisis. Two weeks ago, Russian President Vladimir Putin launched an unprovoked and unjust war against Ukraine, its democratic neighbor to the west. Inflation has skyrocketed to a 40-year high, and due to the administration's reckless action, gas prices have continued to soar month after month after month.

□ 0930

Yet despite these crises, the Members of this body have worked together and have found common ground on today's legislation.

As I have said many times, one of the most consequential duties of a Member of Congress is to fund the government and keep it open and operating. At a time of crisis, this is more important than ever.

Last year, the Appropriations Committee passed all 12 appropriations bills out of committee and succeeded in passing nine of those bills across the floor before the August recess. Unfortunately, these bills were partisan and did not receive support from any Republican Members, with good reason.

Today, we are 5 months into fiscal year 2022, and despite the long process, the path forward has always been clear. It was clear last July, just as it is clear today.

In order to reach a final bipartisan, bicameral deal on appropriations for FY 2022, four conditions needed to be met. I am greatly pleased that this bill meets all four.

The first is to ensure that the longstanding, bipartisan pro-life provisions historically included in the appropriations bills are restored. These include the Hyde amendment, which prevents Federal dollars from being used to pay for abortions, except in limited cases of rape, incest, and the life of the mother, and the Weldon amendment, which protects American doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals from participating in and providing abortions if they have a moral objection.

The inclusion of these and other broadly popular provisions was and is an absolute necessity for this bill to have any chance of becoming law. I am personally deeply grateful that they are included in this package.

Second, partisan policy riders that were included in the bills that passed the House last summer needed to come out. These are provisions that both sides did not agree to and do not enjoy bipartisan consensus. At the end of the day, we needed to reach an agreement on these items to move forward. Fortunately, each of these provisions has been removed.

Third, the level of defense spending absolutely needed to come up. Unfortunately, last year, President Biden proposed a budget that underfunded national defense, repeating the mistake of the Obama-Biden administration of chronically underfunding our national defense. But earlier this year, the House Armed Services Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee, both controlled by Democrats, worked together in a bipartisan manner to authorize an increase in defense spending of $25 billion over the fiscal year.

In today's bill, appropriators actually went beyond that, ensuring a robust increase in defense spending. This increase is necessary to ensure that our Armed Forces will have the funds needed to maintain our readiness and to procure the weapons and assets the warfighters of tomorrow will need to continue to succeed on the battlefield.

This includes increases for defense assets based in my own home State of Oklahoma. If the present crisis in Ukraine shows us nothing else, it should show us the need to continue to adequately fund our national defense.

Finally, the fourth condition that needed to be met was that the proposed levels of nondefense spending had to come down. In the initial set of bills that passed the House, my friends in the majority sought to include a 17 percent increase in nondefense spending. While that no doubt included many worthy items, Republicans generally felt that 17 percent was excessive, particularly given the substantial needs on the defense side of the ledger.

But the bill before us today increases nondefense spending by just 6.7 percent, which will allow for increased investments in key areas while also ensuring that we will continue to be responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars.

Of course, this 6.7 percent ensures that there will be significant and important investments in nondefense areas across the government. I am particularly pleased that the National Institutes of Health will receive a robust $2.25 billion increase, which will help advance medical science, help address future pandemics, and continue our progress toward defeating the scourge of cancer.

We are also funding ARPA-H, one of the President's highest priorities, at $1 billion in its first year of operation. I am also encouraged that this bill provides significant increases for TRIO and GEAR UP, two programs that are close to my heart, that help first-generation students go to college. These are just a few of the programs that I could point to that are worthy of increased funding and investment, and this bill has done that.

The legislation before us today represents a negotiated compromise between the House and the Senate and obviously between Democrats and Republicans. Given that, it is a compromise. That means neither side got everything that they wanted. As I have often said, in a compromise, you have to give up more than you would like to get less than you want. Indeed, this is not the bill I would have written had I written it alone. But at the end of the day, it represents a good balance for Congress and for the Nation.

Before I finish, I want to congratulate my friends and colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, particularly Chairwoman ROSA DELAURO and Ranking Member KAY GRANGER, without whom we would not have gotten to where we are today.

I also want to extend my huge thank you, as the chairman did, to the Appropriations Committee staff and to the Rules staff on both sides of the aisle. These staffers are truly unsung heroes who spent many long and sleepless nights over the preceding weeks, including this past weekend. We would not be here today without them.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Let me just say that I have enormous respect for the gentleman from Oklahoma. There is this old adage that says you don't have to agree on everything to agree on something. Much of what he cited is something that I think we can all agree on: investments in medical research, support for the NIH, investments in trying to find ways to manage and cure cancer. All of those things are incredibly important, and I think they bring us together.

Some of the things he said I disagree with. I believe it is a mistake to deny women their legal reproductive rights, and I think the defense budget is way too big. Spending more on something doesn't necessarily get you a better result. We need to spend more efficiently and more effectively. We have a military budget that is so bloated, that is so excessive, so filled with cost overruns, that even Dr. Strangelove would be impressed. We need to do better.

Having said that, I am aware that we have to be able to deal on legislation within the reality that we live in. We have a 50/50 Senate; we have a majority here in the House, not as big as I would like. Hopefully, that changes in November. But the bottom line is, we have to work with what we have. I think that is what has occurred here.

We continue to hear this claim that President Biden's climate policies are somehow to blame for the latest spike in gas prices. I think we need to just set the record straight here. Domestic energy production is up, it is rising, and it is approaching records. There are over 9,000 approved drilling permits the oil industry is not using. The truth is that changes in domestic energy policy often take years to impact global energy markets.

Instead, what is happening here is oil companies are using Putin's war as an excuse to jack up prices at the pump even more. They argue for looser regulations, cheaper drilling, and more pollution.

This is Putin's price hike. Quite frankly, at this time of global crisis, I

would like to appeal to the patriotism of Big Oil in this country to not make record profits their priority, to actually put the American people's interest and, in fact, the global interest first. Let's not fool ourselves that greed isn't at play here.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a March 4 opinion article written by the House Natural Resources Committee Chairman RAUL GRIJALVA, entitled ''Oil and gas lobbyists are using Ukraine to push for a drilling free-for-all in the U.S.''

[From the Guardian, Mar. 4, 2022]

OIL AND GAS LOBBYISTS ARE USING UKRAINE TO PUSH FOR A DRILLING FREE-FOR-ALL IN THE US

(By Raúl M Grijalva)

Last week, we all watched in horror as Vladimir Putin launched a deadly, catastrophic attack on Ukraine, violating international treaties across the board. Most of us swiftly condemned his actions and pledged support for the Ukrainian people whose country, homes and lives are under attack.

But the fossil-fuel industry had a different take. They saw an opportunity—and a shameless one at that—to turn violence and bloodshed into an oil and gas propaganda-generating scheme. Within hours, industry-led talking points were oozing into press releases, social media and opinion pieces, telling us the key to ending this crisis is to immediately hand US public lands and waters over to fossil-fuel companies and quickly loosen the regulatory strings.

Our top priority must be ending Putin's hostilities, but as chair of the US House committee on natural resources, I feel duty-bound to set the record straight. We can't let the fossil-fuel industry scare us into a domestic drilling free-for-all that is neither economically warranted nor environmentally sound.

Despite industry's claims to the contrary, President Biden has not hobbled US oil and gas development. In fact, much to my deep disappointment and protest, this administration actually approved more US drilling permits per month in 2021 than President Trump did during each of the first three years of his presidency. Before the pandemic, oil and gas production from public lands and waters reached an all-time high, and the current administration has done little to change that trajectory over the last 13 months.

Fossil-fuel companies and their backers in Congress also profess that more drilling on public lands and waters would lower gas prices for Americans. But if that's true, why hasn't record oil extraction from both federal and non-federal lands over the last decade done anything to consistently lower, or at least stabilize, prices at the pump?

The fact is that crude oil is a volatile global commodity. Worldwide supply, demand, and unpredictable events—like wars—influence the price of gas, not the current administration's decision to approve a few new leases or permits.

Even if we take industry's claims at face value, nothing is keeping fossil-fuel companies from more drilling on public lands right now. The oil industry already controls at least 26m acres of public land and is sitting on more than 9,000 approved drilling permits they're not using.

They have a similarly gratuitous surplus offshore, where nearly 75% of their active federal oil and gas leases, covering over 8m acres, have yet to produce a single drop. Any new leases issued today wouldn't produce anything of value for years, or even decades in some cases.

If industry did start to ramp up production from federal leases, the overall increase to the total US supply would likely be marginal. In 2020, public lands and waters only accounted for 22% and 11% of oil and gas production, respectively. The vast majority of oil and gas resources are beneath state and private lands—not public lands or federal waters.

With the facts laid bare, we see the fossil-fuel industry's crocodile tears for what they are—the same old demands for cheaper leases and looser regulations they've been peddling for decades. These pleas have nothing to do with countering Putin's invasion or stabilizing gas prices, and everything to do with making oil and gas development as easy and profitable as possible.

The US is the world's top oil and gas producer. Doubling down on fossil fuels is a false solution that only perpetuates the problems that got us here in the first place.

And quite frankly, we can't afford to maintain the status quo. In its newest report the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued its most dire warning yet on the rapidly accelerating climate crisis. If we fail to enact major mitigation efforts, like curbing fossil-fuel development, both quickly and substantially, we will ''miss a brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a livable and sustainable future for all''.

Fortunately, there is a path forward that simultaneously cuts the lifeline to fossil-fuel despots like Putin, stabilizes energy prices here at home, and creates a safer, more sustainable planet. We must wean ourselves off our oil and gas dependence and make transformational investments in cleaner renewable energy technologies, like those in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Build Back Better Act and the Competes Act, and we must do it now.

The fossil-fuel industry has had hold of the microphone for far too long. It's time we let the facts speak for themselves.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman for yielding, and let me add my appreciation to Chairwoman ROSA DELAURO and Ranking Member GRANGER and admit that the world now sees this every day in American newspapers and around the world: the pillage, the desperation, the violence, and the death of women and children in Ukraine, the worst humanitarian crisis that we have seen in a century and the absolute outrage of the killing machine that Putin is and the terroristic acts. He is a war criminal.

I rise today to support H.R. 6968 and to thank my friend from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) for joining us together to be able to move forward on language that works to hold Russia accountable for its invasion of Ukraine by denying its preferential trade treatment and seeking to remove it from the World Trade Organization.

This legislation bans Russian energy imports and suspends preferential trade treatment with Belarus. I was at the border of Belarus as it was hosting 30,000 to 40,000 Russian troops and its reckless attitude of incarcerating and detaining its own political opposition. The head of Belarus is no better.

The President receives the ability to further increase tariffs on Russian or Belarusian goods. Congress is empowered to disapprove any Presidential decision to restore normal trade relations or to remove the import ban.

It further closes yet another avenue for Russian participation in the world economy by revoking most-favored-nation status dealing with exports as well as its participation in world trade and denying Belarus membership.

Further, with this ban on Russian energy imports, Americans will no longer be contributing to Putin's most violent actions. He is a war criminal. He is killing children.

Let me also rise in support of H.R. 2471. I call it working Americans response act. It is an appropriation that deals with healthcare and education. It deals with climate change, and it also deals with responding to the needs of the American people.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it additionally responds to the potential of those that are facing domestic violence and sexual assault with the Violence Against Women Act that I led and had passed in this House just a few months ago.

So let me say that this is a job well done to all of those who have been working but let us do this in a bipartisan manner.

The people of Ukraine cry out in pain. Russia is now brought to its knees. Let's make sure that Vladimir Putin never stands on the world stage again.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to just quickly respond to my friend's comment about the energy industry.

I am from an energy district. I am from an energy State. My constituents and their forebearers have produced more energy than they have consumed for over a hundred years, and they have shared it all over the world, but particularly across this country.

Thank God for them because, quite frankly, what Americans would be paying at the pump now would be astronomical were it not for them. Since 2005, American oil production has doubled, and that is due to their ingenuity. Frankly, we pay almost the lowest energy prices in the world.

I am sorry, but to put all of these energy price increases off on Vladimir Putin—he is certainly responsible for those this week, but the reality is, for the entire Biden Presidency, energy prices have been going up. That is because the President, on his very first day, effectively declared war on the fossil fuel industry. He canceled the Keystone Pipeline. He changed the leasing and drilling rules on Federal lands. The hostility has simply been overwhelming.

Now, where does that put us? The United States is going to Iran to ask them to increase energy production, the largest sponsor of state tyranny.

We are sending representatives to Venezuela. Why don't we just call people in Houston and Oklahoma City and Cheyenne? We have got lots of places that know how to produce energy and have been doing it cheaply, efficiently, fairly, and cleanly for decades.

The reality is, let's not attack them. They are our salvation in a time of trial, and they are our national security moving forward. I feel very strongly about that.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my good friend and distinguished member of the Rules Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee.

□ 0945

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I also am from an energy State, and I want to associate myself with the remarks of Ranking Member COLE as far as the energy industry is concerned. Quite correct, the hostility of the Biden administration to American energy was front and center from day one when the President took the oath of office, and it is only the last 6 weeks that we have seen the hostility from Putin and Russia, but the seeds were set for record high energy prices because of the activities of the Biden administration and the Democratic leadership in this Congress, quite frankly.

But I am here today to speak about the spending bill that is in front of us. Halfway through the fiscal year, we finally have the appropriations bills for the spending for this year, and I am grateful to see a copy on the Speaker's desk. That is the only copy that I have seen. Certainly, we didn't have a copy last night in the Rules Committee.

I am gratified to know that there actually does exist a copy of this spending bill; but, once again, no Member of the people's House has really had the opportunity to look at and weigh in on, no ability to amend last night in the Rules Committee, no ability to really affect this massive spending bill that is in front of us.

I planned to offer several amendments to improve this bill. The public health mandates are easing around the country, but the Department of Transportation still requires patrons to wear masks on public transportation, on airlines. This could and should be rescinded, and this was an opportunity to do just that.

As Mr. COLE mentioned, we are experiencing some of the highest gas prices in over a decade, maybe even in this generation, and no funds in this bill should be expended to restrict the operation or development of oil and gas pipelines to get that vitally needed energy out of places like the Permian Basin to population centers—Dallas, Houston, Oklahoma City—where they can be consumed or where they can be liquefied and exported to other countries.

Federal agencies are behind, veterans' services are severely backlogged. I would have loved to have submitted an amendment to appropriate some additional dollars, $2 billion, to the Department of Veterans Affairs so that they could relieve this backlog for our veterans. And, in fact, the budget neutrality requirements in the Medicare physician fee schedule could have been waived, and we could have done so with the excess funds in the Provider Relief Fund and given our frontline health personnel a little bit of a break from the fact that they have been on the front lines battling the coronavirus for 2 years, and what do they get for that effort? A pay cut.

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

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office did provide to the Budget Committee, of which I am also a member, a list of the top 20 agencies that are overfunded with funds that have been appropriated over the last 2 years. The totality of those 20 accounts is $340 billion. There were moneys available. A lot of things that are in this bill could have been offset if we had simply taken the time to do it. I will say, since I am a member of the authorizing committee, going forward our authorizing committees have to do their work. They have to do the study because we can't expect it to all happen at the Appropriations Committee at the eleventh hour.

Madam Speaker, I think it is important that people be able to see where those moneys exist. The results of the study, which was compiled by the Congressional Budget Office, are contained on a spreadsheet and can be found at: https://burgess.house.gov/UploadedFiles/COB-UnspentCOVID.pdf.

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

I want to correct the record on one thing. The gentleman said he didn't get a copy of the text of what we are considering here today. It was put into his Dropbox, and he could have downloaded it. It was emailed to his staff. It was posted online. Yeah, we didn't print off a 3,000-page bill because I believe in saving trees. But it was available, and I just want to point that out for the record. I will also just say—and again with great respect for my two colleagues on the Rules Committee—I don't share their enthusiasm about big oil companies. I just don't. They are making all-time-high record profits while Americans are paying more at the gas pump.

I will remind my friends that when Donald Trump was President, we had unemployment at about 14.9 percent, which was terrible. It is now down to 3.8 percent, which is driving up demand. Nobody is questioning the fact that there is a supply-and-demand problem here. But we also ought to understand that part of these price hikes, in addition to the Putin price hike, is the oil company price hike, and as we try to figure out how to alleviate the burden on the American people, which we are trying to do, we also have to figure out how we do it in a way where any savings or any tax incentives that we might provide are actually passed on to the consumer because the oil industry in this country, the big oil companies, have a history of price gouging, and the fact that they are doing it now I think is unconscionable.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will refrain from correcting my friend again and just send him something to read.

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act for immediate consideration.

Two weeks ago, Russian President Vladimir Putin shocked the world by launching a full-scale invasion of Ukraine. In doing so, Mr. Putin revealed his true self, and that is a bully, a thug, a tyrant bent on subverting his democratic neighbor to the west. In challenging not only Ukraine, but also the rest of the civilized world, Mr. Putin's powerful weapon is not his army, potent though that may be, but the dependence of much of the rest of the world on Russian oil and gas. Already he has begun to put the squeeze on democratic states seeking to challenge his invasion of Ukraine by threatening to cut off their supplies of energy.

The American Energy Independence from Russia Act would address the challenge and would reposition the United States to be energy self-sufficient. It would immediately approve the Keystone XL pipeline, would restart oil and gas leasing on Federal lands and waters, and would expand liquid natural gas exports at the moment Europe needs the most. In doing so, it would ensure that America remains energy independent and can act to address Russian aggression without risking economic damage.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW), my good friend and a distinguished member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, to further explain our amendment.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so we can immediately consider the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, led by my friend and the Republican leader of the Energy and Commerce Committee, CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS.

This week our President, our American President, asked Venezuela and Saudi Arabia to increase oil production, asked them to boost their output so that American consumers wouldn't see a spike in gas prices.

It seems like a noble cause at first glance, but I couldn't help to think to myself what a strange thing to ask because surely he knows that we can also boost domestic production right here at home. Surely he knows that domestic production supports American jobs, and surely he knows that domestic production is cleaner, by far, than foreign production; far better for the environment than Venezuelan oil unless that Socialist dictator suddenly became a devout green energy disciple without any of us knowing it.

Surely President Biden knows that energy demand doesn't just disappear because you tell middle-class Americans to go buy a Tesla. Surely he knows all of this, right? The answer is, of course, yes, he does know that, and the entire Democratic Party knows this. It is impossible not to know these things because these things are called hard facts. They are indisputable. Those facts are simple and worth repeating.

Number 1: The world will demand at least 50 percent more energy in the next 50 years. That is a fact.

Number 2: The energy demanded will be reliable energy; electricity that turns on when you want it, heat that keeps you alive in the winter, and air conditioning that keeps you cool in the summer.

Fact number 3: Solar and wind cannot and will not ever provide this reliable energy, no matter how often you worship and pray to the deities of wind turbines and solar panels; proudly made, of course, by the Communist genocidal country of China.

Fact number 4: American production of oil and gas is far cleaner than any other country, except maybe Canada.

These are indisputable facts. So where does that leave us? For anyone wise in the ways of common sense, it leads to one conclusion. It is in the American interest to pursue absolute American energy dominance. If you don't believe me, let's outline the alternative. Let's imagine we go the way of Germany and invest half a trillion dollars in building out unreliable wind and solar production, only to watch our energy prices rise faster than anywhere else and yet still be forced to turn on coal plants and import Russian gas because your green energy just doesn't work the way you wanted it to.

The rest of Europe wasn't all that different. They increased their reliance on Russian gas from 10 percent to over 40 percent now, and I cannot help but notice that the Democratic Party seems intent on pursuing this very path, canceling leases and pipelines, increasing regulations, chastising our industry. If no one else here noticed, someone in Russia certainly did.

Fast forward to 2022, and Putin, with his newfound leverage over European energy supply, realizes it may just be the right time to exercise his imperialistic ambitions and retake the old Soviet territory of Ukraine, leaving thousands of innocents dead and a Western world order completely upended.

We are all left thinking the same thought, wouldn't it be better if it was America supplying Europe its energy? Wouldn't it be better if Europe wasn't held hostage to the whims of a dictator? Wouldn't it be better if we didn't have to wonder where the extra oil would come from after we rightfully ban Russian imports?

Most of us are thinking that, of course. Unfortunately, those in the majority, those in power are not. I pray that you start.

We should defeat the previous question, pass the American Energy Independence from Russia Act and pursue true American energy dominance.

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

Give me a break. I hope my friends know better, and I hope they know what drives the price of oil. They talk as if there is just one little switch you can turn on. I hear them talking, just bring the Keystone pipeline back online. By the way, it was never built, and it was years away from bringing any oil to the United States—foreign oil, by the way; Canada is another country. Even if it were built, we are told it may lower prices by maybe one cent a gallon and lock us into the same dependence on fossil fuels that got us into this mess to begin with.

We have been arguing for years with my friends to make the transition away from fossil fuels to greener, cleaner energy so every time there is a world crisis we are not having this discussion, but instead they continue to be in the pockets of the oil companies. Follow the money. Follow the money. Look where the oil companies are putting their money.

By the way, when they say we should do more drilling, the oil companies now have been provided 9,000 new drilling permits on public lands. Much to my disappointment, the Biden administration is actually outpacing even the Trump administration in approving new drilling permits on public lands and water. So give me a break.

Here is the reality, and let me spell it out for my friends; and I think they know better, but again it is politics as usual: Oil is a global commodity. Prices rise when supply chains are disrupted or demand is interrupted, like we saw during COVID. Prices rise when oil-producing countries launch destabilizing invasions; and, yes, when oil companies think they can use either of these as an excuse to jack up the prices, they do.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a March 4 article from Newsweek entitled, "'Little Evidence' Keystone Pipeline Would Level Prices Despite GOP Claims."

[From Newsweek, Mar. 4, 2022]

'LITTLE EVIDENCE' KEYSTONE PIPELINE WOULD LEVEL PRICES DESPITE GOP CLAIMS

(By Alexandra Hutzler)

Republicans are hitting President Joe Biden over his decision to cancel the Keystone XL pipeline as gas prices rise across the country in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Former Vice President Mike Pence said last week "gas prices have risen across the country because of this Administration's war on energy—shutting down the Keystone Pipeline, shutting down oil and gas leases in this country—while they were incomprehensibly green-lighting the Nord Stream 2 deal for the Russians."

Senator Tim Scott told Fox News on Wednesday canceling the pipeline was "catastrophic" and that "the prices we're seeing today are reflective of his decisions a year ago, not reflective of the conflict that started days ago."

But James Glynn, a senior research scholar at Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy, said the Keystone pipeline—even if operational—likely wouldn't have had an impact on the global energy markets.

"There is little evidence to back up the argument that Keystone XL would have averted some of this price spike," Glynn told Newsweek. "The Keystone pipeline capacity is less than one-tenth of Russian oil exports."

"Even if Keystone XL was filled with fully additional Canadian export capacity, which would have been an unlikely scenario, it would not balance the global oil markets where the price of oil is set through a global arbitrage of the last marginal available barrel," Glynn continued.

The current national average for a gallon of gasoline is $3.837, according to the American Automobile Association (AAA). That's an increase of over 20 cents from the national average reported the week before.

The White House has also emphasized that the Keystone Pipeline was never running, and was less than 10 percent completed when the project was shut down, amid criticism from the Republican Party.

"The Keystone Pipeline has never been operational," press secretary Jen Psaki told reporters on Thursday "It would take years to have any impact. I know a number of members of Congress have suggested that, but that is a proposed solution that has no relationship or would have no impact on what the problem is we, here, all agree is an issue."

The pipeline project would have expanded an existing conduit for transporting tar-sands oil from Canada through the U.S. to the Gulf Coast. After years of legal challenges and environmental activism to shut the project down, the company behind it officially halted construction in June 2021 after Biden revoked a key permit.

"The Keystone pipeline is not a viable solution because you can't build a pipeline in an hour, right?" David Sacco, a practitioner in residence in the finance program at the University of New Haven, told Newsweek. "The company that was building it shut it down a year ago. So that's not viable. But I think the argument that our energy policies have been a pretty significant contribution to this [crisis] are certainly valid from an economic standpoint."

Sacco said there's an argument to be made that the U.S. and other nations purchasing oil from Russia has "allowed their economy to strengthen, has allowed Putin to basically fund his military and expansion policies."

In addition to rising prices, Republicans have hit the Biden administration for energy policies they say make the U.S. more dependent on foreign oil.

''Biden has given up the best defense we had against Putin's evil vision for the world—energy independence,'' Senator Marsha Blackburn said in a statement this week. ''We need to make America energy independent again. It's time to divest from Russian energy and stop funding Putin's war, and reauthorize the Keystone Pipeline.''

One energy proposal that has received bipartisan support on Capitol Hill is to ban Russian oil imports. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi said Thursday she was ''all for'' the proposal.

While Biden has said ''nothing is off the table,'' the administration has so far resisted slapping Moscow's energy sector with sanctions because it could further drive up prices at the gas pumps.

Sacco said he believed gas prices could go up to $5 per gallon as the Russia-Ukraine crisis unfolds.

Biden has said it's a priority for his team to ease the financial burden on Americans as prices rise. The administration just announced it is coordinating with other nations to release 60 million barrels of oil in global reserves, half of which would come from the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

''The American people understand that defending democracy and liberty is never without cost,'' Biden said last month while speaking on the Russia-Ukraine crisis.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I also urge all my colleagues to do a little research and look at the profits of Big Oil in this country. Look at what they are making. While Americans are paying more at the pump, their executives are making more and more and more. You can defend Big Oil if you want. And I get it, maybe there is some benefit politically to doing that. Again, follow the money. But I have to tell you, I think people are sick of this. We have seen this movie before.

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

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Mr. DOGGETT. This rule makes proper for our consideration legislation that I have offered to respond to the brutal aggression of Vladimir Putin destroying, hour by hour, Ukraine, and its people, with death and destruction.

I am pleased to hear from the gentleman from Oklahoma that he supports this legislation because it will be stronger if we are united in sending this message.

Like so many Americans, I have watched the horrors in Ukraine. I have seen the people standing with their blue and yellow Ukraine banners and flags on the steps of the State capitol in Austin day after day, rain and shine, to express their concern.

And like them, and like so many of us of all political persuasions, we wonder what we can do to prevent what is happening that we see played out, in real time, on our televisions?

Well, in my case, it has been advocating that we get all of the weapons that Ukrainians need to defend themselves to them yesterday. Immediately.

But to recognize that to put a squeeze on the Russian empire, we should respond with the most effective sanctions that we can. One of those sanctions arising out of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee is the ability to respond with reference to the World Trade Organization and Russia.

The week before last, I introduced with Mr. BLUMENAUER, the chairman of that subcommittee, legislation concerning the trade status of the Russian Federation.

The legislation that I introduced yesterday that this rule puts into effect is different from that, and I will discuss that in the course of our consideration of the bill.

But it continues to urge the expelling of Russia from the World Trade Organization, which I think we should do to attempt to isolate as completely as we can Russia from any benefits from the world economy.

To see now one American-owned company closing down hundreds of its locations throughout Russia, one American company, including some of the big oil companies withdrawing from the Russian Federation, they are acting in a way that supports what we need to do—put Russia in an economic vise.

I believe that there is much more that we need to accomplish but that we respond today on the number one issue on the world agenda, and that is what is happening in Ukraine and what we can do to prevent it.

Now, I understand some people continue to have their own ideological agenda to defend and ignore the climate crisis, deny climate science, and promote more and more fossil fuels.

They choose the Keystone pipeline, which is exactly 8 percent completed. It uses the dirtiest form of oil in the tar sands.

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

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

Mr. DOGGETT. From the cold tar sands of Canada, completing the Keystone pipeline will not save one Ukrainian life nor will the adoption of the rest of their agenda.

Let me just say, I have only one agenda in this matter, and that is to respond to the aggression and do all we can to try to stop the brutal attacks unprovoked on the Ukrainian people.

I am very pleased that this legislation that I introduced yesterday incorporates the good work of Chairman MCGOVERN on the Global Magnitsky Act.

That is legislation that fits so well with what I have been urging about Russia because it combats human rights abuses there and all over the world.

He has strengthened the provisions of the Global Magnitsky Act, which would have expired at the end of this year. By incorporating it, it fits well with our agenda to respond to Russian aggression and human rights abuses that are going on as people are being murdered as we speak today.

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

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, to further discuss the need for America to be energy independent, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and my good friend.

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the previous question so this Democrat-controlled House can finally do the right thing: pass the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

This morning, Americans are seeing even higher gas prices on their way to work than they saw on last night's commute home. Sadly, tonight, tomorrow morning, next week, and next month, they are going to see the same episode play out on those commutes to and from work over and over again.

With the cost of living and inflation over the last year spiraling out of control, the last thing American families need is $7 to $8 a gallon gasoline.

Due to the policies of President Biden, we are more reliant on Putin and Russian energy than in recent history.

I agree that we must immediately halt the import of Russian oil and LNG. However, it is a false narrative pushed by President Biden that it should be an unavoidable hit to Americans' pocketbooks. This was avoidable, and it didn't have to be this way.

Since Biden's first day in office, he has forced executive orders and supported policies that have made us more dependent on Russian energy. These policy choices are directly to blame for the increased pain at the pump that middle-class Americans are feeling.

Take, for example, the opening line of an AP article 2 weeks ago: ''The Biden administration is delaying decisions on new oil and gas drilling on Federal land.''

Sure, some of these leases are not utilized, but that is because they are tied up in litigation from far left anti-jobs groups or because they are awaiting delayed approvals from the Biden administration.

So, instead of approving rights-of-way, following the science, and putting our oil and gas developers to work, Joe Biden is making American families suffer.

On behalf of the American people, the Ukrainian people, and just basic common sense——

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

Mr. COLE. I yield the gentleman from Minnesota an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. STAUBER.—I joined my colleagues CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS and BRUCE WESTERMAN in offering an American energy solution.

While Biden's solution is to buy oil from Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, our solution is to put blue-collar workers, American workers, to work here at home and develop our God-given natural resources.

We have the ability to bring costs down by unleashing the economic engine of American energy production.

We can do that by defeating this previous question and passing the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

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

We are all trying to figure out a way to alleviate the burden of energy costs on consumers. I mean, it is brutal for a lot of families in this country.

Listening to some of the speeches here, I kind of feel like we should have an amendment that would require Members of Congress to take a basic course in economics to understand how supply and demand works.

Again, the oil companies have 9,000 leases that they are not utilizing as we speak.

I include in the RECORD an article titled ''Exclusive: Oil companies' profits soared to $174 billion this year as U.S. gas prices rose.''

[From the Guardian, Dec. 6, 2021]

EXCLUSIVE: OIL COMPANIES' PROFITS SOARED TO $174BN THIS YEAR AS US GAS PRICES ROSE

(By Oliver Milman)

The largest oil and gas companies made a combined $174bn in profits in the first nine months of the year as gasoline prices climbed in the US, according to a new report.

The bumper profit totals, provided exclusively to the Guardian, show that in the third quarter of 2021 alone, 24 top oil and gas companies made more than $74bn in net income. From January to September, the net income of the group, which includes Exxon, Chevron, Shell and BP, was $174bn.

Exxon alone posted a net income of $6.75bn in the third quarter, its highest profit since 2017, and has seen its revenue jump by 60% on the same period last year. The company credited the rising cost of oil for bolstering these profits, as did BP, which made $3.3bn in third-quarter profit. ''Rising commodity prices certainly helped,'' Bernard Looney, chief executive of BP, told investors at the latest earnings report.

Gasoline prices have hit a seven-year high in the US due to the rising cost of oil, with Americans now paying about $3.40 for a gallon of fuel compared with around $2.10 a year ago.

The Biden administration has warned the price hikes are hurting low-income people, even as it attempts to implement a climate agenda that would see America move away from fossil fuels, and has released 50m barrels of oil from the national strategic reserve to help dampen costs.

But oil and gas companies have shown little willingness so far to ramp up production to help reduce costs and the new report, by the government watchdog group Accountable.US, accuses them of ''taking advantage of bloated prices, fleecing American families along the way'' amid ongoing fallout from the Covid–19 pandemic.

''Americans looking for someone to blame for the pain they experience at the pump need look no further than the wealthy oil and gas company executives who choose to line their own pockets rather than lower gas prices with the billions of dollars in profit big oil rakes in month after month,'' said Kyle Herrig, president of Accountable.US.

The analysis of major oil companies' financials shows that 11 of the group gave payouts to shareholders worth more than $36.5bn collectively this year, while a dozen bought back $8bn-worth of stock. This apparent focus, rather than on further drilling, has caused some frustration within the federal government, with Jennifer Granholm, the US energy secretary, stating that ''the oil and gas companies are not flipping the switch as quickly as the demand requires.''

A glut of new oil drilling has made the US awash with oil in recent years, turning the country into a top-level exporter as well as domestic supplier, but this has kept prices low to the displeasure of investors.

''A lot of this has been driven by investor sentiment,'' said Helima Croft, head of global commodity strategy at RBC Capital Markets, of the current reluctance to expand production. ''They don't want them to spoil the party.''

The situation has left the White House in an awkward position with its commitments to rapidly reduce planet-heating emissions, with environmentalists furious at administration attempts to expand drilling and fossil fuel companies also unhappy over some of its earlier climate-related moves, such as shutting down the controversial Keystone XL pipeline.

The oil and gas industry has fought Joe Biden's attempts to pause new drilling permits on federal land, despite its unwillingness to expand operations in order to reap the returns of costlier oil and the fact the industry currently sits on 14m acres of already leased land that isn't being used, an area about double the size of Massachusetts.

''It's not the government that is banning them from drilling more,'' Pavel Molchanov, an analyst at Raymond James, told CNN. ''It's pressure from their shareholders.''

Aside from its role in the current high gasoline prices, the oil and gas industry is a leading driver of the climate crisis, the reality of which it sought to conceal from the public for decades. and is a key instigator of the air pollution that kills nearly 9 million a year, a death toll three times that of the Covid–19 pandemic in 2020.

The American Petroleum Institute, a leading industry lobby group, pointed to a blog that blamed the Biden administration for policies that ''significantly weaken the incentives to invest in America's energy future'' but did not answer questions on production rates of oil companies.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I love the fact that we can't even get anybody to express the slightest bit of outrage over the fact that oil companies are gouging us, making record profits, while Americans are paying more at the gas pump.

I mean, I get it. They are very supportive of some on the other side, but, I mean, give me a break. I think the American people understand this.

We need to figure out a way to lower gas prices to alleviate the burden on working families here. But to get up and defend oil companies and oil company executives and put forward bills and ideas that are oil companies' wish lists when they have 9,000 leases right now that they are not utilizing—and why? Because they are making record profits.

I would also say to my colleagues that the underlying bill that we are dealing with here today contains a lot of good stuff. The gentleman from Oklahoma alluded to it in his opening remarks about the incredible investments in medical research.

I was at the White House, as was the gentleman from Oklahoma, when President Biden announced the relaunch of his Cancer Moonshot program. I mean, the issue when it comes to curing cancer is not whether we can. The issue is when we will do it. That depends on investments. That depends on supporting innovation and medical research. This bill does that. That is a good thing. It should bring us all together.

As we have talked about, we are going to deal with a bill to help Ukraine, especially with humanitarian assistance, given the refugee crisis. We are going to strengthen the Global Magnitsky law so that we have stronger human rights language, which some of my friends on the other side of the aisle, unfortunately, have opposed.

I am reading in The New York Times today an article, ''Republicans, Once Harsh Ukraine Critics, Pivot to Strong Support.'' I am glad about that. I am hoping that the people who called Ukraine the most corrupt country in the world under the previous administration will now at least vote to support that country as they are under attack by Vladimir Putin.

Anyway, there is some really good stuff in this bill, and I am looking forward to getting to the debate on this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Just to remind my friend, it was the last administration that actually began lethal aid to Ukraine. The Obama administration did not. The record there is pretty clear as to who has helped the Ukrainians.

Madam Speaker, to further discuss the need to get America out from under the thumb of Russia, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and my good friend.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose the previous question so we can immediately pass the American Energy Independence from Russia Act. I would like to thank Ranking Member CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS for her leadership on this.

Really, the question is simple. I think we are missing the point. The question here is: Is the President of the United States going to pick America, or is he going to pick our enemies? That is the debate here.

Step one was great, and I am glad that we are going to support Ukraine. I was there 5 weeks ago; we need to support Ukraine.

Step two is we need the President to support America. Energy security is national security, Mr. President. It is time to put Midland over Moscow.

Unfortunately, that security has been under assault for decades but most recently beginning on January 20, 2021. The administration is leading the assault on energy. The reality is that American energy is the cleanest in the world, but the President and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle refuse to acknowledge that fact and unleash it.

Instead, they are choosing, the President is choosing, our adversaries, terrorists, and begging them to produce more when we can do it right here.

Instead of calling on the 10 million Americans who do it every single day, we are outsourcing production to adversaries like Russia, Iran, Venezuela, and they are harming our environment even more.

The war on Ukraine is horrifying, and it is heartbreaking. When I sat with President Zelensky, he said that the impetus to invade his country came from the fact that Nord Stream existed.

Our President green-lighted Nord Stream but canceled the Keystone pipeline. Right now, today, there are six LNG terminals that the President, with the stroke of a pen, could approve.

Are we going to pick the United States of America, or are we going to pick our adversaries?

The United States should not be energy dependent. We should be energy dominant. Put Midland over Moscow. Unleash American LNG. Restart oil and gas leasing on Federal lands, and protect our own country. Pick our country.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, the gentleman asked a question: Are we going to pick America or our adversaries? Interesting question. My friends on the other side have spent all of their time criticizing President Biden and very little mention of Putin. I think that says it all.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, for further explanation of our energy independence bill, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE), my very good friend and fellow Oklahoman.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. COLE for yielding.

I rise today in opposition to the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

Gas prices are at a record high, and unfortunately, they will continue to rise.

While the Russian invasion of Ukraine has worsened the crisis, it is not the sole cause. The root cause of high energy and gas prices is due to the anti-energy policies of the Biden administration, which suspended all oil and gas leasing on Federal lands, slow-walked liquefied natural gas exports, and halted construction of the Keystone XL pipeline while green-lighting Russia's Nord Stream 2.

These steps allowed Putin to corner the energy market and fund his invasion of Ukraine. American dollars can no longer go to countries whose interests run counter to America.

□ 1015

America produces some of the cleanest oil and gas in the world. If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to lower emissions and promote clean energy, they would rely on American oil and gas production in States like my home State of Oklahoma, not foreign countries like Russia, Venezuela, and even Iran.

Oklahomans are tired of inaction from Washington. They expect solutions. We cannot continue to tap into the strategic petroleum reserve, which is at some of the lowest levels since 2003. In addition, releasing 30 million barrels is only enough to meet our Nation's energy requirements for about a day.

Sadly, this week House Democrats are not bringing forward a single piece of legislation to address the energy crisis.

Under the Trump administration, America was energy independent and a net total energy exporter for the first time since 1952.

Madam Speaker, energy security is national security. Sadly, under this administration, we have neither.

Congress must act immediately to take up the American Energy Independence From Russia Act.

This legislation would promote America's oil and natural gas production and unleash American energy independence once again.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

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

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 173, nays 255, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 62]

YEAS—173

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

NAYS—255

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell

Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Cawthorn
Hartzler
Kinzinger
Nehls

□ 1452

Messrs. BEYER, SCHRADER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Messrs. CARTER of Louisiana, SCOTT of Virginia, CUELLAR, STAUBER, VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, KATKO, DELGADO, Mrs. KIM of California, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. GROTHMAN, RUTHERFORD, Ms. GRANGER, Messrs. GARCIA of California, GIBBS, SMUCKER, WITTMAN, and MAST changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bustos (Meng)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Jackson (Van Duyne)
Johnson (TX) (Beyer)
Kahele (Takano)
Keating (Connolly)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
McEachin (Wexton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2471, HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 75, EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6968, SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CORREA). The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me just say to the Members that things are going exactly according to plan. Everything is beautiful in its own way.

In a few moments, I will withdraw this rule. It has been a long day, but we have some important work to do in front of us. I am excited about what we are about to do with the omnibus and the aid to Ukraine. We will finish it today. I feel pretty good.

We will reconvene the Rules Committee to report a new rule on the items before us. I expect the new rule to be on the floor pretty quickly. I hope we get bipartisan support for all these important measures. I don't have anything else to say.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution is withdrawn.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1757

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2471, HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 75, EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6968, SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7007, COVID SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117–269) on the resolution (H. Res. 973) providing for consideration of Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7007) making emergency supplemental appropriations for coronavirus response and relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2471, HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 75, EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6968, SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7007, COVID SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 973 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 973

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-35 modified by the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The question of adoption of the motion shall be divided for a separate vote on all of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House other than divisions B, C, F, X, and Z, and titles 2 and 3 of division N. The two portions of the divided question shall be considered in the order specified by the Chair. If either portion of the divided question fails of adoption, then the House shall be considered to have made no disposition of the Senate amendment.

SEC. 2. The chair of the Committee on Appropriations and the chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence may insert in the Congressional Record not later than March 11, 2022, such material as they may deem explanatory of the Senate amendment and the motion specified in the first section of this resolution.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the

joint resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7007) making emergency supplemental appropriations for coronavirus response and relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. House Resolution 972 is laid on the table.

□ 1800

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), who is my good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 973, providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471, the Consolidated Appropriations Act. It provides for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471 with a House amendment and self-executes a manager's amendment. It divides the question on adoption of the motion into two votes in the order specified by the chair, and provides that if any portion of the divided question fails, then the House shall be considered to have made no disposition on the Senate amendment.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.J. Res. 75, the Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, under a closed rule, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6968, the Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act, under a closed rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7007, the COVID Supplemental Appropriations Act, under a closed rule, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations for H.R. 2471, H.J. Res. 75, and H.R. 7007.

Finally, the rule tables House Resolution 972.

Madam Speaker, at this point, I am a big believer that less is more. I have spoken about the important aspects of what we are doing here today earlier, so I will not repeat it.

Madam Speaker, I urge everybody to support the rule and support the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Chairman MCGOVERN, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, our second rule of the day now covers four items. As we discussed earlier, the first item is a bill to ban imports of Russian oil into the United States and to impose additional sanctions following Russia's unprovoked and unjust invasion of Ukraine.

Although I will be supporting this bill, it is a missed opportunity to exhibit unified support for the immediate steps to confront Vladimir Putin's evil empire. A much stronger bill has been introduced in the Senate that was negotiated over the weekend by Republicans and Democrats in the House and Senate. Why the majority would forgo taking yes for an answer and instead introduce a much weaker, watered-down bill is beyond me.

Our second bill is an omnibus appropriations bill covering the remainder of fiscal year 2022. Our third bill is a short-term continuing resolution to ensure the continuity of government funding while Congress finishes the larger bill. And our fourth bill is a $15 billion standalone COVID supplemental.

The omnibus appropriations bill was a long time in coming. Indeed, we are over 5 months into fiscal year 2022, and it is more than a little frustrating that it has taken us this long to get here. But we are here now, and the bill before us represents a realistic compromise between the House and the Senate and between Democrats and Republicans.

The omnibus bill is far, far better than the partisan bills the House passed last summer. This bill preserves the historic legacy of bipartisan pro-life riders like the Hyde amendment and the Weldon amendment, both of which absolutely had to be in this package in order to become law. It omits new partisan policy riders on which there is no consensus. It increases defense spending by more than $25 billion over last year, which is clearly necessary in the wake of Vladimir Putin's unprovoked aggression against Ukraine. And it provides for an appropriate, measured increase in nondefense spending, which will allow for continued investments in programs like the National Institutes of Health, ARPA-H, TRIO, and GEAR UP. The limited increase in nondefense spending allows us to make responsible investments in key programs while being good stewards of taxpayer dollars.

While it spends more than I would have preferred, it is still a very reasonable compromise.

Before I conclude, Madam Speaker, I want to, once again, congratulate Chairwoman ROSA DELAURO and Ranking Member KAY GRANGER of the Appropriations Committee on today's bill and thank them for their hard work.

On the new addition, the $15 billion COVID supplemental, I think there are serious concerns with this additional unpaid-for increase. According to the CBO, there is currently more than $340 billion in unobligated funds available for repurposing and appropriation. Indeed, instead of providing new resources like this bill does, we should rescind or repurpose existing COVID resources for these purposes, as the bill we considered earlier today would have done.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I don't have any other requests for time.

Does the gentleman have any additional requests for time?

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I have more remarks.

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

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

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, for immediate consideration.

Over the past few weeks, we have seen the clear consequences of President Biden's war on the oil and gas industry. Emboldened by Russia's role as the key source of energy for much of Europe, Vladimir Putin launched an unprovoked invasion of his neighbor, Ukraine. Gas prices are soaring, with the pressures of unchecked inflation and Putin's threats to cut off oil and gas exports pushing them ever higher.

Indeed, Mr. Putin has begun to deploy his most potent weapon, which is to threaten to cut off Europe's energy supply right in the dead of winter.

Madam Speaker, this was all avoidable. The United States has the capacity to be energy independent if only we choose to be. We can stand on our own two feet, confident in the knowledge that we can meet all of our domestic energy needs right here at home, and we can provide assistance to our allies to ensure their protection against Russian threats.

Unfortunately, President Biden's actions since taking office have made this impossible. On day one of his Presidency, he terminated the Keystone XL pipeline, and he subsequently froze oil and gas leasing on Federal lands. In lieu of the U.S. producing oil and gas that we need, he is instead asking every other oil producing country but the United States to step up. Many of these are hardly friends of our country or, frankly, humanity. It is simply astonishing.

The American Energy Independence from Russia Act would address this challenge and ensure American energy self-sufficiency. It would immediately approve the Keystone XL pipeline; it would restart oil and gas leasing on Federal lands and waters; and it would expand liquid natural gas exports at the moment Europe needs them most. It would free the United States and our allies to act in opposition to Vladimir Putin's brutal and barbarous assault on his neighbor without fear.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I urge a ''no'' on the previous question and a ''no'' on the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

We talked about this earlier. I don't want to belabor the point, but I just want to make sure my colleagues understand there are 9,000 wells that are currently unused. Oil companies are experiencing record profits, $174 billion in profits, while they gouge American consumers.

As for the Keystone pipeline, when people say to just turn on the switch, there is no switch to turn on. It was never completed. By the way, even if it was completed, estimates are that maybe it would save you a penny on a gallon of gas.

Maybe the time has come for us to have a serious conversation about energy independence that involves an acknowledgment that we need to wean ourselves off of fossil fuels. We need to actually care about the environment and dealing with climate change. And we need to tell the oil companies, especially during this crisis, to work with us to help the American people get through this difficult time—in fact, help the world get through this difficult time. But there is no excuse for price gouging.

Madam Speaker, I have no other requests for speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I advise my friend I am prepared to close.

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

Madam Speaker, before I go to my formal remarks, my friend and I will have a discussion about energy.

I am a big believer in renewables. My own State gets 42 percent of its electricity from wind power, and we are number two in the country. I would put our record up against anybody.

We really do believe in ''all of the above.'' But we are very proud of having produced energy for over 100 years for this country in abundance, far beyond our needs, and exported at reasonable prices.

I would also remind my friend, whatever the prices are—and I wish they were lower—they are cheaper here than just about anyplace else in the world, and we can thank, literally, the thousands of people I am privileged to represent.

Many of us represent over 10 million of the men and women who actually produce the energy this country needs and, frankly, the rest of the world needs right now. I don't think they ought to be demeaned. I don't think their motives ought to be questioned. They are an extraordinary group of people, and they are patriotic and step forward whenever we need them. When times are bad, nobody seems to care what happens to them. When times get tougher, everybody wants them to step forward, invest more, and do more, and they do. They will continue to do that in this time of crisis. So, I don't think we need to be divided on this.

There is no question we need more oil and gas now; Europe needs more oil and gas now; and we have been taught a serious lesson about the dangers of becoming reliant on people like Mr. Putin when they have the ability to impact world prices.

Madam Speaker, in closing, although I oppose the rule, I am greatly encouraged by the underlying appropriations measure. While it is not perfect—no bill ever is—and could always be better, it does represent a good compromise between Democrats and Republicans that will ensure full-year funding for fiscal year 2022.

The bill before us continues Congress' policy of increasing our investments in defense spending, which is of critical importance at this time of global crisis. It provides for needed investments in health, including increasing funding for combating future pandemics and research into diseases like cancer. It funds education, infrastructure, energy production, roads, and care for our Nation's veterans.

□ 1815

It includes also—and I want to thank my friend for doing this—his proposal for a much-needed White House conference on hunger, and it is an area we work together on. I am proud to acknowledge his leadership in that.

It is, in sum, a bill Congress can collectively be proud of, and it is a bill that does the right thing for the American people.

On the Russia oil ban, I am disappointed. The Democrats walked away from a strong bipartisan, bicameral deal that could have united us as a Congress and led to swift passage in the Senate. As it currently stands, it is unclear what fate awaits this legislation in the Senate. I am hopeful that my friends on the other side will reflect on this missed opportunity and work with Republicans to not only stand up against Russian aggression abroad but also for homegrown American energy resources that are critical to achieving our goals and checking Vladimir Putin.

On the new $15 billion unpaid-for COVID supplemental, the data is clear that there are already adequate resources available. These could be fully utilized before additional funds are provided.

Madam Speaker, while I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question and ''no'' on the rule, I encourage all Members to support the bipartisan and bicameral omnibus appropriations bill.

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

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

Let me again thank my friend from Oklahoma for his comments and for him being so accommodating during this day that began really early this morning.

Let me also thank the staff of the Rules Committee, Democrats and Republicans, who work incredibly hard. I think this entire Congress and the American people owe them a debt of gratitude.

I also want to thank Chairwoman DELAURO and Ranking Member GRANGER and the staff, both Democratic and Republican, of the Appropriations Committee for all of the incredible work that they have done.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the previous question. The gentleman is right that American consumers need relief right now, and we ought to be having a discussion on how to help alleviate the burden of high energy costs right now.

The problem with what my Republican friends are proposing is it purports to provide relief 20 years or 30 years down the road. We need to find mechanisms right now to help lower costs to consumers, and we have to find a way to do it so that whatever we do

gets passed on to the consumers and not just absorbed by the oil companies, as we have seen in the past.

We also need to get serious about renewable energy and about dealing with the climate crisis. I mean, we should have done it a long time ago. We would probably be having a very different conversation right now.

So as we deal with Putin's price hike, let's understand that, you know, there is an immediate issue that what they are proposing doesn't even begin to address and there is the long-term issue. I would rather have a long-term solution that is not so reliant on fossil fuels.

What we have in this omnibus bill will help this country, will help everybody, will help every State, will make a real difference in people's lives. It will help our kids in school. It will help the parents of those kids get good jobs. It helps provide additional resources to medical research to try to find cures to life-threatening diseases like cancer. There are so many good things in here.

There are obviously things that we all don't agree on or see eye to eye on. The gentleman mentioned the changes that he liked. No surprise that I don't like all of those changes that he liked. He doesn't like some of the things that I like. But that is the way this works, especially when we have to negotiate four corners, which means Democrats and Republicans have to work things out and you have a Senate that—well, I don't want to go there. Anyway, the bottom line is, we ought to get this done.

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

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 973

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 7. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 6858) to strengthen United States energy security, encourage domestic production of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 8. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 6858.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 199, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 63]

YEAS—219

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

NAYS—199

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

NOT VOTING—14

Davis, Rodney
Garbarino
Joyce (OH)
Kinzinger
LaTurner
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Mace
Malliotakis
Spartz
Steube
Valadao
Wild
Young

□ 1902

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

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Banks (Bucshon)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bishop (NC) (Budd)
Boebert (Budd)
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Buchanan (Rice (SC))
Burgess (Carter (TX))
Bustos (Meng)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Cawthorn (Carter (TX))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
Curtis (Stewart)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Dunn (Cammack)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Gonzalez (OH) (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Hartzler (Lamborn)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Jackson (Fallon)
Johnson (TX) (Beyer)
Joyce (PA) (Smucker)
Kahele (Takano)
Keating (Connolly)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
LaMalfa (Palazzo)

Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Luetkemeyer (McHenry)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meuser (Smucker)
Murphy (FL) (Deutch)
Nehls (Fallon)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schrader (Correa)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

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

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 204, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 64]

YEAS—218

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

NAYS—204

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

NOT VOTING—10

Burgess
Cammack
Cawthorn
Feenstra
Harshbarger
Kinzinger
Lesko
Mace
McCaul
Wild

□ 1919

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Banks (Bucshon)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bishop (NC) (Budd)
Boebert (Budd)
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Buchanan (Rice (SC))
Bustos (Meng)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
Curtis (Stewart)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Dunn (Cammack)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Gonzalez (OH) (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Hartzler (Lamborn)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Jackson (Fallon)
Johnson (TX) (Beyer)
Joyce (PA) (Smucker)
Kahele (Takano)
Keating (Connolly)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
LaMalfa (Palazzo)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Luetkemeyer (McHenry)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meuser (Smucker)
Murphy (FL) (Deutch)
Nehls (Fallon)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schrader (Correa)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 973, I call up the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 973, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6968

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 ''Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act''.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF ENERGY PRODUCTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF ENERGY PRODUCTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all products of the Russian Federation classified under chapter 27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States shall be banned from importation into the United States, other than products imported on or before 11:59 p.m. eastern daylight time on the date that is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) AUTHORITY TO ALLOW IMPORTATION UNDER CONTRACT.—Notwithstanding the prohibition under paragraph (1), the President may allow certain products described in such paragraph to be imported into the United States if the importation of such products is pursuant to a written contract or agreement that was entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to waive the prohibition under subsection (a) with respect to one or more of the products of the Russian Federation described in the matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (a) if the President certifies that such waiver is in the national interest of the

United States and includes in such certification a description of the product or products to which the waiver is proposed to apply. Such waiver shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION.—

(A) PRIOR JUSTIFICATION.—The President shall, not later than 15 calendar days before submitting a certification described in paragraph (1), submit to the appropriate congressional committees a justification for the waiver proposed under such paragraph.

(B) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(i) the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(c) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''joint resolution of disapproval'' means only a joint resolution—

(A) which does not have a preamble;

(B) the title of which is as follows: ''Joint resolution disapproving the President's proposed waiver under section 2(b)(1) of the Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act.''; and

(C) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ''That Congress disapproves the proposed waiver of the President under section 2(b)(1) of the Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act, submitted to Congress on _____'', the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date.

(2) INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—During a period of 5 legislative days beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (b)(1) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the House of Representatives by the majority leader or the minority leader.

(3) INTRODUCTION IN THE SENATE.—During a period of 5 days on which the Senate is in session beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (b)(1) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the Senate by the majority leader (or the majority leader's designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader's designee).

(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a committee of the House to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported such joint resolution within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration thereof.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution with regard to the same certification. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Finance.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the Committee on Finance has not reported such joint resolution of disapproval within 10 days on which the Senate is in session after the date of referral of such joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Finance reports the joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from its consideration (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) shall be waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution of disapproval is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(D) DEBATE.—Debate on the joint resolution of disapproval, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution of disapproval is not in order.

(E) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the joint resolution of disapproval and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate, if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(F) RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(G) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to the joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with such joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(6) PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the following procedures shall apply in the Senate to a joint resolution of disapproval to which this subsection applies:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration in accordance with this subsection.

(B) If a joint resolution of disapproval to which this section applies was introduced in the Senate before receipt of a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be placed on the calendar. If this subparagraph applies, the procedures in the Senate with respect to a joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate that contains the identical matter as the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives shall be the same as if no joint resolution of disapproval had been received from the House of Representatives, except that the vote on passage in the Senate shall be on the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives.

(7) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of legislation described in those sections, and supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 3. COOPERATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

The United States Trade Representative shall use the voice and influence of the United States at the WTO to—

(1) condemn the recent aggression in Ukraine;

(2) encourage other WTO members to suspend trade concessions to the Russian Federation; and

(3) consider further steps with the view to suspend the Russian Federation's participation in the WTO.

SEC. 4. MODIFICATIONS TO AND REAUTHORIZATION OF SANCTIONS UNDER THE GLOBAL MAGNITSKY HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1262 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by inserting after section 1262 (as amended by subsection (a)) the following new section:

''SEC. 1262A. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

''It is the sense of Congress that the President should establish and regularize information sharing and sanctions-related decision-making with like-minded governments possessing human rights and anti-corruption sanctions programs similar in nature to those authorized under this subtitle.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2(b) and in title XII of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) are each amended by inserting after

the items relating to section 1262 the following:

''Sec. 1262A. Sense of Congress.''.

(c) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person that the President determines, based on credible information—

''(1) is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights abuse;

''(2) is a current or former government official, or a person acting for or on behalf of such an official, who is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in—

''(A) corruption, including—

''(i) the misappropriation of state assets;

''(ii) the expropriation of private assets for personal gain;

''(iii) corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources; or

''(iv) bribery; or

''(B) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption;

''(3) is or has been a leader or official of—

''(A) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, any of the activities described in paragraph (1) or (2) during the tenure of the leader or official; or

''(B) an entity whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section as a result of activities during the tenure of the leader or official;

''(4) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of—

''(A) an activity described in paragraph (1) or (2) that is conducted by a foreign person;

''(B) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; or

''(C) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in paragraph (1) or (2) conducted by a foreign person; or

''(5) is owned or controlled by, or has acted or been purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section.''.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended by striking ''violations of human rights'' and inserting ''corruption and human rights abuses''.

(3) REQUESTS BY CONGRESS.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS'' and inserting ''SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE''; and

(ii) by striking ''described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a)'' and inserting ''described in subsection (a) relating to serious human rights abuse''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''described in paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (a)'' and inserting ''described in subsection (a) relating to corruption or the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption''; and

(ii) by striking ''ranking member of—'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees.''.

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 1264(a) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) a description of additional steps taken by the President through diplomacy, international engagement, and assistance to foreign or security sectors to address persistent underlying causes of serious human rights abuse and corruption in each country in which foreign persons with respect to which sanctions have been imposed under section 1263 are located; and

''(8) a description of additional steps taken by the President to ensure the pursuit of judicial accountability in appropriate jurisdictions with respect to those foreign persons subject to sanctions under section 1263 for serious human rights abuse and corruption.''.

(e) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1265 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2(b) and in title XII of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) are each amended by striking the items relating to section 1265.

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration before us.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I stand here today in a moment of great sorrow as the Ukrainian people continue to endure the brutal and unprovoked assault by Russia upon their independence.

We have all witnessed the heartbreaking footage of this war's innocent victims. We heard the harrowing stories of families who have been torn apart and forced to leave their country. We have watched with admiration as the Ukrainian people have courageously defended their homeland.

Madam Speaker, tonight, we are all Ukrainians. This unprovoked, unjustified invasion is a horrific stain on humanity. This evening, we here in this Congress will firmly condemn Putin's aggression with the legislation that is before us. Inaction is not an option.

I am very pleased, once again, that the Committee on Ways and Means, in a bipartisan manner, has led the development of this package that will take decisive action to exact economic pain on Putin and his regime.

The Russian regime relies on energy sales to fund many of its offenses. This bill will cut off some of the revenue with a ban on the import of Russian oil and energy products into the United States. The more economic pain we inflict on Putin, the more pressure he will feel to finally end this brutal campaign of terror on the Ukrainian people. I don't think tonight the people of Ukraine think that Vladimir Putin is a genius.

Madam Speaker, this legislation also takes steps to review Russia's participation in the World Trade Organization. This is an international organization comprised of 150 nations. Membership is a privilege that comes with responsibilities, and bad actors who destabilize global security should not enjoy the economic benefits of belonging to that body.

Madam Speaker, I am committed to providing and punishing Russia at the WTO as we proceed. Broad bipartisan support exists in this Congress for these meaningful actions to hold Putin accountable and full support for the Ukrainian people. With this legislation, we reaffirm our commitment to peace and to democracy.

Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this consequential moment and act accordingly, and I look forward to its swift passage into law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, while missiles and machine guns rain down death on innocent Ukrainians, President Zelensky is pleading with America and all free nations to stop buying Russian oil to fund this inhumane war.

This weekend, America should know that both parties in Congress came together, worked together in agreement to immediately ban purchases of Russian energy. I was proud to have helped lead that bipartisan effort of the House Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Committee on Finance, and pleased that President Biden, who fought the Russian energy ban tooth and nail, finally relented and accepted the moral choice to stand with the people of Ukraine.

The bill before us is certainly not as strong an energy ban as what Congress crafted, nor does it include Congress' crucial economic sanctions to revoke favorable trade relations with Russia and Belarus, which would have targeted all the products America buys from Russia. But President Biden insisted that these economic sanctions be dropped so that nearly half of all Russian imports to the U.S. will go untouched. For some reason, he is insisting we treat Russia, the invader, the same as Ukraine, the invaded.

□ 1930

It's puzzling why Russian diamonds and vodka deserve continued special treatment here in America. Those revenues all help strengthen Russia's economy to fund the war against Ukraine. President Biden insisted, regrettably, in this bill they remain protected. Our allies will certainly get a laugh.

This bill directs our trade representative to urge other nations to revoke the special trading status for Russia, even though America refuses to do it at this time. That is not a profile in courage.

I wish our President was as committed to crippling economic sanctions as neighboring Canada, which banned both Russian oil and revoked the special trading treatment for Russian products. To be clear, neither the President's executive ban nor this bill takes any action to replace Russian oil with Made-in-America energy.

Nothing in this bill includes Republican-led proposals to extend secondary sanctions on Russian energy purchases in financing around the world—as we already impose on Iran and North Korea. Nothing in this bill creates access to more American-made energy on and offshore. Nor does it approve American pipelines that could easily replace Russian oil with U.S. and Canadian energy, or accelerate approval for delayed permits for American export facilities to help the rest of the world wean themselves from the grip of dirty Russian energy.

Answer this question: Why is our country begging Venezuela and Iran, terrorist nations and thug regimes, to produce more dirty oil to send to America when America is fully capable of producing all the cleanest oil and gas in the world that we need right here at home?

As expected, the President is blaming everyone and everything for high prices and inflation—including the war. Higher prices, as you know, have hammered Americans for a solid year, all starting with the President's $2 trillion unpaid-for COVID stimulus that ignited inflation, paid people not to work, and fueled the worst inflation in 40 years.

Thanks to the White House, America is in a dangerous wage-price spiral, and as a result of the President's failed economic leadership more and more experts are predicting a recession this year. No wonder most Americans believe our economy is already in a recession or depression and have lost faith in the President's ability to rebuild our economy.

To close, I will tell you this. The ban on Russian oil alone is worth our support. Ukraine is waiting, as Chairman NEAL points out. After this bill, I urge Congress to do more: to revoke Russia's special trade status and unleash America's own ability to be energy independent, to replace Russian oil with American sources, and use our energy strength to wean the world from Russian energy.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I just want to reassure the gentleman that I remain committed to the position he has offered as it relates to the World Trade Organization and a suspension of Russia's partnership in WTO. Making sure that we do that in the right procedure I think is the challenge before us, but I agree with the point that the gentleman has made.

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, in the face of death and destruction, President Zelensky and the Ukrainians are showing the world the true meaning of courage.

While the most immediate need is for additional military equipment, we could respond tonight by taking another step to isolate Russia from the world economy and ensure that Americans are no longer contributing the revenue to fund his war machine. To take the energy out of Putin's brutal assault, we place energy on our sanctions list. It may cost more to fill your tank, but we must work to stop Putin's tanks from crushing families and freedom.

Our legislation also calls for expelling Russia from the World Trade Organization. Russia should not be permitted to benefit from the world order and stability that it is destroying with each bomb dropped and each Ukrainian murdered. The financial pain we are imposing cannot ease the pain of Ukrainian families, but it is one way for us to demonstrate our solidarity with them.

Putin and his apologists here in America and abroad must know that those who support democracy and combat aggression are united like never before. As the flow of Ukrainian dead and wounded grows, so must the economy of Russia shrink.

This bill is both more and less than the original version which Representative BLUMENAUER and I introduced the week before last in immediate response to Russian aggression. It now omits the most-favored nation treatment provision.

Throughout Putin's initial saber rattling and subsequent bomb dropping, the administration has wisely rejected the go-it-alone approach that lead America to disaster under previous administrations. The President has united our allies and is determined to keep them united. I believe as he continues to work with our allies we will be able to move forward, as Canada has, as our original bill proposed, and eliminate this most-favored nation status for Russia.

I am very pleased that the bill adds to what we had initially, the extension and revitalization of the Global Magnitsky Act. This has done a tremendous job in reducing human rights abuses, and with its inclusion in this bill we reauthorize it remaining united against aggression.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH), the Republican leader of the Trade Subcommittee.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 6968, the Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act.

This bill Democrats have brought to the floor, although important, is not what it actually could be. It is actually a missed opportunity to address our trade relationships with Russia and Belarus, and it is a missed opportunity to bolster domestic American-produced energy in a serious fashion so that we can address energy prices here at home.

Every Member of this body knows that we could and should be voting on the stronger bipartisan product that leaders on the Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees agreed to merely days ago. It was bipartisan and bicameral. It revoked permanent normal trade relations for Russia and normal trade relationships for Belarus.

It also included an energy import ban and instead of loopholes, provided an off-ramp should Russia reverse course in Ukraine and earn back our trust. The text we have before us today is obviously not that bill.

The President demanded a lesser path and the House Democrats have chosen to support him in that effort. However, I do know that doing nothing is not an option.

I will support this bill, and I urge my Democratic colleagues to join Republicans in our push to use the trade tools at our disposal to address Vladimir Putin's unacceptable tyrannical aggression against Ukraine.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the underlying bill, but I want to acknowledge the comments from my colleagues about the bipartisan approach that we originally advanced. It is, I think, unfortunate that we are not stripping away the most–favored trade status from the Russians. I am convinced that we will be able to get there with the expression that we have had on both sides of the aisle. I think it is important that we can remain committed to advancing this in terms of tightening the economic noose around Russia.

Mr. Speaker, I am a little disappointed with the rhetoric that we have heard attacking the administration for not coming forth with fanciful efforts to increase domestic production. As has been documented on the floor repeatedly in the course of this debate, there are ample leases that are unused now, some 9,000 such leases.

Everything that my friends on the other side of the aisle are talking about is not going to produce one additional gallon of oil next year or two years afterwards. These are longer–term issues that relate to the mechanics of production, the economics of the industry.

Where our salvation is going to rise is taking advantage of the elements that the Democrats have advanced in terms of clean energy production. This is reliable, sustainable, and not subject to the whims of international global petrochemical arguments and disputes.

In the meantime, I strongly urge support of the legislation and renew my commitment to work on a bipartisan basis to be able to strip away the most-favored nation status, working together to accomplish this in as expeditious a fashion as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the cooperation of the chairman of the committee being able to move and take advantage of the expressions of my friends on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately President Biden continues to be inexcusably feckless in his response to global threats from our adversaries.

Now, in the moment of truth, when America can send a clear and unequivocal message to dictators and democracies alike by banning Russian oil imports to the United States, the President has failed once again to rise to the occasion.

This anemic response would remove the commonsense conditions for lifting the ban like Russia's full and immediate withdrawal from Ukraine and their ceasing to threaten other NATO countries.

The most egregious aspect of this proposal is that the President and the Democrat leadership refused to revoke Russia's permanent normal trade relation status, which will continue to allow them low-tariff access to the United States market—a privilege only allies of freedom should receive.

Consistent with Biden's timid response, I fear that these half-measures will not only fail to deter Vladimir Putin, but will invite other tyrants around the world to follow suit.

Mr. Speaker, we must unload the full arsenal, the full force of America's economic arsenal on the Russian Federation and their rogue leader.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this bill to isolate and stop sending our money to Russia.

Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine has already caused countless deaths and injuries while forcing 1.5 million innocent refugees to flee their homes. There must be consequences for this belligerence.

That is why I support cutting off Russia's oil and gas imports to the U.S., seeking to suspend their participation in the World Trade Organization, and extending our ability to implement further sanctions. Global trade, the wealth it helps generate and the needs it helps to meet, is a benefit of the very international order that Russia is trying to undermine.

If Putin is declaring war on global peace and stability, then he should also not be able to benefit from global peace and stability.

I believe that the promise of being able to once again profit from global trade is a powerful incentive for Putin to end his war of choice. I am proud to support using our economic influence for peace.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON), the chief deputy whip for the Republican Conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, the war on American energy independence began on day one of President Biden's administration. That war has hit Americans hard in the pocketbook, and the cost at the pump, and for everything else they buy has gone up as a result of this administration's policies.

All too often we look across the globe and see the cost of those policies, and we see that in Ukraine right now. Every single barrel of Russian oil that we buy has at least a quarter of Ukrainian blood in it. It is time to put an end to it.

Now we have a bill that has been much watered-down, it doesn't have the teeth in it that it should because this administration does not seem willing to stand up to this dictator. Now that we are having a discussion about ending a relationship with one dictator, it seems that the administration is willing to trade one for three, buying oil from Venezuela, Iran, and now Saudi Arabia.

This war on pricing has got to come to an end. The war on American energy independence has to come to an end. It is time for this administration to open up American energy independence.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6968, suspending energy imports in response to Russia's barbaric, inhumane, and unprovoked attacks on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. These imports include crude oil, petroleum, coal, coal products, natural gas, and other products.

On March 8, President Biden issued an executive order to prohibit energy imports from Russia, which I totally agree with. Mr. Speaker, I support and urge passive of H.R. 6968.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE), the Republican leader of the Oversight and Reform Committee.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BRADY, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. DOGGETT for their leadership on this bill to sanction Russian energy exports, which I support, but I must express my frustration that this bill does not go far enough.

□ 1945

On February 7, President Biden stated that if Russia invaded Ukraine, the United States would impose crippling sanctions. Yet, here we are, 2 weeks after Biden finally found the courage to call it an invasion, and the sanctions are still being rolled out piecemeal.

Only last week, the administration was telling us that sanctioning Russian oil and gas imports was not on the table. In the face of inaction, Democrats and Republicans in Congress came together to impose the crippling sanctions the President had promised but not followed through on. The bipartisan bill would have banned Russian oil imports and enabled the imposition of tariffs on all remaining Russian imports to America. But the White House intervened, and my Democrat friends withdrew their support.

Instead, this bill bans only oil. The remaining half of Russian trade remains. American purchases will keep funding Russia's cruel invasion, and Russia will keep its most-favored-nation status in the World Trade Organization.

In this bill, we ask our allies to penalize Russian imports, but we refuse to do so ourselves. Now, that is not leadership. I cannot understand why America would maintain trade relations with a nation that only last night bombed a children's hospital in Mariupol, Ukraine.

Mr. President, how many more innocent Ukrainians need to die before you do what you promised? Stop projecting weakness, and just do what you say.

China is watching. The world is watching.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HIMES). Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I support tonight's bills because we must fund the government, and of course, we must support Ukraine.

As the American people get out of COVID, get back to work, and get on with our lives, they are yearning to help Ukrainian lives. Tonight's bills do that by providing aid and armaments so that the Ukrainians can continue to punch Putin right in the face.

This bill, H.R. 6968, also punches Putin right in the gut by banning imports of Russian oil, by taking steps to remove Russia from the WTO, and by holding Putin accountable for his violating of rights with tougher sanctions.

The last thing we want is war with Russia. However, in order to stop Putin's paranoid adventurism, we need to bolster our commitment to NATO, and we must bleed him of his resources to wage war by crumpling his ruble and collapsing his economy. This will affect us, and it will force all of us to play our part.

But despite these costs, we must continue to be as united as we are inspired by this fledgling democracy that has flourished under fire. That is why we must play our part and pass this legislation to support the livelihoods of

Americans, to support the lives of Ukrainians, and to ensure that Putin pays his price for his attacks on a peaceful democracy.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER), who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to start my comments by saying that I really do believe that there is no daylight between our parties on our commitment to cripple Putin's ability to wage war in Ukraine. We stand with the people of Ukraine, Democrats and Republicans alike.

I want to thank Chairman NEAL and Ranking Member BRADY for putting together a strong bill to stop financing Putin's aggression. This was a bill that was bipartisan and bicameral that would have stopped providing financial support to Russia and put an end to importing Russian oil. Unfortunately, that bill that they worked so hard on is not the bill that we are debating here tonight.

Now, I plan to vote in support of this bill because I believe it is important that we stand with Ukraine. But I want to make it clear to the White House and to Democratic leadership: You know that we could have done better, yet for some reason, the White House intervened, and I don't understand.

I would like someone to answer the question: Why are we running a product that replaced another product that would have put an end to favored-trade status for Russia and Belarus? Why are we voting on a product that will not be taken up by the Senate?

We had a better deal.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation banning Russian oil and gas imports and imposing additional sanctions to punish Putin and his cronies for their war of aggression in Ukraine, which has caused more than 2 million Ukrainians to flee their country.

President Biden has already imposed swift and severe consequences, including yesterday's executive action. However, it is the duty of Congress to join the President, enact a congressional ban on Russian oil and gas imports to the U.S., and send a strong message to the Kremlin that none of our money will be used to bankroll shelling of Ukrainian families.

Yesterday, the Oversight and Reform Committee held a bipartisan briefing with U.S. and Ukrainian Government officials. The message was clear: Putin's regime must be denied these crucial oil revenues while we continue to provide urgently needed aid to Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this legislation for the good of the United States and the support of Ukraine.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1¼ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today is day 14 of Putin's ruthless, senseless war on Ukraine. Yet, with all eyes on the United States, President Biden has still failed to impose the necessary full economic penalties on the Russian economy.

This week, Ways and Means Republicans and Democrats negotiated a strong bipartisan bill that added additional, much-needed economic punishments on Putin's war effort, a historic deal that stopped both U.S. imports of Russian oil and suspended normal trade relations with Belarus and Russia—that is, before the White House got involved.

To be clear, the only reason the White House is doing anything is because it is being politically expedient. They stopped and stalled negotiations.

The White House has subsequently watered down negotiations where now 40 percent of nonenergy imports from Russia can still continue under this plan, fueling his war efforts.

While banning U.S. imports of Russian oil is critical, this weakened legislation fails to go the distance and truly hold Putin accountable for his shameful war crimes.

There is a special place in hell for evil despots who bomb children's hospitals. We must do everything at our disposal to support Ukraine and prove to the world that a strong America will not allow brutal dictators to reign on this Earth without swift and ferocious consequences.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), who represents 50,000 Ukrainian Americans.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL and Congressman LLOYD DOGGETT for allowing me this time tonight to rise in strong support of liberty by suspending energy imports from Russia to help crush Putin for his crimes against humanity.

Putin is murdering innocent men, pregnant women, children, and the elderly. He is bombing them into pieces. The brutal savagery unleashed by Putin and allowed by his treacherous oligarchs requires crushing and unflinching retribution.

The time has come to terminate the flow of Russia's blood-soaked oil into our land. We must also suspend Russia from the World Trade Organization. And let us sanction Putin and his enablers as far into the pits of hell as we possibly can.

As the gold standard for freedom and democracy, the world is watching America right now. This is not the time for holdouts or cowards. Every Member of this body must rise up without delay and lead by example.

Pass this legislation. Hit Putin and his enablers where it hurts. The just cause of liberty demands nothing less.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who is a longtime leader on human rights.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Russian oil and gas is absolutely financing Putin's horrific war of aggression. I am for this bill, but there are provisions in this one in particular that should not be in here.

Mr. Speaker, I am the prime sponsor of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act which we added to the 2017 NDAA.

Under the act, an actionable offense occurs only when there is a gross violation of internationally recognized human rights which has the meaning given to it in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Specifically, the Foreign Assistance Act includes torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person.

H.R. 6968, however, radically strikes and replaces the current definition of what constitutes an actionable offense with language that is not defined—and this being done tonight without the benefit of hearings or due diligence.

Under the new language, the President may impose sanctions on an individual if responsible for or complicit in or has directly or indirectly engaged in what they call serious human rights abuse.

Exactly what does that mean?

There is no definition.

How is that phrase defined?

How elastic is it, especially when it is not linked to any international treaty or covenant?

What does directly engaged mean?

How indirect?

Guilt by association?

The Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act got it right. It was bipartisan, and it links sanctions to internationally recognized human rights.

I hope the Senate will take a look at this. This is an egregious mistake.

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

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD).

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, Putin's decision to bring this horrific tragedy upon the people of Ukraine is rightly to be condemned, and it is right at this moment in history that we do not fund this aggression by proxy through the purchase and importing of Russian oil.

But it is also tragic that the Biden administration and Democrats in this Chamber would rather turn to dictatorial, terrorist-sponsoring regimes to fill the energy gap rather than the world-renowned work ethic and innovation of the American people.

This administration should be doing everything it can to ramp up production and increase energy exports. Back home in Texas, we know that one of

the best ways this can be achieved is by investing in our ports, like the Port of Corpus Christi in my district.

Increasing U.S. energy exports can provide relief and hope for the Ukrainian people. It can give Europe the assurance it needs to break away from Russian energy. And it can provide relief and economic opportunity for American families.

It is past time to stop Biden's assault on American energy and restore America's energy dominance.

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

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I share concerns that others have raised on the process of our getting here, but I rise today in favor of banning Russian energy imports. And I urge the Biden administration to work on an all-of-the-above domestic energy strategy.

While I am glad that we are stopping the flow of U.S. capital to the Kremlin, I am concerned that prices will rise without a plan to support domestic energy production. Our national security will also continue to be at risk as the administration looks to countries like Iran and Venezuela to fuel our communities.

The more we rely on authoritarian regimes, the more we hurt our economy, national security, and environment.

Energy security is national security. We need responsible energy solutions to expand domestic energy supply chains and lower costs for consumers.

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

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, the Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act has a great name, but the bill doesn't live up to its name.

Let me just read a little from the text because it is the text that matters.

On page 2, ''Prohibition of Energy Products'': This bill bans nothing until 45 days after enactment. Ukraine doesn't have 45 days.

Under section 2(a)(2), titled ''Authority to Allow Importation Under Contract'': Why are we even having this section when the idea was to ban Russian oil, not to allow importation?

It states: ''The President may allow certain products . . . to be imported into the United States . . . pursuant to a written contract . . . that was entered into before the date of enactment of this act.''

So the bold statement from paragraph 1, that all oil products from the Russian Federation shall be banned from importation, just got eviscerated and shot full of holes. It is leakier than a sieve because every barrel of oil coming into the United States is covered under a contract, so every barrel is exempted for the length of the contract.

No business makes millions of dollars of purchases without a contract. This bill is smoke and mirrors intent on deceiving the American people that the Democrat majority and the Biden administration are doing something bold when, in reality, it is a false start and a penalty on the field.

□ 2000

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, Putin thought he could divide us because our last President served Russian interests so very well—fawning over Putin, unrelenting criticism of our allies, undermining NATO, preferring Putin's word over American patriots, repeatedly pitting one American against another.

Recently, as Putin amassed tanks on the Ukrainian border, President Biden was not the one who hailed Putin's action as ''genius.''

As Putin ordered troops into Ukraine, it wasn't President Biden who called Putin's terror a ''peacekeeping mission'' and who then called Putin ''very savvy.''

Last Friday, as Russian bombs were killing hundreds of Ukrainians, it was not Biden's trusted adviser who said Putin had been ''too gentle'' and called President Zelensky ''a puppet'' and blamed him for failing to appease Putin by declaring a ''neutral Ukraine.''

As Biden has tried to unite, Trump and his cronies cannot stop licking Putin's boots, even as Putin was using those boots to kick Ukrainians in the teeth. Sadly, many of those who come to criticize our President and his efforts to bring us together have been sadly and totally mute, unable to voice a word of disapproval of those who would divide us, Putin's apologist-in-chief here in America.

Let's unite and stand with Ukrainian patriots and approve this bill.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I will just point out, all of that was nonsense. The truth of the matter is, it was Democrat President Clinton who forced Ukraine to turn over 1,800 nuclear weapons to Russia and President Obama who stood by when Putin took over parts of Ukraine. Now, under President Biden, we stand by while he looks to invade and take over a sovereign nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, it is very interesting where we find ourselves right now. Just a few years ago—in fact, within the last year—we have advocated for banning Russian oil. We have advocated for it. Guess who has opposed it, on the record, voting against banning Russian oil? It is a really interesting place where we find ourselves where, all of a sudden, things have turned and folks have realized, oh, my goodness, we have got to change our position, we have got to flip-flop, and we now have to ban Russian oil.

Mr. Speaker, look at the policies of this administration. Look at the policies of my friends on the other side of the aisle. We have seen record high prices, we have seen record increases in greenhouse gas emissions, and we have seen record energy insecurity as a result of these policies.

We have letters from Democrat Members of Congress to the administration begging them to work with OPEC Plus nations to increase their oil and gas production. We have had a more than doubling of our importation of crude oil from Russia under this administration.

The administration's failed policies have limited us to what they will tell you are two options and only two options. We can either buy Russian oil and fund the aggression of Putin into Ukraine, or we can pay higher prices in the United States.

This bill fails to address the underlying problem and actually provide a solution.

Mr. Speaker, you have seen these administration officials. Who are they talking to right now to backfill their production from Russia? Who are they talking to? They are talking to Venezuela. They are talking to Iran. They are talking to the Saudis. We are going to find ourselves right back in this situation.

The good news is, we have a solution for you. We can actually do what the President said in this very Chamber last week. We can buy American. We can buy American energy. Let's buy American energy, not Saudi, not Venezuela, not Russian. Let's buy American energy, because we have 38 billion barrels of oil we can produce here and trillions of cubic feet of natural gas.

We can do it safer here. We can do it cleaner here. That is what the motion to recommit allows. It allows us to unleash American energy opportunities, to unleash jobs in America, to unleash opportunities for Americans to go back to work and unleash the economic activity associated with it.

We can export liquefied natural gas from America to our allies in Europe and not have them 40 percent dependent upon energy from Russia, from Vladimir Putin continuing to this day to fund his activities attacking Ukraine and causing human rights violations all over that country.

I want to remind you, Mr. Speaker, it was President Biden that lifted the sanctions that effectively facilitated the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, and it was President Biden who more than doubled the importation of crude oil from Russia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the motion to recommit.

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

This evening's debate is about holding Putin accountable for his unprovoked attack on the Ukrainian people. What we are talking about here is responsible use of trade policy as a powerful tool not only to condemn

Putin's aggression and pursue peace but to act.

I hope in this moment, when we are in such a dire state, we would not use the opportunity just for partisan argument but try to focus very hard on the real task at hand, which is holding Putin accountable.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

I will also ask to have my amendment, that suspends permanent normal trade relations with Russia, included in the RECORD.

While there is broad agreement to stop imports of Russian energy, to stand with Ukraine, Congress does need to do more. That is what this motion does.

As we talked earlier, when we talked about amending the rule to offer American-made energy production, the idea of doing sanctions without American energy production is incomplete at best.

But when it comes to trade with Russia, we also need to take stronger steps, stronger bipartisan steps. We had a good, bipartisan agreement that stopped oil imports from Russia but also removed preferential trade on other products from Russia.

The bill we are voting on today allows about 40 percent of the total products we buy from Russia to receive preferential trade treatment. That is why we are so disappointed and puzzled about why this provision was removed from the bill, because I believe that there is sincerely broad, strong bipartisan support in Congress to remove and suspend that.

I know that Chairman NEAL is committed to working together toward that goal. By not revoking PNTR, Russia enjoys the same preferential trade status and lower tariffs as all of our American allies.

Ironically, unless we change the bill, Russia will maintain the same trade status on nonenergy products, like Russian diamonds and vodka, as Ukraine, the country they invaded. That is not right by any measure. We need to be tougher together.

Congress can lead by passing this motion to recommit, which simply substitutes the bipartisan agreement we reached that both shuts down Russian oil imports and removes the preferential trade status for all of the other products we import from Russia.

America needs to lead, Congress needs to lead, to take this important bipartisan step and vote ''yes'' on the motion to recommit.

I strongly believe the effort in this bill to immediately stop purchases from Russia has support and should have support from every American, but we need to do more.

I urge my colleagues and I urge our President to stand with us with strong economic sanctions and more American-made energy to replace Russian oil.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, our trade policy is a powerful tool, and this evening we will have an opportunity not only to condemn Putin's aggression, but just as importantly, to act upon it.

This legislation to ban the import of Russian energy products and evaluate Russia's access to the WTO will help to hold this brutal dictator accountable. We can and will do more.

I will continue to explore, as Mr. BRADY noted, how we can utilize the full jurisdiction of the committee to stand up to Putin and to protect the Ukrainian people.

Let me, however, take a moment to congratulate Joe Biden for the manner in which he has assembled a multilateral alliance across the globe to condemn and to combat this dictator. When you consider that not only have our traditional allies in NATO—which was condemned at one time—we now can understand why it has been so enduring.

Just as importantly, beyond Western Europe and NATO, the Swiss, the Finns, the Swedes, the Japanese, the Kenyans, like most of the rest of the civilized world, have stood with us in this moment of challenge. Tonight, let us all stand with the Ukrainian people and support this legislation.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6968 which will cut off oil and other energy imports from Russia which provide key support to Putin's war machine.

This bill stands in solidarity with the proud Ukrainian people fighting for their homeland and builds on President Bidens executive actions to ban Russian energy imports.

The crippling sanctions the Biden Administration has coordinated with our allies have isolated Russia to an unprecedented degree: are weakening Russia's ability to fund their illegal military offensive.

I believe that we can and should do even more. Although our European allies have moved quickly to support punishing sanctions against Russia and its corrupt leaders, other countries are providing aid and comfort by actually stepping up trade with Russia.

As we look to ratchet up the pressure on Russia to force them to stop the needless bloodshed, we need to ensure that every country is doing their part to help end this war and hold Russia accountable.

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of this bill, I urge my colleagues to vote yes to send a strong unified message that we are committed to doing everything we can to fight Russian aggression, stand with the Ukrainian people, and provide the military assist Ukraine desperately needs to defend itself.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6968, the ''Suspending Energy Imports From Russia Act.''

I support this legislation because it demonstrates the commitment of the United States in assembling and leading an international coalition of the world's leading nations to ensure that all nations refuse to recognize the illegal invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and to ensure that the Russian Federation is held accountable and sustain maximum economic damage from the imposition of sanctions as a consequence of its utter disregard for international law and norms.

Specifically, H.R. 6968 bans the importation into the United States of Russian crude oil and certain petroleum products, liquefied natural gas, and coal.

Last year, the U.S. imported nearly 700,000 barrels per day of crude oil and refined petroleum products from Russia so this step will deprive Russia of billions of dollars in revenues from U.S. drivers and consumers annually.

The bill also bans new U.S. investment in Russia's energy sector, which will ensure that American companies and American investors are not underwriting Vladimir Putin's efforts to expand energy production inside Russia.

Finally, the bill bans Americans from financing or enabling foreign companies that are making investment to produce energy in Russia.

The Russian ruble is now worth less than a penny and has hit an all-time low after losing almost half of its value since Putin announced his further invasion of Ukraine.

By isolating Russia's Central Bank and cutting off the largest Russian banks from the international financial system, Russia has been disarmed his war chest of foreign reserves and left Putin to soften the blow of our sanctions.

U.S. and allied export controls are impacting industrial production in Russia, Russian commercial aviation, and other key sectors of the Russian economy.

The United States and governments all over the world are going after Putin's cronies and their families by identifying and freezing the assets they hold in our respective jurisdictions—their yachts, luxury apartments, money, and other ill-gotten gains.

The United States strongly supports efforts to assist Ukraine to defend its territory against military aggression by the Russian Federation and by separatist and paramilitary forces.

Ukraine was the second-most populous and powerful of the fifteen republics of the former and disintegrated Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the hub of the union's agricultural production, defense industries, and military arsenal.

In the three decades since gaining its independence, Ukraine has sought to forge its own path as a sovereign state and sought closer economic, social, and political ties with the free market and democratic nations of the West.

Since 2013, the Russian Federation has undertaken a campaign of political, economic, and military aggression against Ukraine, including the shooting down of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17, a civilian airliner, by Russian-backed Ukrainian separatists using a Russian-made missile taking the lives of all 298 innocent persons on board.

In February 2014, the military of the Russia Federation, without merit or cause, invaded

the eastern part of the free and independent country of Ukraine, including the Crimean Peninsula, and backed a separatist insurgency in the Donbass region in eastern Ukraine, where fighting has killed over 14,000 people.

The United States, a strategic ally of Ukraine, reacted swiftly to the Russian invasion, condemning the military action in strong and bipartisan fashion, and providing military, humanitarian, and non-military financial assistance to the determined but beleaguered nation of Ukraine, which since 2014 has totaled approximately $1.5 billion.

On September 14, 2014, the House of Representatives adopted H. Res. 726, a resolution supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely determine their future, including their country's relationship with other nations and international organizations, without interference, intimidation, or coercion by other countries, and committed itself to solidarity with the people of Ukraine.

Interference and unprovoked aggressions by the Russia Federation ordered and led by Vladimir Putin continued unabated, including the mobilization and stationing of 150,000 Russian troops surrounding Ukraine and armed forces positioned in Belarus to attack Ukraine from the north, including war planes and offensive missile systems, and the movement of Russian naval vessels in the Black Sea to Ukraine's south, including amphibious assault ships, missile cruisers, and submarines, and the positioning of blood and medical equipment into position on their border.

Vladimir Putin sought authorization from the Russian parliament to use military force outside of Russian territory by staging a fraudulent on-camera meeting of his Security Council to grandstand for the Russian public and by recognizing sovereign Ukrainian territory as so-called independent republics in clear violation, again, of international law, all of which was intended to set the stage for further pretexts and further provocations by Russia Federation to make further aggressions against Ukraine by military action.

Vladimir Putin rejected every good-faith effort the United States and its allies and partners made to address mutual security concerns through dialogue to avoid needless conflict and avert human suffering.

On February 23, 2022, the Russia Federation military, at the direction of Vladimir Putin, began a premeditated brutal assault on the people of Ukraine without provocation, without justification, without necessity, making outlandish, false, and baseless claims that Ukraine was about to invade and launch a war against Russia and that Ukraine was prepared to use chemical weapons, and that Ukraine had committed a genocide.

These actions were taken by Vladimir Putin at the very moment that the United Nations Security Council was meeting to stand up for Ukraine's sovereignty to stave off invasion, culminating in missile strikes on historic cities across Ukraine, followed by air raids and the invasion of Russian tanks and troops.

Mr. Speaker, through this legislation the United States strongly condemns and opposes the unprovoked invasion and egregious act of aggression against sovereign state of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the most provocative and destabilizing act of foreign aggression since the 1938 invasion of the Sudetenland by the Third Reich led by Adolph Hitler.

This legislation visits the costs of the unprovoked aggression and invasion ordered by Vladimir Putin, the authoritarian head of the Russian Federation against the sovereign nation of Ukraine on the Russian economy.

The United States is strongly committed to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

I ask all members to join me in voting for H.R. 6968 to support the right of the people of Ukraine to freely determine their future, including their country's relationship with other nations and international organizations, without interference, intimidation, or coercion by other countries.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 973, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Brady moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 6968, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be known as the ''Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States is a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and is committed to ensuring that the WTO remains an effective forum for peaceful economic engagement.

(2) Ukraine is a sovereign nation-state that is entitled to enter into agreements with other sovereign states and to full respect of its territorial integrity.

(3) The United States will be unwavering in its support for a secure, democratic, and sovereign Ukraine, free to choose its own leaders and future.

(4) Ukraine acceded to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement) and has been a WTO member since 2008.

(5) Ukraine's participation in the WTO Agreement creates both rights and obligations vis-à-vis other WTO members.

(6) The Russian Federation acceded to the WTO on August 22, 2012, becoming the 156th WTO member, and the Republic of Belarus has applied to accede to the WTO.

(7) From the date of its accession, the Russian Federation committed to apply fully all provisions of the WTO.

(8) The United States Congress authorized permanent normal trade relations for the Russian Federation through the Russia and Moldova Jackson-Vanik Repeal and Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–208).

(9) Ukraine communicated to the WTO General Council on March 2, 2022, urging that all WTO members take action against the Russian Federation and ''consider further steps with the view to suspending the Russian Federation's participation in the WTO for its violation of the purpose and principles of this Organization''.

(10) Vladimir Putin, a ruthless dictator, has led the Russian Federation into a war of aggression against Ukraine, which—

(A) denies Ukraine and its people their collective rights to independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity;

(B) constitutes an emergency in international relations, because it is a situation of armed conflict that threatens the peace and security of all countries, including the United States; and

(C) denies Ukraine its rightful ability to participate in international organizations, including the WTO.

(11) The Republic of Belarus, also led by a ruthless dictator, Aleksander Lukashenka, is providing important material support to the Russian Federation's aggression.

(12) The Russian Federation's exportation of goods in the energy sector is central to its ability to wage its war of aggression on Ukraine.

(13) The United States, along with its allies and partners, has responded to recent aggression by the Russian Federation in Ukraine by imposing sweeping financial sanctions and stringent export controls.

(14) The United States cannot allow the consequences of the Russian Federation's actions to go unaddressed, and must lead fellow countries, in all fora, including the WTO, to impose appropriate consequences for the Russian Federation's aggression.

SEC. 3. SUSPENSION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.

(a) NONDISCRIMINATORY TARIFF TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act, the rates of duty set forth in column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States shall apply to all products of the Russian Federation and of the Republic of Belarus.

(b) AUTHORITY TO PROCLAIM INCREASED COLUMN 2 RATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may proclaim increases in the rates of duty applicable to products of the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus, above the rates set forth in column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(2) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The President shall, not later than 5 calendar days before issuing any proclamation under paragraph (1), consult with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate regarding the basis for and anticipated impact of the proposed increases to rates of duty described in paragraph (1).

(3) TERMINATION.—The authority to issue proclamations under this subsection shall terminate on January 1, 2024.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF ENERGY PRODUCTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all products of the Russian Federation classified under chapter 27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States shall be banned from importation into the United States, other than products imported on or before 11:59 p.m. eastern daylight time on the date that is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) TERMINATION UPON EXTENSION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date on which the President grants permanent nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (normal trade relations) to the products of the Russian Federation pursuant to section 5(b)(3).

SEC. 5. RESUMPTION OF APPLICATION OF HTS COLUMN 1 RATES OF DUTY AND RESTORATION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.

(a) TEMPORARY APPLICATION OF HTS COLUMN 1 RATES OF DUTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including the application of column 2 rates of duty under section 3), the President is authorized to temporarily resume, for one or more periods not to exceed 1 year each, the application of the rates of duty set forth in column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to the products of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, or both, if the President submits to Congress with respect to either or both such countries a certification under subsection (c) for each such period. Such action shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification for such period, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(2) CONSULTATION AND REPORT.—The President shall, not later than 45 calendar days before submitting a certification under paragraph (1)—

(A) consult with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(B) submit to both such committees a report that explains the basis for the determination of the President contained in such certification.

(b) RESTORATION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to resume the application of the rates of duty set forth in column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to the products of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, or both, if the President submits to Congress with respect to either or both such countries a certification under subsection (c). Such action shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(2) CONSULTATION AND REPORT.—The President shall, not later than 45 calendar days before submitting a certification under paragraph (1)—

(A) consult with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(B) submit to both such committees a report that explains the basis for the determination of the President contained in such certification.

(3) PRODUCTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—If the President submits pursuant to paragraph (1) a certification under subsection (c) with respect to the Russian Federation and a joint resolution of disapproval is not enacted during the 90-day period described in that paragraph, the President may grant permanent nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (normal trade relations) to the products of the Russian Federation.

(4) PRODUCTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.—If the President submits pursuant to paragraph (1) a certification under subsection (c) with respect to the Republic of Belarus and a joint resolution of disapproval is not enacted during the 90-day period described in that paragraph, the President may, subject to the provisions of chapter 1 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), grant nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (normal trade relations) to the products of the Republic of Belarus.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under this subsection is a certification in writing that—

(1) specifies the action proposed to be taken pursuant to the certification and whether such action is pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section; and

(2) contains a determination of the President that the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus (or both)—

(A) has withdrawn its forces and ceased all acts of aggression against Ukraine;

(B) poses no immediate threat of aggression to any North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally or partner; and

(C) recognizes a free and independent Ukraine, including with respect to the ability of its people to choose their own government.

(d) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''joint resolution of disapproval'' means only a joint resolution—

(A) which does not have a preamble;

(B) the title of which is as follows: ''Joint resolution disapproving the President's certification under section 5(c) of the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act.''; and

(C) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ''That Congress disapproves the certification of the President under section 5(c) of the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act, submitted to Congress on _____'', the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date.

(2) INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—During a period of 5 legislative days beginning on the date that a certification under section 5(c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the House of Representatives by the majority leader or the minority leader.

(3) INTRODUCTION IN THE SENATE.—During a period of 5 days on which the Senate is in session beginning on the date that a certification under section 5(c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the Senate by the majority leader (or the majority leader's designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader's designee).

(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a committee of the House to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported such joint resolution within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration thereof.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution with regard to the same certification. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Finance.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the Committee on Finance has not reported such joint resolution of disapproval within 10 days on which the Senate is in session after the date of referral of such joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Finance reports the joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from its consideration (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) shall be waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution of disapproval is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(D) DEBATE.—Debate on the joint resolution of disapproval, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution of disapproval is not in order.

(E) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the joint resolution of disapproval and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate, if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(F) RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(G) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to the joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with such joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(6) PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the following procedures shall apply in the Senate to a joint resolution of disapproval to which this subsection applies:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration in accordance with this subsection.

(B) If a joint resolution of disapproval to which this section applies was introduced in the Senate before receipt of a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives, the joint resolution from

the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be placed on the calendar. If this subparagraph applies, the procedures in the Senate with respect to a joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate that contains the identical matter as the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives shall be the same as if no joint resolution of disapproval had been received from the House of Representatives, except that the vote on passage in the Senate shall be on the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives.

(7) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of legislation described in those sections, and supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 6. COOPERATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

The United States Trade Representative shall use the voice and influence of the United States at the WTO to—

(1) condemn the recent aggression in Ukraine;

(2) encourage other WTO members to suspend trade concessions to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus;

(3) consider further steps with the view to suspend the Russian Federation's participation in the WTO; and

(4) seek to halt the accession process of the Republic of Belarus at the WTO and cease accession-related work.

SEC. 7. REAUTHORIZATION OF GLOBAL MAGNITSKY HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.

Section 1265(a) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by striking ''6 years'' and inserting ''12 years''.

SEC. 8. ENERGY SECURITY PLAN.

The Natural Gas Act is amended by inserting after section 3A (15 U.S.C. 717b–1) the following:

''ENERGY SECURITY PLAN

''SEC. 3B. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, and biennially thereafter, the President shall transmit to Congress an energy security plan which shall include—

''(1) an evaluation of United States crude oil, petroleum product, and natural gas imports and exports;

''(2) an energy security risk assessment, by country of origin, of importing crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas to the United States; and

''(3) strategies, including changes to Federal policies and regulations, to encourage increased domestic production of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas in order to offset any amounts of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas imported to the United States from Russia.''.

SEC. 9. KEYSTONE XL AUTHORIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L.P., may construct, connect, operate, and maintain the pipeline facilities at the international border of the United States and Canada at Phillips County, Montana, for the import of oil from Canada to the United States described in the Presidential Permit of March 29, 2019 (84 Fed. Reg. 13101).

(b) NO PRESIDENTIAL PERMIT REQUIRED.—No Presidential permit (or similar permit) under Executive Order 13867 (3 U.S.C. 301 note; relating to the issuance of permits with respect to facilities and land transportation crossings at the international boundaries of the United States), Executive Order 12038 (42 U.S.C. 7151 note; relating to the transfer of certain functions to the Secretary of Energy), Executive Order 10485 (15 U.S.C. 717b note; relating to the performance of functions respecting electric power and natural gas facilities located on United States borders), or any other Executive order shall be required for the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance of the pipeline facilities described in subsection (a).

SEC. 10. ADVANCING UNITED STATES GLOBAL LEADERSHIP.

Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) through (c);

(2) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively;

(3) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c), and moving such subsection after subsection (b), as so redesignated;

(4) in subsection (a), as so redesignated, by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows: ''(1) The Commission shall have the exclusive authority to approve or deny an application for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of a facility to export natural gas from the United States to a foreign country or import natural gas from a foreign country, including an LNG terminal. Except as specifically provided in this Act, nothing in this Act is intended to affect otherwise applicable law related to any Federal agency's authorities or responsibilities related to facilities to import or export natural gas, including LNG terminals.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) Nothing in this Act limits the authority of the President under the Constitution, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), part B of title II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6271 et seq.), the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), or any other provision of law that imposes sanctions on a foreign person or foreign government (including any provision of law that prohibits or restricts United States persons from engaging in a transaction with a sanctioned person or government), including a country that is designated as a state sponsor of terrorism, to prohibit imports or exports.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'state sponsor of terrorism' means a country the government of which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to—

''(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4318(c)(1)(A));

''(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

''(C) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

''(D) any other provision of law.''.

SEC. 11. PROHIBITION ON MORATORIA OF NEW ENERGY LEASES ON CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND AND ON WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND FROM ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term ''critical mineral'' means any mineral included on the list of critical minerals published in the notice of the Secretary of the Interior entitled ''Final List of Critical Minerals 2018'' (83 Fed. Reg. 23295 (May 18, 2018)).

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Federal land'' means—

(i) National Forest System land;

(ii) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702));

(iii) the outer Continental Shelf (as defined in section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331)); and

(iv) land managed by the Secretary of Energy.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''Federal land'' includes land described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) for which the rights to the surface estate or subsurface estate are owned by a non-Federal entity.

(3) PRESIDENT.—The term ''President'' means the President or any designee, including—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(B) the Secretary of Energy; and

(C) the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall not carry out any action that would prohibit or substantially delay the issuance of any of the following on Federal land, unless such an action has been authorized by an Act of Congress:

(A) New oil and gas leases, drill permits, approvals, or authorizations.

(B) New coal leases, permits, approvals, or authorizations.

(C) New hard rock leases, permits, approvals, or authorizations.

(D) New critical minerals leases, permits, approvals, or authorizations.

(2) PROHIBITION ON WITHDRAWAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall not withdraw any Federal land from forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, or disposition under laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials unless the withdrawal has been authorized by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 12. OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING.

(a) ONSHORE LEASE SALES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT TO IMMEDIATELY RESUME ONSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASE SALES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall immediately resume oil and gas lease sales in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that any oil and gas lease sale under subparagraph (A) is conducted immediately on completion of all applicable scoping, public comment, and environmental analysis requirements under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(2) ANNUAL LEASE SALES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Secretary shall conduct a minimum of 4 oil and natural gas lease sales annually in each of the following States:

(i) Wyoming.

(ii) New Mexico.

(iii) Colorado.

(iv) Utah.

(v) Montana.

(vi) North Dakota.

(vii) Oklahoma.

(viii) Nevada.

(ix) Any other State in which there is land available for oil and natural gas leasing under that Act.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In conducting a lease sale under subparagraph (A) in a State described in that subparagraph, the Secretary shall offer all parcels eligible for oil and gas development under the resource management plan in effect for the State.

(C) REPLACEMENT SALES.—If, for any reason, a lease sale under subparagraph (A) for a calendar year is canceled, delayed, or deferred, including for a lack of eligible parcels, the Secretary shall conduct a replacement sale during the same calendar year.

(b) OFFSHORE LEASE SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct all lease sales described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016) that have not been conducted as of the date of enactment of this Act by not later than December 31, 2022.

(2) GULF OF MEXICO REGION ANNUAL LEASE SALES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Secretary shall conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and natural gas lease sales annually in the Gulf of Mexico Region of the outer Continental Shelf, which shall include the following areas described the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016):

(A) The Central Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(B) The Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(3) ALASKA REGION ANNUAL LEASE SALES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Secretary shall conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and natural gas lease sales annually in the Alaska Region of the outer Continental Shelf, as described the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016).

(4) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting lease sales under paragraphs (2) and (3) the Secretary shall—

(A) issue leases to the highest responsible qualified bidder or bidders; and

(B) include in each lease sale all unleased areas that are not subject to restrictions as of the date of the lease sale.

(5) OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL AND GAS LEASING PROGRAM.—Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), in the first sentence of the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''subsections (c) and (d) of this section'' and inserting ''subsections (c) through (f)'';

(B) by redesignating subsections (f) through (h) as subsections (g) through (i), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) SUBSEQUENT LEASING PROGRAMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 36 months after conducting the first lease sale under an oil and gas leasing program prepared pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall begin preparing the subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—Each subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section shall be approved not later than 180 days before the expiration of the previous oil and gas leasing program.''.

SEC. 13. STRATEGIC PRODUCTION RESPONSE PLAN.

Section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of a severe energy supply interruption described in subsection (d), the Secretary may not execute the first drawdown of petroleum products in the Reserve after the date of enactment of this subsection, whether through sale, exchange, or loan, until the Secretary has developed a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands (including submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense leased for oil and gas production by the same percentage as the percentage of petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that is to be drawn down in that first and subsequent drawdowns, subject to the limitation under paragraph (2).

''(2) LIMITATION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil and gas production in excess of 10 percent.

''(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall prepare the plan required by paragraph (1) in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

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

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

SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL EXPLANATORY OF THE AMENDMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE AMENDMENT OF THE SENATE TO H.R. 2471

Pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 973, the chair of the Committee on Appropriations submitted explanatory material relating to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 2471. The contents of this submission will be published in another Book of the RECORD.

□ 2015

HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 973, I call up the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act''.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to support the sustainable rebuilding and development of Haiti in a manner that—

(1) recognizes Haitian independence, self-reliance, and sovereignty;

(2) promotes efforts that are led by and support the people and Government of Haiti at all levels so that Haitians lead the course of reconstruction and development of Haiti;

(3) contributes to international efforts to facilitate conditions for broad, inclusive, and sustained political dialogue among the different actors in Haiti to restore democratic legitimacy and institutions in Haiti;

(4) builds the long-term capacity of the Government of Haiti, civil society, and the private sector to foster economic opportunities in Haiti;

(5) fosters collaboration between the Haitian diaspora in the United States, including dual citizens of Haiti and the United States, and the Government of Haiti and the business community in Haiti;

(6) supports anticorruption efforts, promotes press freedom, and addresses human rights concerns, including through the enforcement of sanctions imposed in accordance with the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) on individuals implicated in human rights violations and corruption;

(7) respects and helps restore the natural resources of Haiti and strengthens community-level resilience to environmental and weather-related impacts;

(8) promotes political stability through the holding of free, fair, transparent, and timely elections in accordance with democratic principles and the Constitution of Haiti;

(9) provides timely and comprehensive reporting on the goals and progress of the Government of Haiti and the United States Government, and transparent post-program evaluations and contracting data; and

(10) promotes the participation of Haitian women and youth in governmental and nongovernmental institutions and in economic development and governance assistance programs funded by the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

In this Act, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENING HUMAN RIGHTS AND ANTICORRUPTION EFFORTS IN HAITI AND HOLDING PERPETRATORS OF THE LA SALINE MASSACRE ACCOUNTABLE.

(a) PRIORITIZATION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall prioritize the protection of human rights and anticorruption efforts in Haiti through the following methods:

(1) Fostering strong relationships with independent civil society groups focused on monitoring corruption and human rights abuses and promoting democracy in Haiti.

(2) Supporting the efforts of the Government of Haiti to identify persons involved in human rights violations and significant acts of corruption in Haiti, including public and private sector actors, and hold them accountable for their actions.

(3) Addressing concerns of impunity for the alleged perpetrators of and the individuals who organized and planned the massacre in La Saline that took place on November 13, 2018.

(4) Urging authorities to continue to investigate attacks in the neighborhoods of La Saline

and Bel Air in 2018 and 2019 that left dozens dead in order to bring the perpetrators to justice.

(b) BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the events that took place on November 13, 2018, in the neighborhood of La Saline, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and the aftermath of those events.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An examination of any links between the massacre in La Saline and mass protests that occurred concurrently in Haiti.

(B) An analysis of the reports on the massacre in La Saline authored by the United Nations, the European Union, and the Government of Haiti.

(C) A detailed description of all known perpetrators of and the individuals who organized and planned the massacre.

(D) An overview of efforts of the Government of Haiti to bring the perpetrators of and the individuals who organized and planned the massacre in La Saline to justice and to prevent other similar attacks.

(E) An assessment of the ensuing treatment and displacement of the survivors of the massacre in La Saline.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with nongovernmental organizations in Haiti and the United States.

SEC. 5. PROMOTING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND ASSEMBLY IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State shall prioritize the promotion of freedom of the press and freedom of assembly and the protection of journalists in Haiti through the following methods:

(1) Advocating to Haitian authorities for increased protection for journalists and the press and for the freedom to peacefully assemble or protest in Haiti.

(2) Collaborating with officials of the Government of Haiti and representatives of civil society to increase legal protections for journalists in Haiti.

(3) Supporting efforts to strengthen transparency in the public and private sectors in Haiti and access to information in Haiti.

(4) Using United States foreign assistance for programs to strengthen capacity for independent journalists and increase support for investigative journalism in Haiti.

SEC. 6. SUPPORTING POST-EARTHQUAKE, POST-HURRICANE, AND POST-COVID–19 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall prioritize post-earthquake, post-hurricane, and post-COVID–19 recovery and development efforts in Haiti through the following methods:

(1) Collaborating with the Government of Haiti on a detailed and transparent development plan that includes clear objectives and benchmarks.

(2) Building the capacity of Haitian-led public, private, and nongovernmental sector institutions in Haiti through post-earthquake and post-hurricane recovery and development planning.

(3) Assessing the impact of the recovery efforts of the United States and the international community in Haiti since January 2010.

(4) Supporting disaster resilience and reconstruction efforts.

(5) Addressing the underlying causes of poverty and inequality.

(6) Improving access to—

(A) health resources;

(B) public health technical assistance; and

(C) clean water, food, and shelter.

(7) Assessing the impact of the COVID–19 pandemic on post-disaster recovery efforts and evaluating United States support needed to help with the pandemic response in Haiti.

(8) Supporting—

(A) the export of additional United States-produced COVID–19 vaccine doses to Haiti; and

(B) the safe storage, transport, and end-to-end distribution of United States-produced COVID–19 vaccines throughout Haiti, in light of ongoing humanitarian access challenges presented by Haiti's security environment.

SEC. 7. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN HAITI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (in this section referred to as the ''Administrator'') and other relevant agencies and departments, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on developments in Haiti.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A strategy for carrying out sections 4(a), 5, and 6, including established baselines, benchmarks, and indicators to measure outcomes and impact.

(2) An assessment of major corruption committed among the public and private sectors in Haiti, including identification of any individual or entity that financed corruption activities, and all corruption prosecutions investigated by the judiciary of Haiti since January 2015.

(3) An overview of efforts of the Government of Haiti to address corruption, including the Petrocaribe scandal, and corrective measures to strengthen and restore trust in the public institutions of Haiti.

(4) A description of efforts of the United States Government to consult and engage with officials of the Government of Haiti and independent civil society groups focused on monitoring corruption and human rights abuses and promoting democracy and press freedom in Haiti since January 2015.

(5) A description of the response by the Government of Haiti to civic protests that have taken place since July 2018 and any allegations of human rights abuses, including attacks on journalists.

(6) An assessment of United States security assistance to Haiti, including United States support to the Haitian National Police and an assessment of compliance with section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) and section 362 of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Leahy Laws'').

(7) A description of the efforts of the Government of Haiti to support displaced survivors of urban and gang violence.

(8) An assessment of United States interagency efforts to counter kidnapping and armed violence in Haiti.

(9) An assessment of the impact of presidential decrees on the health of Haiti's democratic institutions and the safeguarding of human rights, including decrees relating to—

(A) reducing the authority of the Superior Court of Accounts and Administrative Litigation;

(B) promulgating an antiterrorism law;

(C) establishing the National Intelligence Agency; and

(D) retiring and subsequently appointing judges to the Supreme Court of Haiti.

(10) A review of the alleged coup against President Moïse on February 7, 2021, and subsequent arrest and jailings of alleged perpetrators.

(11) An analysis, conducted in collaboration with the Government of Haiti, of efforts to support development goals in Haiti since January 2015, including steps taken—

(A) to strengthen institutions at the national and local levels; and

(B) to strengthen democratic governance at the national and local levels.

(12) An analysis of the effectiveness and sustainability of development projects financed by the United States, including the Caracol Industrial Park and supporting infrastructure.

(13) A description of procurement from Haitian small- and medium-sized businesses and nongovernmental organizations by the Government of the United States and the Government of Haiti for development and humanitarian activities, disaggregated by year since 2015, and a description of efforts to increase local procurement, including food aid.

(14) A description of United States efforts since January 2015 to assist the Haitian people in their pursuits for free, fair, and timely democratic elections.

(15) An overview of United States efforts to cooperate with diplomatic partners in Latin America, the Caribbean, Canada, and Europe to engage with political leaders, civil society, the private sector, and underrepresented populations in Haiti to support a stable environment conducive to holding free and fair elections.

(16) Quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess progress and benchmarks for United States initiatives focused on sustainable development in Haiti, including democracy assistance, economic revitalization, natural disaster recovery, pandemic response, resilience, energy and infrastructure, health, and food security.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary and the Administrator shall consult, as appropriate, with—

(1) nongovernmental organizations and civil society groups in Haiti and the United States; and

(2) the Government of Haiti.

(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the report required by subsection (a) publicly available on the website of the Department of State.

SEC. 8. REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOVENEL MOÏSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, 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 July 7, 2021, assassination of former President of Haiti Jovenel Moïse.

(b) UPDATED REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives an updated version of the report that includes any significant developments related to the assassination of former President of Haiti Jovenel Moïse.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) and the report required by subsection (b) shall each include the following elements:

(1) A detailed description of the events leading up to the assassination of former President Jovenel Moïse and the subsequent investigation of the assassination, including a description and identification of key dates and the names of foreign persons related to the assassination and the investigation of the assassination.

(2) A description of United States support for the efforts of Haitian authorities to investigate the assassination of former President Jovenel Moïse.

(3) An assessment of the independence and capacity of Haitian authorities to investigate the assassination of former President Jovenel Moïse, including analysis of significant advances and deficiencies of the investigation.

(4) A description of any threats and acts of intimidation against Haitian law enforcement and judicial authorities involved in the investigation of the assassination of former President Jovenel Moïse, including the identification of foreign

persons involved in such threats and acts of intimidation.

(5) A description of any efforts to interfere in or undermine the independence and integrity of the investigation of the assassination of former President Jovenel Moïse.

(6) A description of whether any foreign persons previously employed by or who served as a contractor or informant for the United States Government were involved in the assassination of former President Jovenel Moïse.

(7) A description and the identification of foreign persons involved in the execution and planning of the assassination of former President Jovenel Moïse and an assessment of the intentions of such foreign persons.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) and the updated report required by subsection (b) shall each be submitted in an unclassified form, but each may include a classified annex.

(e) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of State shall post on the public website of the Department of State—

(1) the unclassified version of the report required by subsection (a) not later than 15 days after the date on which the report is submitted under such subsection; and

(2) the unclassified version of the report required by subsection (b) not later than 15 days after the date on which the report is submitted under such subsection.

(f) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on—

(1) the contents of the report required by subsection (a) not later than 15 days after the date on which the report is submitted under such subsection; and

(2) the contents of the report required by subsection (b) not later than 15 days after the date on which the report is submitted under such subsection.

SEC. 9. REPEAL.

The Assessing Progress in Haiti Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note; Public Law 113–162) is repealed.

SEC. 10. TERMINATION.

This Act shall terminate on December 31, 2025.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The text of the motion is as follows:

Ms. DeLauro of Connecticut moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471 with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–35 modified by the amendment printed in House Report 117–269.

(For text of the House amendment to the Senate amendment, see Book II of this RECORD.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 973, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELAURO. 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 House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of our 2022 government funding legislation.

This package makes historic investments in the middle class and people who are living paycheck to paycheck. They deserve a government that, instead of catering to the wealthy and big corporations, bends over backwards to support them. By providing a 6.7 percent increase for nondefense funding, the largest increase in 4 years, that is exactly what we are doing.

What a marker we have put down. That is translated into funding for agriculture, increased by 6 percent; energy and water, increased by 6.6 percent; 5.7 percent increase for financial services and general government; 5.2 percent increase for interior and environment; a 7.5 percent increase for transportation and housing; 11.8 percent increase for legislative branch, which includes support for the Capitol Police who put their lives on the line defending this body; and a 7.5 percent increase for labor, health, and human services, and education to support Americans at every stage of their lives. That is what this bill represents after years of stalled investment in each area.

With the funding included in this package, we are helping working families with the cost of living; we are helping students pay for the high cost of education; we are giving hardworking families a better chance to own their own homes; and we are connecting rural communities to the internet so that they can reach their full potential.

We are putting Americans back to work by creating jobs here in America, helping small businesses, supporting job training, rebuilding our infrastructure, including unlocking the full funding provided by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

We are supporting the vulnerable by feeding the hungry and the food insecure through nutrition assistance, making housing more affordable, and addressing gender-based violence.

And we are tackling our toughest challenges. We are confronting climate change through environmental enforcement. We are supporting environmental justice with $100 million, an $83 million increase over last year. We are making historic investments in clean energy and climate science.

By rebuilding our public health infrastructure, investing in lifesaving biomedical research, with $3.2 billion, an increase of $104 million, for HIV/AIDS research, and confronting urgent health crises, we are making healthcare more affordable for more Americans.

And we are going to ensure that big corporations and the wealthy pay their fair share to support these investments by increasing funding for the IRS to $12.6 billion.

Think about the leaders that we hoped to emulate as we entered public life, all of us, leaders like Frances Perkins, the first woman to serve as the U.S. Secretary of Labor and one of the principal architects of the New Deal. She once said, ''I came to Washington to work for God, FDR and the millions of forgotten, plain common workingmen,'' and I add women.

She, as well as my parents, told me to battle for working people, never to take no for an answer. They said work for the everyday citizen.

With this government funding legislation, we are here tonight as well to stand in solidarity with the people of Ukraine. As the world watches in horror, civilians—including children, the ill, expectant mothers—are being targeted by Russia's unprovoked and utterly inhumane attacks.

We are becoming witness to one of the worst humanitarian crises we have seen in generations, which is why this bill provides $13.6 billion in humanitarian assistance, defense support, and economic aid to help the Ukrainian people in their most desperate hour of need.

We care for our servicemembers and our veterans by providing $224 million for the military's child development centers; strengthening the VA with $598 million for suicide prevention outreach of veterans; and $840 million for gender-specific care and programmatic efforts for women.

At the Labor, Health, and Human Services and Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, which I am honored to chair, we go even further to expand access to education, Head Start, childcare, lifesaving biomedical research, public health, maternal health, mental health, job training, and worker protection; and we support workers and support the skills they need to succeed.

We deliver for our students by providing the largest increase to Pell grants since the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. By investing $14.5 billion for special education programs, $75 million for full-service community schools, $17.5 billion to support low-income students, we are giving millions of students a chance to access higher education and unlock a lifetime of opportunity.

We make healthcare more affordable and accessible; $8.5 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. We bolster the public health infrastructure. We confront pressing health crises with $1 billion for maternal and child health, $2 billion for mental health, and $3.9 billion for substance use treatment.

Finally, we are strengthening life-saving biomedical research, accelerating the pace of scientific breakthroughs with $6.9 billion for the National Cancer Institute, $1 billion to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health, ARPA-H. Together we are accelerating the pace of scientific breakthroughs for diseases such as ALS, Alzheimer's, diabetes, and cancer.

I must, however, express my disappointment that the Hyde amendment remains in this bill. I am the first Appropriations chair since 1977 to remove it, because I understand that this is an offensive and discriminatory policy which has shut out countless women from the reproductive healthcare that they deserve for more than 40 years. While Republicans blocked our efforts, I will never stop fighting to ensure equal treatment for women.

The ten bills in this package include community projects funding, which meets the urgent needs in districts across the country and sends a clear message to the American people that Congress is working for them.

I conclude with this comment from Frances Perkins, who said in her farewell address:

> There is always a large horizon, and it is up to us to contribute some small part to a program of human betterment for all time.

I believe that through this government funding package, we are proving that that horizon is not only large, but it is endless.

There is no limit to what we can achieve, and for the first time in a long time I believe we show just how government can work for working people once again and to achieve the betterment of humankind.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members' support for this transformative investment in working families and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2471, a bill that will provide funding for the Federal Government through the end of this fiscal year. While it has taken us far too long to get here, I am glad we were able to produce a bill that includes many funding priorities that I support.

Since last summer, I have made it clear that House Republicans would oppose Appropriations bills unless they increase defense spending, restrain nondefense spending, include all longstanding policy provisions, and do not include any poison pill riders.

After months of negotiations, we reached a deal that meets all four of these criteria. The bill before us increases defense spending by roughly 6 percent, which is $4.5 billion above the NDAA; rejects the President's proposed 16 percent increase in nondefense spending; includes the Hyde amendment and other critical pro-life policies; and drops other controversial language.

For defense, the bill provides our military and our troops with the resources they desperately need. The roughly $42 billion increase in defense spending across all the appropriations bills will improve military readiness, start key modernization initiatives, and support our brave warfighters and their families so they can improve their quality of life.

The package also contains an additional $1 billion for Israel's Iron Dome to allow Israel to replace the interceptors that were used in the most recent conflict.

The bill also ensures the safety and security of the American people by increasing overall funding for Homeland Security by 11 percent, including increases for Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Customs and Border Protection.

New funding is also included to increase staff for the Border Patrol, which would address the crisis at our southwest border.

Because of this bill, President Trump's successful remain in Mexico program will continue, and President Biden's plan to cancel existing border wall funding will be rejected.

I am proud to say that this bill not only funds the police, it increases resources for law enforcement agencies to address the troubling nationwide increase in crime.

Also before us today is crucial assistance to help the Ukrainian people, the Ukrainian Government respond to Russia's invasion. I know we all share the feeling of shock and grief as we witness Russia's attack on the sovereign nation of Ukraine and its aggression across innocent people.

To close, I want to thank my colleagues, Chairwoman DELAURO, Senator SHELBY, Senator LEAHY, and the subcommittee chairs and ranking members for their work on this bill. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the items in this bill that enhance our national security, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, please let me thank Chair DELAURO for her persevering leadership on this critical bill, and I would like to thank Ranking Member SIMPSON for his productive partnership, as well as the Energy and Water Subcommittee staff and majority clerk, Jaime Shimek, for their work.

The Energy and Water division of this bill is a historic investment in American jobs, innovation, and competitiveness. It engages and advances all energy technologies to assure America's energy independence in perpetuity and for our security while sustaining life on Earth.

Our bill delivers for the American people by investing $8.3 billion in the Army Corps of Engineers to rebuild America's water infrastructure and prepare for increasing rainfall, rising sea levels, and desertification;

$1.92 billion in the Bureau of Reclamation for the West's water management;

$44.9 billion in the Department of Energy, including $3.2 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs to spur good-paying jobs and lower costs for the middle class.

Importantly, our bill responsibly funds our nuclear deterrent and enhances nonproliferation efforts.

In sum, the energy and water division builds forward for America's critical goals. Our bill invests in the hardworking men and women who make, build, and grow America. Now more than ever, our bill is needed to unleash American progress in this new century.

Finally, as chair of the Congressional Ukraine Caucus, I want to highlight the Congress' swift and essential support for Ukraine. On a bipartisan basis, it is this House, as Article 1 of the Constitution, that has always led on providing aid to Ukraine. The $13.6 billion in emergency funding includes vital resources for Ukraine and her brave people to meet their urgent economic and humanitarian needs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure unanimously.

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Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the former chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member of the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for the introduction.

Mr. Speaker, I want to salute Chairman DELAURO and Ranking Member GRANGER of the full committee for putting together a final appropriations package for the year. It is a fair compromise that includes funding for many priorities here at home and abroad.

As ranking member of the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, I want to highlight a few priorities included in the SFOPS section of the bill that provide critical funding to our allies and partners during a time of great angst around the globe.

Although essential military and economic aid for the brave people of Ukraine is included elsewhere in the bill as an emergency supplemental appropriation, base funding for State-Foreign Operations is essential to our national security.

Following the chaotic Afghan withdrawal by this administration, and a full-scale assault on Ukraine by President Putin, it is critically important that this Congress sends a signal to the rest of the world that the United States stands by its allies and partners.

We do so here by including $3.3 billion in Foreign Military Financing for Israel and robust, continued support for other key partners in the Middle East like Egypt and Jordan. Funding is

also increased for our efforts to counter the malign influence of the Chinese Government.

In our own hemisphere, the bill increases funding for one of our most important partners in the region, Colombia, as they continue to work to thwart drug producers and traffickers. The bill also prioritizes funding to address the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic opioids into the United States from Mexico and China.

I am also pleased to report that the agreement restores all protections for the unborn that are in current law, including a prohibition on the use of funds to pay for abortion. At no time should U.S. taxpayer dollars be used to kill the unborn. We must always protect the sanctity of life.

Finally, this omnibus provides critical resources for southern and eastern Kentucky, I am proud to say. It continues our fight against the opioid epidemic, which is as important now as it has ever been.

It provides record funding for my Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization Program, which is creating new economic opportunities across Appalachia and throughout my district.

It includes my community project funding requests, which will provide important resources to our first responders, help protect Kentuckians from future floods, improve access to clean water, fight the scourge of opioids, improve medical care, and promote economic growth.

This bill is a substantial improvement on the House-passed bill, and I commend our chairwoman and ranking member for their hard work on this package.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2022.

As chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I want to thank Ranking Member CALVERT for his partnership and Chair DELAURO and Ranking Member GRANGER for their leadership.

For fiscal year 2022, the Defense bill provides a total of $728.5 billion. That is $32.5 billion above the 2021 level. The House bill that I wrote was a much lower number, but this is the number I was instructed to mark up to.

We prioritized critical investments and our most important national security asset, our servicemen and -women and their families.

Here are a few examples: a 2.7 percent pay raise for over 2 million uniformed servicemembers and 750,000 DOD civilian employees; an additional $167 million so all DOD personnel can earn at least a $15 minimum wage; an additional $397 million for basic housing and subsistence allowances so that our servicemembers can feed their children properly; $97 million to enact the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military; $37 billion for Defense Health and medical research programs, including $577 million for cancer research; historic levels of DOD investments in clean energy, climate adaptation, and facility resiliency; a $486 million increase of environmental restoration activities, including $210 million for PFOS/PFOA cleanup; and an additional $686 million to respond to the Red Hill fuel spill in Hawaii.

This bill confronts Vladimir Putin's illegal and unjust invasion of Ukraine by providing robust funding for the Ukraine Security Initiative and NATO's partners and allies.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is long overdue. It is time for Congress to do our work to pass this omnibus bill and fund our government.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of the fiscal year 2022 omnibus appropriations bill and particularly the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

As ranking member of the subcommittee, I say to my colleagues: It is a strong bill and deserves bipartisan support.

There are, of course, things I would have done differently had I been the only one writing the bill. I am sure my chairwoman would be able to say the same thing. But that is the nature of bipartisan negotiations. Everyone has to give a little in order to get what each needs most.

First and foremost, this bill strongly supports our national nuclear security programs, providing $20.7 billion, which is an increase of almost $1 billion above fiscal year 2021 and above the Biden administration's budget request. This funding supports the maintenance and modernization of our nuclear weapons complex and supports the Navy's nuclear propulsion program.

Harbor maintenance trust fund activities at the Corps of Engineers are funded at more than $2 billion, in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 2020.

Efforts to guard our energy sector against cyberattacks are increased above last year and even above both House and Senate bills.

The bill continues investments in a wide array of energy sources, including fossil energy, hydropower, energy storage, and—one of my highest priorities—nuclear energy. The bill provides $1.65 billion for nuclear energy, including increased funding for the advanced small modular reactors program; continued support for the Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program; and initiation of a new program to ensure a domestic supply of high-assay, low-enriched uranium that will be necessary for many of the advanced reactor designs currently under development.

Before I yield back, I would like to note the hard work of our full committee leadership, my ranking member, KAY GRANGER, as well as Chair DELAURO.

Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Chairwoman KAPTUR and I again worked well together with our Senate partners, Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator KENNEDY.

Finally, I would like to thank the staff on both sides of the aisle for their hard work to help bring this bill to completion: on the majority staff, Jaime Shimek, Scott McKee, Brian Smith, Michael Brain, Will Ostertag, and Lauren Leuck; on the Republican side, Angie Giancarlo; and for my personal office, Sarah Cannon.

Mr. Speaker, the fiscal year 2022 energy and water bill is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this far-reaching spending bill that lowers costs, creates jobs, and rethreads our safety net.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, I am very proud of our funding for veterans, servicemembers, and their families.

We steer $14.9 billion to critical base infrastructure to add new barracks and childcare centers and rid military family housing of mold and lead. It also invests in climate change and energy resilience on bases, devoting $150 million to PFAS contamination cleanup.

It provides more to NATO and the European Deterrence Initiative, devoting $631 million to confront Russian aggression.

For Veterans Affairs, it provides $112 billion to tackle disability claim backlogs, boost medical research, fully fund veteran medical care, and make major investments in women's health and mental health and suicide and homelessness prevention.

I thank Ranking Member CARTER and Ranking Member GRANGER for our close work together on this good bill, and I thank both the majority and minority staff.

I am very proud of what this bill delivers to Florida, like investing $2 million into the Virginia Graeme Baker pool and spa safety grant program to curb drownings.

We also add a record $350 million to restore the Everglades, the lifeblood of south Florida. This is on top of the $1.1 billion President Biden just allocated to our River of Grass in the bipartisan infrastructure law.

Florida cities win, too, because we unleash infrastructure funds and provide local government formula funding and fund local community projects for the first time in more than a decade. For Dania Beach, that is $3 million to rebuild the C.W. Thomas Park Community Center. In Sunrise, it is $2 million for flood protection.

There is tons more, from increased breast cancer screenings and reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act to provide lifesaving funds to curb domestic violence and sexual assaults. We even create a cancer screening program for disadvantaged communities that honors our departed dear friend, ALCEE HASTINGS.

Mr. Speaker, this bill helps every American every day. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for his hard work on this arduous project, this omnibus bill. I also want to extend my thanks to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, Chair DELAURO and Chair ROYBAL-ALLARD, for their hard work.

We disagree with many of the things that the majority has put forth in this, but we in the minority have gotten a lot of key wins for the American people in this bill.

Coming over, Mr. Speaker, tonight on a cold, damp Washington evening, I was thinking about what I would say. This is a job well done.

I rise in support of this bill. This is not the bill that I would have written. This is certainly not the bill that the majority would have written.

Within this beltway, within this town, we have a dialect. We have a Washington-speak sometimes that should and does befuddle the American people. So, tonight is time for straight talk. Straight talk means that the needs of our Nation, the needs of the United States of America, change on an annual basis. The world doesn't stay the same.

A few weeks ago, the world changed for the worse when Russia invaded the sovereign nation of Ukraine. Things change. Priorities change. Funding needs change.

That is why, as appropriators, we come together every year and, ideally, address the Nation's changing needs—whether in defense; education; Department of Energy; and, in my case, homeland security—to address the needs of the American people.

Now, this is an omnibus bill, ''omni'' from the Greek meaning ''all,'' not ''cromni'' meaning ''some,'' but ''all.''

Now, think about that. In one of the most partisan-charged times in American history, Republicans and Democrats, Senators and Members of the House, and the White House can come together and forge an agreement that gets all 12 bills done.

To the American people watching, this is an accomplishment. It is not perfect. Of course, it is not.

Now, the priorities that I champion in this bill, $1.9 billion to build the wall—very important. I know the majority doesn't like that. We got that in.

The Iron Dome, I stood in this Chamber a few months ago, and I bellowed at the majority for stripping that out. I was very upset that day, and I knew a lot of people in the majority wanted Iron Dome in there like all the Republicans did as well. We got that in this bill. Our beloved ally, Israel, will now be able to defend itself with the Iron Dome.

Our great United States Coast Guard will be getting more ships and more funding in the homeland bill. ICE beds will be funded.

There are a lot of key priorities. Yes, I respectfully and strongly disagreed with Chair DELAURO when she was talking about her opposition to the Hyde amendment, and she has a right to her opinion. That is what is great about this Chamber.

But we have the Hyde protections in this bill to protect the unborn. That is law in America, and that will remain law in America, those Hyde protections to make sure that the right to life, that sacred right to life—that abortions are never paid for by the American taxpayer.

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So it was a compromise. There were some things in this bill, obviously, that I don't particularly care for, but key missions through the Department of Energy in my beloved city of Oak Ridge—my goodness, when we vote for this, please know that in the Department of Energy, the NNSA, the National Nuclear Security Administration that is in the Department of Energy, funds to keep our Nation's nuclear arsenal safe and secure, the funding is there for the uranium processing facility, $600 million.

So this is a compromise bill. There is no question about that. But think about this, my friends in the majority and in the minority, to all of the staff who worked tirelessly to get this bill done, this is not easy work because of the bona fide differences that exist between the parties.

We have gotten it done for the American people. No, it is not perfect. But, yes, it is good. It is going to help the people of Ukraine. It is going to help our country move forward.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce Justice, Science, and Related Agencies.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise in support of this omnibus bill, in particular, the Commerce-Justice-Science title of the bill.

In commerce it makes smart investments that create good-paying American jobs with economic growth. It supports American manufacturing.

In justice, it makes funding increases for the police, creating better circumstances for public safety, for fighting crime, reducing gang and gun violence and in hate crime prevention.

And in science, it provides robust support for things Americans are proud of like NASA, the National Science Foundation, climate science research.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the staff for a lot of hard work on this bill. I thank Ranking Member ADERHOLT for working with me, and I urge support for this package.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), the ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise today in strong support of this omnibus appropriations package. As the ranking member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I will outline why America's position in the world depends on the passage of this bipartisan bill.

But first I want to thank Chair DELAURO for her hard work and Ranking Member GRANGER for putting this together. I thank my partner and friend, Chair BETTY MCCOLLUM, for the hard work that she has put into this bill to make it a reality, and certainly the staff on both sides who have been working day and night to put this together and certainly my clerk, Johnny Kaberlie, who has done a yeoman's job of getting this done.

Over the past several weeks, we have witnessed Russia invade a sovereign nation, indiscriminately killing civilians to the horror of the world. As a matter of fact, just a few hours ago a maternity ward was bombed by Russia, killing new mothers and babies just a few hours ago. And while this happens, President Xi, Kim Jong Un, and other autocrats are watching closely to see how the United States will respond.

I firmly believe that today we are closer to a large-scale conflict with a near-peer adversary than we have been in recent memory. We must get this bill to the President's desk as soon as possible to respond to these acts of aggression. Weakness is provocative, and a year-long continuing resolution would undoubtedly demonstrate weakness on a global stage.

Included in the defense portion of this bill are many priorities for Members of both parties that will strengthen our military. These include 13 new Navy ships, increased investment in next-generation capability, like hypersonics, full funding for our nuclear modernization, and investments in our servicemembers and their families.

And as ranking member, I fought hard to make sure this bill gets the DOD what it needs. We began hearings for the fiscal year 2022 saying that the Mattis national defense strategy is the correct strategy, that we need a 3 to 5

percent net real growth above inflation for fiscal years 2022 to 2025. Although nobody anticipated inflation at the levels we have seen, I am proud to say the Republicans secured a 6 percent funding increase over last year's funding level.

I am also proud to say that we worked closely with the Armed Services and Intelligence Committees to make sure all the priorities across national security were addressed.

Thanks to the bipartisan commitment of Chairwoman BETTY MCCOLLUM, House Republicans were able to secure over 2,000 Member funding priorities on our side of the aisle like additional Strykers, C–130Js, F–35 modernization, and critical programs. I thank Chair MCCOLLUM for her staff and her hard work on this package.

Failing to pass this piece of legislation will only further extend the devastating effects of our military readiness, modernization, and lethality that we have witnessed over the last 6 months.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, as the world watches, we must send the message that this Congress stands ready to strengthen its military, to stand by its allies, and continue to make the world a safer and more prosperous place.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL).

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I would like to engage in a colloquy with Chair DELAURO regarding the Strategic Long-Range Cannon.

I ask my friend from Connecticut, is it the intent of the committee that a portion of the funds provided under the Technology Maturation Initiatives line be used to invest in the development of the SLRC program, should the program supply a spend plan?

Ms. DELAURO. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. SHERRILL. I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

The agreement permits the Army to use 2022 funds for the Strategic Long-Range Cannons so long as it produces a comprehensive funding plan and a detailed schedule of activities.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I thank Ranking Member GRANGER, our Senate partners, Chairman LEAHY, Vice Chairman SHELBY, our cardinals, and all of our Members. I salute the staff on both sides of the aisle. I won't mention all their names in the interest of time, but these are the most unbelievably professional individuals I have ever met. They do the job every single day and night and they are up all night.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairwoman DELAURO, Ranking Member GRANGER, and all of the Members of the Appropriations Committee for their hard work to bring this bipartisan legislation together.

I want to highlight several important inclusions in this package that are noteworthy and that reflect our Majority's commitment to governing responsibly For the People.

First, this legislation includes a robust, emergency aid package to help the Ukrainian people and their military fight back against Vladimir Putin's criminal invasion, defend their freedom and their democracy, and address the humanitarian crisis resulting from this unprovoked attack while strengthening NATO's deterrence and defense.

Second, this package will provide strong funding for the essential safety-net programs that enable Americans to make better lives for themselves and their families and keep millions of Americans from falling into poverty.

I am particularly pleased that a number of key priorities for which I have been advocating were included in this package.

Among them is a 21 percent increase in office budgets to make allowance for competitive pay for our staff here on Capitol Hill. This will enable us to recruit and retain the best and brightest to help us serve the American people and better reflect our nation's diversity.

I am also glad that this bill funds the Department of Education's Full-Service, Community Schools program at $75 million.

We were able to come together as well to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, which the House passed last year.

Additionally, this omnibus includes $95 million for the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) and election grants to help states improve their voting systems.

Last summer, I offered—and the House adopted—a Floor amendment to the House's Financial Services and General Government title directing the EAC to set aside $4 million for the purpose of administering the program that encourages college students to volunteer as poll workers in their communities—a program created under my Help America Vote Act legislation in 2002. As this bill heads to the President's desk, it is my expectation that the EAC will allocate this funding to that program as directed.

I also want to thank appropriators for including language to direct the GSA to move forward expeditiously with the selection of a site for a new consolidated FBI headquarters at one of the three locations previously identified in Maryland or Virginia. This project has now been ongoing for fourteen years and needs to be concluded, and the decision to move forward needs to be made within six months.

This omnibus reauthorizes our intelligence programs as well, and it funds the replenishment and enhancement of Israel's Iron Dome missile defense system. Furthermore, it includes Rep. BRAD SCHNEIDER's legislation directing the State Department to continue expanding and deepening the Abraham Accords and promoting the normalization of relations between Arab states and Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Members as well for their efforts to identify and support requests for community project funding, which is back this year under strict rules to protect the process and ensure that it is ethical, transparent, and accountable. Members know our districts better than those working in the executive branch, which is why this facet of the appropriations process, derived from Congress's constitutional power of the purse, has always been very important and beneficial to our communities.

This is an omnibus that all of us can be proud to support. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this legislation, and I hope the Senate will approve it swiftly as well so that President Biden can sign it without delay.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to speak on the FY 2022 appropriations package. I thank Ranking Member GRANGER for yielding me the time and for her outstanding leadership this year.

I also want to thank my counterpart, CJS Subcommittee Chairman CARTWRIGHT for his partnership over the last year.

Within the CJS title, we've been able to increase funding for the Space Launch System, the Exploration Upper Stage, and other space technologies. All are key in our efforts to establish a strategic presence on the Moon ahead of Russia and China.

There are increases provided to support our communities within agencies such as the DOJ and NOAA. We're investing millions of additional dollars to improve our ability to understand and forecast extreme weather, so that local leaders can help create more resilient communities, and Americans can get safely out of harm's way when dangerous weather strikes.

We're increasing funding for critical drug court programs and other vital initiatives that address the opioid epidemic, as well as DNA analysis programs that are helping to solve cold cases.

Even as we reflect on the spending priorities within this package for our own citizens, we must not turn our eyes away from the atrocities being committed by Vladimir Putin against the people of Ukraine.

Today, we stand in strong support of the people and forces of our ally. Putin's violent attempt to strip Ukrainians of their freedom will be met with an even stronger force because of our help.

American strength has long been a deterrent of global conflict. I take this responsibility seriously and will continue working to ensure adequate funding is provided to meet both the immediate and long-term security needs of this country.

I encourage my colleagues to support the security package within the omnibus appropriations bill and ensure the Ukrainians have the resources they need to defend themselves from these heinous acts.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. As Chairman of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies subcommittee I am pleased to highlight the national priorities funded in our division which impacts the lives of all Americans from heartland to coast, farms to cities, and everything in between.

First, our bill makes important, USDA-wide investments to ensure equitable participation in USDA programs, address the impacts of climate change, and support staff and leadership offices at USDA.

The bill includes over $550 million for the expansion of broadband service, including $450 million for the Reconnect program.

Our bill fully funds all the domestic nutrition programs and includes a significant investment to increase the amounts of fruits and vegetables offered in the WIC program. Additionally, there is $2 billion for international food aid.

The bill provides $1.87 billion for farm programs, including $61 million in loan authority to address heirs property issues.

The bill includes $3.5 billion for agriculture research programs, including the Agricultural Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture to keep American agriculture the best and most bountiful in the world.

The bill includes a total of $3.3 billion for FDA and provides targeted increases to ensure Americans have access to the safest food and medicine.

This is a good bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I want to thank our Ranking Member, ANDY HARRIS, and the majority and minority committee staff.

I also want to thank Chair DELAURO and Ranking Member GRANGER for their leadership through this process.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and the Budget, I rise in support of the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, the ''Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022'' which provides funding for federal government operations for the remainder of this fiscal year—through September 30, 2022—and prevents a wasteful and irresponsible shutdown of the federal government.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act includes all 12 appropriations bills that fund the federal government through the end of Fiscal Year 2022, as well as urgently needed supplemental appropriations.

The legislation includes $13.6 billion in emergency funding for the courageous people of Ukraine, to support their security and humanitarian efforts as they struggle to survive and battle against the invading Russian army.

I am particularly pleased that the Consolidated Appropriations Act specifically includes $24,435,000 for Community Funding Projects in Houston that will directly help my constituents and enable all Houston-area residents to benefit from quality-of-life improvements.

The provisions of the omnibus spending act that resulted from my requests for Community Funding Projects include:

$1,500,000 for the Port of Houston Authority to begin a sedimentation study concurrent with the deepening and widening of the Houston Ship Channel in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

$975,000 for the City of Houston Police Department to enable employment of nine (9) crime victim advocates via the BYRNE Justice Assistance Grants Program who will help the department provide a trauma-informed response for victims of violent crimes.

$1,060,000 for the Houston Independent School District to construct ''The Vison'' Community Statue and Community Project on the historic Booker T. Washington High School campus.

$3,000,000 to the City of Houston for two revitalization projects of cultural assets: construction of the Bethune Empowerment Center and the East End Facility for Latino Arts (Talento Bilingue de Houston).

$9,950,000 to help Harris County prevent flooding by providing funds for the Stormwater Detention Basin and Culvert Improvement project, and its operations.

$1,950,000 for Jacinto City for Northeast Water Mains & Fire Hydrant Improvements, to replace aging water and delivery infrastructure to a large portion of Jacinto City's residential and business districts.

$1,000,000 for the Houston Independent School District for Project Engagement, an initiative to provide social and emotional learning services to high-needs students, including social and emotional learning supports.

$2,000,000 for Houston Community College to fund a Regional Resiliency Operations Center (RROC) for program development, training and certification of disaster and mitigation professionals.

$1,000,000 for community mental health treatment and support services to the Fifth Ward Community Redevelopment Corporation in Houston to establish a juvenile justice diversion program that identifies gaps in services and provides resources for families and their children who were involved in the criminal justice system.

$2,000,000 for Texas Southern University in Houston to fund facilities and equipment for its Urban Public Health Initiative—Health Professions Education and Workforce Development and Health Facilities Construction and Equipment Program.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, the ''Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022''.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Fiscal Year 2022 omnibus bill.

I want to thank Chair DELAURO for her leadership and perseverance in bringing this omnibus to the finish line. It has been hard fought and I can confidently say that the American people will benefit from the investments made in this bill.

Thank you, Ranking Member JOYCE, for your collaboration and partnership through this process. And thank you, Ranking Member GRANGER.

For fiscal year 2022, the Interior and Environment division provides $38 billion.

This is an increase of almost $2 billion over last year's enacted level, which is a 5 percent increase.

This bill makes long-overdue investments to care for our planet, fight the climate emergency, and meet our trust obligations to tribal nations.

The bill prioritizes the protection and preservation of our landscapes and biodiversity, providing $14.4 billion for the Department of the Interior.

It supports the administration's initiatives on climate change and affirms the role of science as the foundation for decision making.

The bill provides necessary resources to deal with the threat of wildfires in the West, providing $5.5 billion for Wildland Fire Management and it invests in programs to improve the health of our forests and make them more resilient.

The bill also includes major investments to clean up pollution and protect human health and the environment. It invests heavily in environmental justice, and I am proud that we are providing an unprecedented $100 million for these efforts, which is a nearly 700 percent increase.

Additionally, the bill provides $3.3 billion for grant programs to make drinking water and sewer system improvements, remove lead from our taps, improve air quality, and strengthen our nation's recycling infrastructure.

These grants have profound impacts on public health and the environment, but they also are economic drivers that create good paying American jobs.

This bill supports the Arts and Humanities by providing the largest increase in twelve years to the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

And finally, this bill supports Native American families by investing in a strong and resilient Indian Country, including through education and health care programs.

The investments in this bill will improve the lives of Americans and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this omnibus appropriations bill. I want to thank Chair DELAURO, my fellow cardinals, and the Speaker for seeing this critical process through. Providing funding for the operation of our federal government is among our most important Constitutional duties. This package provides critical funding for health care, housing and human needs. It also includes specific community project funding important to my community in the East Bay as well as communities across the country. These are crucial investments in a more humane, equitable and sustainable future. I urge all my colleagues to support it.

As Chair of the subcommittee on the State Department and Foreign Operations, I have worked to ensure that this bill includes the support that our diplomats and development professionals need to contribute to a better, safer world. The State and Foreign Operations division of this bill provides $56.1 billion, which is $595 million above 2021.

In addition, it includes $6.8 billion in assistance to respond to the humanitarian and economic crisis caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Added to the resources in the base SFOPS bill, we will be better able to address the historic levels of global displacement and humanitarian need resulting from natural disasters, conflict, and the pandemic.

The bill includes $9.83 billion to support the health of families and communities around the world, a $634 million increase over last year. This includes $5.95 billion for PEPFAR to help them end the HIV pandemic by 2030, as well as increases for tuberculosis, global health security and maternal and child health.

I am very proud of the steps this bill takes to increase diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility within the nation's diplomatic and development workforce. The bill includes $8 million for paid internships at the Department of State and robustly funds various workforce diversity initiatives at both the Department of State and USAID, including for the Pickering and Rangel Fellowships.

We also added new language about nondiscrimination in humanitarian operations stemming from disturbing reports of unfair treatment of people fleeing the conflict in Ukraine.

Unfortunately, a number of crucial investments and policy issues that I fought to include in this bill were not included in this final

agreement. We should be doing more to confront the climate crisis, to protect women's health and reproductive rights, and pay America's debts to international organizations. The need to overcome the filibuster in the other chamber blocked progress on these critical priorities in this bill. It's past time to end the filibuster and get on with the people's work. I will not stop fighting to meet these challenges and support the rights of Americans and all people to live in a more just, humane, and sustainable world.

There is no question that this omnibus represents an important step forward to invest in America. Once again, I thank Chair DELAURO and the Speaker for leading this effort to make the critical investments in this omnibus bill, and I urge all my colleagues to support it.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support of H.R. 2471, the fiscal year 2022 appropriations bill.

Every Member has met with countless constituents who have pleaded for Congress to do more to address diseases that are currently death sentences . . . pancreatic cancer, Alzheimer's disease, glioblastoma, ALS.

Today's legislation delivers for those constituents by providing $1 billion to create an independent Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health, ARPA–H.

ARPA–H will embody the nimble spirit of the esteemed Defense Advanced Research Project Agency to pursue large-scale, high-risk projects. It will break the mold for federal research agencies by being uniquely focused on solving the ''valley of death'' to deliver transformational cures. ARPA–H will correct the gap that currently exists between the basic research pursued by the National Institutes of Health and the development of commercial products by the private sector. With this mission, ARPA–H will drive scientific breakthroughs to improve our nation's health and will help fulfill President Bidens promise to end cancer as we know it.

I'm proud to have championed this bipartisan investment in this year's budget.

Our work is not yet done. As Health Subcommittee Chairwoman, I look forward to passing my ARPA–H bill to provide the agency the full authorities it needs to be successful from Day One.

I've worked on this legislation over the past year after President Biden convened a small group of bipartisan and bicameral members in the West Wing last March to describe his vision for the agency.

I came to Congress to solve problems and better the lives of the American people. It is with great pride and joy to vote for today's budget that will fund the beginning of ARPA–H. This is a momentous first step in creating an agency that will be a beacon of hope to the American people.

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in regards to Division P, Title III—Medicare, Subtitle A—Telehealth Flexibility Extensions, Sec 308. Reports on Telehealth Utilizations, an analysis of racial and ethnic minorities as well as dual Medicare and Medicaid eligible beneficiaries should be considered by the Commission. By not including racial and ethnic minorities in this study, Congress will be unable to identify potential health inequities that occur with regard to accessing telehealth services. Furthermore, the inclusion of dual eligible populations will allow Congress to account for differences in socio-economic status with telehealth services. By including racial and ethnic minorities and dual eligible beneficiaries, we can ensure vulnerable populations have equitable access to telehealth services.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 973, the previous question is ordered. The question of adoption of the motion is divided.

The first portion of the divided question is: Will the House concur in the Senate amendment with the matter proposed to be inserted as Divisions B, C, F, X, and Z, and titles 2 and 3 of Division N of the amendment of the House?

The question is on the first portion of the divided question.

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471 with an amendment is postponed.

EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 973, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 973, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 75

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of Public Law 117–43) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting ''March 15, 2022''; and

(2) in section 163, by striking ''$300,000,000'' and inserting ''$500,000,000''.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY ORDER FOR FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES.

Effective as if included in the enactment of the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act (Public Law 116–114), section 2 of such Act (as amended by Public Law 117–86) is amended by striking ''March 11, 2022'' and inserting ''March 15, 2022''.

This joint resolution may be cited as the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

While we have just passed government funding legislation, we need to ensure there is sufficient time for the Senate to process the legislation and for it to be enrolled for the President's signature without a lapse in appropriations.

This legislation extends government funding to provide that necessary time, and I urge support.

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

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

This 4-day CR ensures that there is enough time for the omnibus package to be processed and implemented.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, and on the Budget, I rise in support of the rule governing debate for H.J.R. 75, the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act,'' which provides funding to continue the operations of the federal government through March 15, 2022 and avoids a wasteful and irresponsible shutdown, and also the underlying bill.

The House, led by the Democratic majority, did its job, passing 10 of the 12 appropriations bills earlier this year but Senate Republicans failed to hold a single markup of appropriations bills, making it necessary to pass this Continuing Resolution to avert a shutdown that would only further damage our economy.

Throughout the 117th Congress, House Democrats have worked to deliver results for the American people, passing legislation to address each pillar of the ''For The People'' agenda: lower health care costs, higher wages by rebuilding America, and cleaning up corruption and strengthening our Democracy.

And under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI, the House has passed hundreds of bills, including legislation to crush the COVID–19 pandemic, build our economy back better, lower health care and prescription drug prices, raise wages, advance economic and retirement security, end gun violence, act on the climate crisis, protect Dreamers, and strengthen voting rights.

For example, in this Congress the House has passed and sent to the President the following legislation that has been signed into law:

1. H.R. 1799, Paycheck Protection Program Extension Act:

This legislation extended the Paycheck Protection Program application deadline for two months through May 31, 2021 to help struggling businesses keep workers employed during COVID–19.

2. H.R. 1276, SAVE LIVES Act;

This law ensured that more veterans, their families, and caregivers got access to COVID–19 vaccines in a timely manner.

3. S. 937, COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act:

This law addresses the dramatic increase in hate crimes targeting the AAPI community since the start of the pandemic. This law designates a point person at the Department of Justice to review hate crimes related to the COVID–19 pandemic, bolsters state and local governments to improve their reporting of hate crimes and ensures that hate crime information is more accessible to Asian American communities.

4. S. 475, Juneteenth National Independence Day Act:

This law established the first federal holiday in 38 years to formally recognize Juneteenth National Independence Day and commemorate the end of slavery in the United States.

House Democrats have also worked to advance critical pieces of legislation, which await action in the Senate:

1. H.R. 1, For The People Act;

This comprehensive legislation would promote government transparency, strengthen access to the ballot box and make it easier for Americans to exercise their right to vote, secure election infrastructure, and curb the influence of dark money in politics.

2. H.R. 5, Equality Act;

The Equality Act would codify consistent anti-discrimination legal protections for LGBTQ Americans by amending several existing civil rights laws to include explicit non-discrimination protections in key areas of life.

3. H.R. 6, Dream and Promise Act:

The Dream and Promise Act would protect Dreamers, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) status holders from deportation and provide an opportunity to obtain permanent legal status that would enable these groups to work legally within the United States and continue to contribute to their local communities and economy.

4. H.R. 7, Paycheck Fairness Act:

This bill would strengthen labor protections around equal pay by prohibiting the use of salary history to set compensation, provide more transparent options for joining class-action lawsuits challenging systemic discrimination, and require employers to show that gender pay gaps are job-related and consistent with business need.

5. H.R. 8, Bipartisan Background Checks Act and H.R 1446, the Enhanced Background Checks Act:

These bills would modernize federal laws around gun sales. The former would close current loopholes that allow buyers to purchase guns without a background check in certain venues, while the latter would prevent gun sales from going through before background checks are completed.

6. H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act:

This bill, which House Democrats also passed in the 116th Congress 30 days after the murder of George Floyd, will address racial bias in policing, ensure accountability for police brutality and misconduct, and work to change the culture of law enforcement to promote better relationships with the communities they serve.

7. H.R 3684, INVEST in America Act:

This bill is a comprehensive five-year surface transportation reauthorization and water infrastructure package that would make long-overdue repairs to our nation's roads, bridges, rail, and transit. The bill would also ensure clean, safe drinking water and address our nation's aging wastewater infrastructure.

8. H.R. 842, Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act:

This bill aims to strengthen labor protections for union workers through overriding Republican-led ''right to work'' laws, promoting free and fair union elections, and holding companies that attempt to restrict union activity accountable.

9. H.J. Res. 17, Removing the Deadline for Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment:

This resolution would remove the deadline for ratifying the Equal Rights Amendment in order to enshrine women's equality in the Constitution.

10. H.R. 1620, Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act:

This long-overdue legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act passed the House with bipartisan support. It would reauthorize funding to vital grant programs that help prevent sexual assault, domestic violence, and improve access to resources for victims and survivors.

11. H.R. 3237, the Emergency Security Supplemental to Respond to 1/6 Appropriations Act:

This bill provides $1.9 billion in funding to secure the U.S. Capitol Complex and ensure the brave men and women of the U.S. Capitol Police have the resources they need to do their jobs. The legislation responds to the direct costs incurred by the National Guard and DC police on January 6, provides funding to improve the security of windows and doors in the Capitol complex, and secures funds to improve Capitol Police training and equipment.

12. H.R. 3005, Legislation to #RemoveHate from the Capitol Building:

This bill would remove statues of those who perpetuated and supported slavery and segregation in this country, along with statues or busts of those who served voluntarily in the Confederate States of America, from public display in the U.S. Capitol.

13. H.R. 1603, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act:

This bipartisan bill would stabilize the agriculture industry's labor supply by reforming the H–2A guest worker program and creating a pathway to citizenship for agricultural workers, many of whom worked through the pandemic.

14. H.R. 51, the Washington, DC Admission Act:

This bill would admit Washington, DC as the 51st state in the Union and end the injustice in denying nearly 700,000 citizens the right to be represented fully in Congress. It would also end the unjust practice of treating District of Columbia residents differently when allocating government resources or relief.

15. H.R. 3985, ALLIES Act:

This bill would increase the visa cap and expedite the visa process for Afghan allies who worked alongside American military personnel, diplomats, development professionals, and partner forces, to help ensure they make it safely out of harm's way.

16. H.R. 803, Protecting America's Wildness and Public Lands Act:

This comprehensive bill would conserve and protect natural landscapes across America, designating over 1.5 million acres of public land as protected wilderness and withdrawing significant amount of public land from drilling and mining activities to promote a healthier environment.

17. H.R. 2467, the PFAS Action Act:

This bipartisan bill would improve the safety of Americans' drinking water by requiring the EPA to set a drinking water standard, prevent the future release of PFAS chemicals into our bodies of water, and start the process of cleaning up affected communities.

18. H.R. 256, Repeal of the 2002 AUMF Against Iraq:

This bill, which passed with bipartisan support, would repeal the 2002 Authorization of Military Force Against Iraq.

19. H.R. 1230, the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act:

The bipartisan Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act restores protections for older workers that were weakened in a 2009 Supreme Court ruling that made it harder for older workers to prove age-based discrimination in the workplace.

20. H.R 2662, the Inspectors-General Independence and Empowerment Act:

This bill seeks to promote government transparency and accountability by ensuring the independence of federal inspectors general, allowing government watchdogs to act freely without fear of political pressure or threats. It would also protect whistleblowers from threats of retaliation by making it a violation of House rules for Members to reveal their identities.

In addition, three Congressional Review Act resolutions have been signed into law, overturning dangerous rules put in place by the Trump Administration:

1. S.J. Res. 13, a CRA overturning an EEOC rule to address discrimination in the workplace;

2. S.J. Res. 14, a CRA addressing dangerous methane emissions; and

3. S.J. Res. 15, a CRA to protect against predatory lenders.

These along with many, many others are among the bills awaiting Senate action.

Mr. Speaker, our colleagues across the aisle have in both chambers have been obstructive, dilatory, petulantly uncooperative throughout the first session of the 117th Congress.

Nowhere was this more apparent than the refusal of the majority of Republican members in the House voted 175–35 against H.R. 3233, legislation modeled after the 9/11 Commission establishing a National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex Act.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for H.J.R. 75, the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act.''

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 973, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti with an amendment will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will redesignate the Senate amendment and redesignate the motion to concur.

The Clerk redesignated the Senate amendment and redesignated the motion to concur.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the first portion of the divided question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 361, nays 69, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 65]

YEAS—361

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (NY)
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
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 (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—69

Babin
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Boebert
Bowman
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Cammack
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
DesJarlais
Duncan
Fallon
Gaetz
García (IL)
Gohmert
Gomez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Greene (GA)
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Huizenga
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Lee (CA)
Long
Mann
Massie
McClain
McGovern
McKinley
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Perry
Pocan
Posey
Pressley
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Taylor
Tiffany
Tlaib
Van Drew
Walberg
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Donalds
Lesko
Newman

□ 2146

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. BABIN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. JOHNSON of Louisiana, MEUSER, JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. HARTZLER, Messrs. MULLIN and MAST changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the first portion of the divided question was adopted.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 65.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bishop (NC) (Budd)
Boebert (Budd)
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Buchanan (Rice (SC))
Burgess (Carter (TX)
Bustos (Meng)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Cawthorn (Carter (TX))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
Curtis (Stewart)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Gonzalez (OH) (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Hartzler (Lamborn)
Hern (Lucas)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Jackson (Fallon)
Johnson (TX) (Beyer)
Joyce (PA) (Smucker)
Kahele (Takano)
Keating (Connolly)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kinzinger (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
LaMalfa (Palazzo)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Mace (Rice (SC))
McEachin (Wexton)
Meuser (Smucker)
Murphy (FL) (Deutch)
Nehls (Fallon)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Reschenthaler (Smucker)
Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schrader (Correa)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)
Waters (Takano)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The Chair will now put the question on the second portion of the divided question.

The second portion of the divided question is: Will the House concur in the Senate amendment with all of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House other than Divisions B, C, F, X, and Z, and titles 2 and 3 of division N.

The question is on the second portion of the divided question.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 260, nays 171, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 66]

YEAS—260

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

NAYS—171

Aderholt
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Zeldin

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Tlaib

NOT VOTING—1

Lesko

□ 2206

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

So the second portion of the divided question was adopted.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bishop (NC) (Budd)
Boebert (Budd)
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Buchanan (Rice (SC))
Burgess (Carter (TX))
Bustos (Meng)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Cawthorn (Carter (TX))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
Curtis (Stewart)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Gonzalez (OH) (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Hartzler (Lamborn)
Hern (Lucas)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Jackson (Fallon)
Johnson (TX) (Beyer)
Joyce (PA) (Smucker)
Kahele (Takano)
Keating (Connolly)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kinzinger (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
LaMalfa (Palazzo)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Mace (Rice (SC))
McEachin (Wexton)
Meuser (Smucker)
Murphy (FL) (Deutch)
Nehls (Fallon)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Reschenthaler (Smucker)
Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schrader (Correa)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE FIRST PORTION OF THE DIVIDED QUESTION

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Pallone of New Jersey moves to reconsider the vote on the first portion of the divided question.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Beyer of Virginia moves to table the motion to reconsider.

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

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 270, nays 157, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 67]

YEAS—270

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson

Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—157

Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fortenberry
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McKinley
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Johnson (TX)
Keating
Kinzinger
Lesko
McNerney
Suozzi

□ 2229

Messrs. TONY GONZALES of Texas, BOST, CLINE, WITTMAN, and KELLY of Mississippi changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. FITZPATRICK, GIMENEZ, ROGERS of Kentucky, BRADY, FOSTER, ELLZEY, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Messrs. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, WENSTRUP, WALTZ, ADERHOLT, FERGUSON, GRAVES of Missouri and GONZALEZ of Ohio, changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bishop (NC) (Budd)
Boebert (Budd)
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Buchanan (Rice (SC))
Burgess (Carter (TX))
Bustos (Meng)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Cawthorn (Carter (TX))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
Curtis (Stewart)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Gonzalez (OH) (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Hartzler (Lamborn)
Hern (Lucas)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Jackson (Fallon)
Joyce (PA) (Smucker)
Kahele (Takano)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
LaMalfa (Palazzo)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Mace (Rice (SC))
McEachin (Wexton)
Meuser (Smucker)
Murphy (FL) (Deutch)
Nehls (Fallon)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Reschenthaler (Smucker)
Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schrader (Correa)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE VOTE ON THE SECOND PORTION OF THE DIVIDED QUESTION

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Aguilar of California moves to reconsider the vote on the second portion of the divided question.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gomez of California moves to table the motion to reconsider.

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

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 249, nays 180, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 68]

YEAS—249

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—180

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

NOT VOTING—4

Johnson (TX)
Kinzinger
Lesko
Suozzi

□ 2247

Mrs. KIM of California changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. CARTER of Texas changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bishop (NC) (Budd)
Boebert (Budd)
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Buchanan (Rice (SC))
Burgess (Carter (TX))
Bustos (Meng)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Cawthorn (Carter (TX))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
Curtis (Stewart)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Gonzalez (OH) (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Hartzler (Lamborn)
Hern (Lucas)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Jackson (Fallon)
Joyce (PA) (Smucker)
Kahele (Takano)
Keating (Connolly)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
LaMalfa (Palazzo)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Mace (Rice (SC))
McEachin (Wexton)
Meuser (Smucker)
Murphy (FL) (Deutch)
Nehls (Fallon)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Reschenthaler (Smucker)
Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schrader (Correa)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 223, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 69]

YEAS—208

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

NAYS—223

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan

Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—2

Garbarino
Lesko

□ 2304

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bishop (NC) (Budd)
Boebert (Budd)
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Buchanan (Rice (SC))
Burgess (Carter (TX))
Bustos (Meng)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Cawthorn (Carter (TX))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
Curtis (Stewart)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Gonzalez (OH) (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Hartzler (Lamborn)
Hern (Lucas)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Jackson (Fallon)
Johnson (TX) (Beyer)
Joyce (PA) (Smucker)
Kahele (Takano)
Keating (Connolly)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kinzinger (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
LaMalfa (Palazzo)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Mace (Rice (SC))
McEachin (Wexton)
Meuser (Smucker)
Murphy (FL) (Deutch)
Nehls (Fallon)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Reschenthaler (Smucker)
Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schrader (Correa)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 17, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 70]

YEAS—414

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
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
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
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 (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
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
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
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
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
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
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—17

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bush
Cawthorn
DesJarlais
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Omar
Posey
Roy
Tiffany

NOT VOTING—2

Johnson (OH)
Lesko

□ 2321

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Bass (Kelly (IL))
Bishop (NC) (Budd)
Boebert (Budd)
Bonamici (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Buchanan (Rice (SC))
Burgess (Carter (TX))
Bustos (Meng)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Carl (Moore (UT))
Cawthorn (Carter (TX))
Clarke (NY) (Meng)
Cohen (Beyer)
Curtis (Stewart)
DelBene (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)
Fischbach (Stauber)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)
Gonzales, Tony (Bice (OK))
Gonzalez (OH) (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Green (TN) (Armstrong)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Harder (CA) (Beyer)
Hartzler (Lamborn)
Hern (Lucas)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Jackson (Fallon)
Johnson (TX) (Beyer)
Joyce (PA) (Smucker)
Kahele (Takano)
Keating (Connolly)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kinzinger (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Meng)
LaHood (Wenstrup)
LaMalfa (Palazzo)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Mace (Rice (SC))
McEachin (Wexton)
Meuser (Smucker)
Murphy (FL) (Deutch)
Nehls (Fallon)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Kelly (PA))
Reschenthaler (Smucker)
Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Evans)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schrader (Correa)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Trone (Connolly)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Gomez)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, a number of my colleagues have asked why I

have made at least two objections tonight with respect to motions to lay on the table and to have reconsideration. And I just want to remind the Chamber that we are here to do the job of the American people. We are here to vote.

Madam Speaker, earlier tonight, we had a voice vote of somewhere around $16 billion of continuing resolution spending to push forward government spending to the night of March 15. And it is my considered judgment, and the judgment of many of my colleagues, that we should have the right to debate that and vote on it. And we had nobody in the Chamber here when we thought, and we were under the good faith belief, that we would actually have a vote on that tonight.

So the purpose of forcing some votes tonight was to call that question and to remind the Chamber that it is our job to vote. It is our job to be here and do the work of the American people.

Madam Speaker, we have not had an amendment on the floor of the House in open debate since May of 2016, to the best of my understanding. We need to restore this Chamber. We need to debate. We need to vote.

Madam Speaker, with that, I will withdraw my reservation of the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation is withdrawn.

DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 2471

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 79

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 2471, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction:

Amend the title so as to read: ''Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.''.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2471, HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, that in the engrossment of H.R. 2471, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical corrections and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 9, 2022.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 1(k) of House Resolution 895, One Hundred Tenth Congress, and section 4(c) of House Resolution 8, One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, I transmit to you notification that the following individuals each have signed an agreement not to be a candidate for the office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress for purposes of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 until at least 3 years after they are no longer a member of the board or staff of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

Michael Barnes, Paul Vinovich, Belinda Pinckney, Karan English, Lynn Westmoreland, Karen Haas, Robert Hurt, William Luther.

Omar Ashmawy, Jeffrey Brown, William Cable, Annie Cho, Helen Eisner, Indhira Benitez, Caleb Moore.

Copies of the signed agreements will be retained by the Office of the Clerk as part of the records of the House.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

□ 2330

I HAD TO VOTE ''NO''

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, there is no way I could vote to exchange getting oil from Putin for getting oil from some other tyrant who wants to destroy America, which makes this a rather cynical ploy, so I had to vote ''no'' on Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act.

It is time to make America energy independent again and stop the war on American seniors, Americans on fixed incomes, and those that have to keep maxing out their credit cards to buy gas just to get to work. I had to vote ''no'' on what is being referred to as the Russia bill.

We have heard enough of the Biden administration lectures that Americans should basically eat cake in their brand new expensive electric cars. People who can't afford a tank of gas today can't afford $30,000 to $150,000 for a new electric car.

This bill allowed the President to waive the provisions we voted on, so I voted ''no.''

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. on Friday, March 11, 2022.

Thereupon (at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, March 11, 2022, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–3586. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter serving as the Army's interim response to a reporting requirement contained in Conference Report 116-617, regarding Military Child Care and Child Development Center Matters; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3587. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's Major final rule — Enterprise Regulatory Capital Framework-Prescribed Leverage Buffer Amount and Credit Risk Transfer (RIN: 2590-AB17) received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–3588. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the final report on Records Retention and Storage at the Washington National Records Center (Report No. 22-CAO-02); to the Committee on House Administration.

EC–3589. A letter from the Departmental Privacy Officer, Office of Law Enforcement and Security, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act Regulations; Exemption for the Insider Threat Program [DOI-2021-0014; 223D0102DM, DS65100000, DLSN00000, DX.65103] (RIN: 1090-AB15) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–3590. A letter from the Special Assistant, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Swim With and Approach Regulation for Hawaiian Spinner Dolphins Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act [Docket No.: 210901-0173] (RIN: 0648-AU02) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–3591. A letter from the Special Assistant, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Species; Removal of Siderastrea glynni From the Federal List of Threatened and Endangered Species [Docket No.: 211202-0250] (RTID: 0648-XR115) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–3592. A letter from the Special Assistant, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Revisions to Hatchery Programs Included as Part of Pacific Salmon and Steelhead Species Listed Under the Endangered Species Act [Docket No.: 201123-0313; RTID 0648-XE804] received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–3593. A letter from the Special Assistant, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to U.S. Navy Construction at Naval Station Norfolk in Norfolk, Virginia [Docket No.: 210421-0084] (RIN: 0648-BJ90) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–3594. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notice from the Secretary regarding the Supplemental Coast Guard Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–3595. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, ''Finalizing Medicare Rules under Section 902 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) for Calendar Year 2021.'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395hh(a)(3)(D); Public Law 108-173, Sec. 902(a)(1); (117 Stat. 2375); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC–3596. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, ''Annual Report to Congress on the Medicare and Medicaid Integrity Programs for Fiscal Year 2019.'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ddd(i)(2); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1893(i)(2) (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 6402(j)(1)(B)); (124 Stat. 762) and 42 U.S.C. 1395ddd(h)(8); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1893(h)(8) (as amended by Public Law 109-432, Sec. 302(a)); (120 Stat. 2992); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 972. Resolution providing for consideration of Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purpose; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–261). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 6434. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish, within the National Park Service, the Japanese American World War II History Network, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–262). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5001. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to continue to implement endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–263). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4380. A bill to designate the El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–264). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2899. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating areas within the island of Guam as a National Heritage Area, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–265). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3197. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the City of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in Louisiana, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–266). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1908. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–267). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 268. A bill to provide for the boundary of the Palo Alto Batterfield National Historic Park to be adjusted, to authorize the donation of land to the United States for addition to that historic park, and for other purposes with an amendment (Rept. 117–268). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 973. Resolution providing for consideration of Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7007) making emergency supplemental appropriations for coronavirus response and relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–269). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. ESCOBAR (for herself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 7004. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the confinement of pregnant pigs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 7005. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study on the effects of inflation on the savings of individuals in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. GRIFFITH (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 7006. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve inspections of foreign drug manufacturing establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7007. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for coronavirus response and relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 7008. A bill to improve patient access to emerging medication therapies by clarifying the scope of permitted health care economic and scientific information communications between biopharmaceutical manufacturers and population health decision makers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 7009. A bill to prohibit the importation of all petroleum products originating from Russia into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 7010. A bill to provide a temporary waiver of countervailing and antidumping duties relating to fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients if impacts the domestic production or supply of merchandise subject to those duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself, Mrs. HINSON, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TONKO, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 7011. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to support stillbirth prevention and research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 7012. A bill to provide appropriations for certain activities relating to Ukraine,

prohibit the importation of certain petroleum products from Russia, Iran, and Venezuela, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 7013. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish Harriet Tubman Day as a Federal holiday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BRADY (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. REED, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ESTES, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. HERN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina):

H.R. 7014. A bill to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 7015. A bill to provide for the conveyance of seized Russian and Belarusian assets to the people of Ukraine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 7016. A bill to waive the statute of limitations for cases against the government related to the General Motors bailout that were filed on or before July 9, 2015, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 7017. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3901 MacArthur Blvd, in New Orleans, Louisiana, as the ''Dr. Rudy Lombard Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BASS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TRONE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BEYER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. COOPER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MFUME, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. JONES, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 7018. A bill to prohibit the United States Postal Service from carrying out a contract for the procurement of next generation vehicle fleet unless such fleet is at least 75 percent electric or zero emission vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. CRAIG (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 7019. A bill to establish the Office of Rural Prosperity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DELGADO (for himself and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 7020. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to modify the 10-year marriage rule relating to spouse's and surviving spouse's insurance benefits in cases of domestic violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH (for herself and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 7021. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior may not enter into certain conservation easements with a term of more than 50 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7022. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify requirements relating to the regulation and examination of credit union organizations and service providers, to provide the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency with the authority to regulate the provision of services provided to the Government-sponsored enterprises and Federal Home Loan Banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. DUNN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. MAST, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. BANKS, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 7023. A bill to prohibit the importation of petroleum products from Venezuela, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 7024. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to designate MS-13 as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. BENTZ):

H.R. 7025. A bill to prohibit the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from funding entities that commit, fund, or support gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 7026. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to require States to include a photograph on electronic benefit cards issued to provide supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. MORELLE):

H.R. 7027. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve program requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 7028. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that the 3-month State residency requirement for applicants for naturalized citizenship do not apply with respect to spouses of members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty at a location in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:

H.R. 7029. A bill to prohibit certain Federal funds to be provided to any State, local, Tribal, or private entity that operates an unlawful injection center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. CAWTHORN):

H.R. 7030. A bill to promote competition and reduce gatekeeper power in the app economy, increase choice, improve quality, and reduce costs for consumers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLER (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 7031. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to modify the application and review process for changes of control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 7032. A bill to amend section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)) with respect to a process to inform persons submitting an abbreviated application for a new drug whether the new drug is qualitatively or quantitatively the same as a listed drug, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 7033. A bill to provide a taxpayer bill of rights for small businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 7034. A bill to rename the portions of the Gateway National Seashore located on Staten Island, New York, as the ''Senator James L. Buckley National Seashore''; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MANNING (for herself and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 7035. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require prompt reports of marketing status by holders of approved applications for biological products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN (for herself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 7036. A bill to prohibit the Federal Government from compiling or maintaining any list or other record of Federal employees who have requested or been granted a religious exemption or accommodation to any

Federal requirement for any Federal employee to be vaccinated against COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. BASS):

H.R. 7037. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to hire and retain school social workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 7038. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to fund the information clearinghouse through fiscal year 2029, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H.R. 7039. A bill to provide an exemption from certain criminal provisions for participating as a combatant in the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine on behalf of Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 7040. A bill to expand the use of open textbooks in order to achieve savings for students and improve textbook price information; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Ms. MACE, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. TURNER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GARBARINO, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BACON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CLINE, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. COSTA, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 7041. A bill to provide for a standard record of service on active duty for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Mr. GOLDEN, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 7042. A bill to provide assistance to American fisheries participants to comply with Federal regulations to protect the endangered North Atlantic right whale by reducing the risk of incidental entanglement in fishing gear; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7043. A bill to prohibit United States recognition of the claims of sovereignty of South Ossetia or Abkhazia within the Republic of Georgia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 7044. A bill to prohibit importation of nickel and copper from the Russian Federation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 7045. A bill to eliminate the opt-out for nonfederal governmental health plans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 7046. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit to Congress reports describing the average amount of individual assistance and individual and household assistance provided to certain individuals and households and the rate of denial of such assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 7047. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the determination by the Secretary regarding certain biosimilar application elements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. GARBARINO):

H.R. 7048. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from replacing physician anesthesiologists with certified registered nurse anesthetics under the health care system of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 7049. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require Property Assessed Clean Energy financiers to receive the consent of mortgage holders and other lien holders before providing financing; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. COLE, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 7050. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the laws relating to the administration of certain benefits payable to survivors of deceased veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 7051. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of prescription digital therapeutics under such titles, 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. VELA:

H.R. 7052. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1535 East Los Ebanos Boulevard in Brownsville, Texas, as the ''1st Lieutenant Andres Zermeno Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 7053. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend acute hospital care at home waiver flexibilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 2471; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. MANN, and Mr. LATURNER):

H. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution commending the heroism of Olathe East High School Administrator Dr. Kaleb Stoppel and School Resource Officer Erik Clark in responding to a student armed with a firearm; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. COSTA):

H. Res. 974. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Women and Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H. Res. 975. A resolution expressing the mental health impacts of recurrent climate-related disasters on youth; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-143. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 101, requesting the President of the United States to designate a state funeral for the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient from World War II when such recipient passes away.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ML-144. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 101, urging Congress to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution that states, ''The Supreme Court of the United States shall be composed of nine Justices.''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-145. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 103, opposing the removal or breaching of the dams on the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries, and recognizing certain benefits provided by the Port of Lewiston.; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Transportation and Infrastructure.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 7004.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 7005.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 7006.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:
H.R. 7007.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states:
''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . .''
In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides:
''The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . . ''
Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. GUTHRIE:
H.R. 7008.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article l, Section 8 of the United State Constitution.

By Mr. MANN:
H.R. 7009.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article l, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. MANN:
H.R. 7010.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article l, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. ADAMS:
H.R. 7011.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mrs. BOEBERT:
H.R. 7012.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article l, Section 8–The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2–The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 7013.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. BRADY:
H.R. 7014.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BURCHETT:
H.R. 7015.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:
H.R. 7016.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).
Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:
H.R. 7017.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).
Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:
H.R. 7018.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CRAIG:
H.R. 7019.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Commerce clause

By Mr. DELGADO:
H.R. 7020.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Sec. 8.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:
H.R. 7021.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. FOSTER:
H.R. 7022.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:
H.R. 7023.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress is granted the authority to introduce and enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:
H.R. 7024.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8

By Mr. GRIJALVA:
H.R. 7025.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GROTHMAN:
H.R. 7026.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. HAYES:
H.R. 7027.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:
H.R. 7028.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:
H.R. 7029.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:
H.R. 7030.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, section 8, clause 18.

By Mr. KELLER:
H.R. 7031.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. KUSTER:
H.R. 7032.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . . ''

By Mr. KUSTOFF:
H.R. 7033.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article 1, 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.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:
H.R. 7034.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2:
The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States

By Ms. MANNING:
H.R. 7035.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8, Clause 18
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. McCLAIN:
H.R. 7036.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:
H.R. 7037.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MORELLE:
H.R. 7038.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MULLIN:
H.R. 7039.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. NEGUSE:
H.R. 7040.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. PAPPAS:
H.R. 7041.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that ''Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''
By Mr. PAPPAS:
H.R. 7042.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that ''Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''
By Mr. PERRY:
H.R. 7043.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution
By Mr. PERRY:
H.R. 7044.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution
By Ms. PORTER:
H.R. 7045.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:
H.R. 7046.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution
By Mr. SCHRADER:
H.R. 7047.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section I; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia:
H.R. 7048.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. SHERMAN:
H.R. 7049.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. STEFANIK:
H.R. 7050.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 7051.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I
By Mr. VELA:
H.R. 7052.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

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By Mr. WENSTRUP:
H.R. 7053.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 310: Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 336: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 465: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 622: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 684: Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 955: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 1176: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1179: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 1182: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1219: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 1321: Mr. BARR and Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 1384: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 1611: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. WILD, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 1627: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 1655: Mr. SOTO and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 1670: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 1676: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1730: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. DEAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 1735: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 1916: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio and Mr. MAST.
H.R. 1946: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 1948: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. DOGGETT, and Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 1956: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 1984: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 2046: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 2166: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2222: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 2252: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 2256: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 2281: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 2295: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 2311: Mr. MORELLE and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 2499: Ms. NEWMAN and Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 2525: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 2573: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. RUSH, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. OMAR, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 2584: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 2586: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. CASTRO of Texas,
Ms. JACOBS of California, and Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 2604: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 2644: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 2664: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 2850: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 3114: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3165: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 3172: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 3187: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3321: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 3355: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 3396: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 3440: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3443: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 3482: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. STANTON, and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3488: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Ms. PLASKETT.
H.R. 3513: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 3522: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3525: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 3541: Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 3560: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 3577: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 3617: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 3764: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 4003: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 4058: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 4066: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 4127: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 4148: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. TITUS, and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 4387: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 4402: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 4421: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 4434: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 4472: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 4612: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4766: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 4853: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 4870: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 4942: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 5067: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 5129: Mr. CROW and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5141: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. BERA, and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 5218: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5232: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 5384: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5426: Ms. NORTON and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 5527: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 5568: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 5703: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 5750: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 5768: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 5777: Ms. LETLOW.
H.R. 5801: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. KAHELE, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 5804: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 5883: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 5915: Mrs. TORRES of California.
H.R. 6015: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 6059: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 6072: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 6102: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 6109: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6184: Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 6202: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 6205: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 6219: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 6261: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 6320: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 6338: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 6352: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 6356: Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 6360: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 6407: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 6408: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 6411: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 6462: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 6479: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 6494: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 6506: Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H.R. 6538: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mr. CARTER of Texas.
H.R. 6571: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 6573: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 6577: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 6582: Mr. BEYER and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 6589: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 6613: Ms. MENG and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 6667: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 6694: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 6748: Mr. HILL, Mr. JACOBS of New York, and Mr. GARCIA of California.
H.R. 6789: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 6823: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 6828: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 6836: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 6842: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 6854: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 6858: Mr. BUDD, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 6859: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 6860: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6872: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 6879: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 6886: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. BUCK.
H.R. 6898: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 6911: Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 6913: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 6922: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 6927: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 6929: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 6938: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 6942: Mr. CLYDE.
H.R. 6947: Mr. FALLON and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 6949: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 6954: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 6960: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 6961: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 6981: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 6986: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 6987: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 6999: Mr. DONALDS.
H.J. Res. 46: Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H. Con. Res. 72: Ms. ESHOO.
H. Con. Res. 78: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 404: Mr. LATTA.
H. Res. 806: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H. Res. 819: Mr. STEUBE.
H. Res. 832: Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. TITUS.
H. Res. 888: Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H. Res. 892: Ms. MENG.
H. Res. 940: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H. Res. 959: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. CLOUD.
H. Res. 961: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MCHENRY, and Mr. LAHOOD.
H. Res. 964: Mr. SABLAN.
H. Res. 966: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. COHEN.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

H.R. 7007, making emergency supplemental appropriations for coronavirus response and relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, does not contain any congressional earmark, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 or rule XXI.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE 32ND ANNUAL MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. YOUTH ORATORICAL CONTEST

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the 37th Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Celebration and the cornerstone of the event, the 32nd Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Youth Oratorical Contest, hosted by the Prince William Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated.

Each year, the members of the Prince William Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated invite community members to gather on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day to reflect upon the past year and receive a message of hope from the youth of today and leaders of tomorrow. Dr. King will forever be enshrined in our history as the formative figure in the quest for justice through civil dialogue. Responding through peaceful and principled communication to condemn the injustice of social and racial inequality, Dr. King worked tirelessly to establish a more fair and equal society. Our nation still faces obstacles that Dr. King fought to remove, and it is imperative that we continue his work for our next generations. Dr. King's words continue to inspire our youth, molding the future leaders of our country.

Participants in the MLK Youth Oratorical Contest pay tribute to Dr. King's legacy with their ability to communicate with passion and clarity, just as Dr. King did. This year, the competition challenged students to stretch their imaginations and bring inspirational meaning to Dr. King's vision. Specifically, students sought to honor the work of Black women, the unsung heroines of the Civil Rights Movement past and present.

Three middle and three high school orators demonstrated how the vision and tireless work of these women aligned with Dr. King's vision and maintained his legacy. I congratulate the following contestants and commend them for their participation in the 32nd Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Youth Oratorical Contest:

Mahmud Ibn Abdul-Rahman Khabir—Bull Run Middle School, Makaya Elizabeth Freeman—Graham Park Middle School, Shavonne Davis—Marsteller Middle School, Varsha Jyothikaa Palaniyandy—Gar-Field High School, N'Na-Mayi Akosua Tama—Osbourn Park High School, Kenedi Cheri Wiley—Hylton High School.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending the Prince William Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. for showcasing the power of purposeful and meaningful communication reminiscent of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and in congratulating the talented youth of the 2022 MLK Youth Oratorical Contest. Let us learn from the young people and renew our fight against injustice, ensuring that all Americans will enjoy the equality they deserve.

LUCA MESTEMAKER

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Luca Mestemaker for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Luca Mestemaker is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Luca Mestemaker is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Luca Mestemaker for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING THE WOMEN'S CLUB OF HIALEAH IN HONOR OF WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I rise today to recognize the Women's Club of Hialeah, whose dedication towards bettering Southern Florida and giving back to the community has had a significant impact on Florida's 25th Congressional district.

The Women's Club was founded in the house of Mrs. James Bright and Mrs. Lua A. Curtiss on May 4, 1922. These dedicated women lived in Hialeah and created the club with the goal to form a library for the city. The first venue used for the library was the porch of one of the ten members, all the books for the library were donated by members for the community. As the club started to evolve it became part of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with their first project being art classes for children. The Women's club moved locations of their library multiple times over the years and were challenged when a hurricane wiped away one of their sites. Regardless of the obstacles that had to be overcome, they remained hopeful and persistent.

After many years of searching for a clubhouse to call home, the Women's Club of Hialeah moved into the Old Chamber of Commerce building in Hialeah. While there they held different events such as a dance for the Senior High students, sponsored a free clinic for babies, and donated dresses and clothes to the PTA for children in need. The club also worked on multiple projects around Hialeah to brighten the city and to eliminate pollution. Due to many of the projects done in Hialeah the Women's Club was able to create the Hialeah Pollution Environmental Control Board that was adopted in 1971.

The Women's Club of Hialeah has been organizing events and acts of services for now 100 years in May. Some of the events that have been held here are monthly Bunco parties for seniors and others, cooking classes for mothers and daughters, an annual Pink Party to raise money and awareness for cancer research, painting classes, a High School Arts scholarship, volunteer support with our County Commissioner and State Senator for Thanksgiving food giveaways and pet adoptions. The club has made an overall impact to not just the city of Hialeah but to many in South Florida.

Madam Speaker, as a beacon of service, it is truly a privilege to work with the highly esteemed Women's Club of Hialeah. Their determination to help others and their continuous generosity in our community has never wavered, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this outstanding club.

RECOGNIZING MARY ANN HIRN ON BEING NAMED THE 2022 CITIZEN OF THE YEAR BY THE CASS CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mary Ann Hirn on being named the 2022 Citizen of the Year by the Cass City Chamber of Commerce.

Mary Ann began her career as a nurse, and later owned a business with her late husband Bob, who was named Citizen of the Year in 2003. She has also been involved with many groups in the Cass City community, including the local Catholic church, the Cass City Historical Society, the Friends of the Thumb Octagon Barn, the Friends of Rawson Memorial Library, and the Hills and Dales Hospital Auxiliary.

One recommendation letter rightly proclaimed, "Look about and you will see her footprints throughout the community." I thank Mary Ann for her years of humble service to the Cass City community and congratulate her on earning 2022's Citizen of the Year award. As someone who does not do this for the attention or acclamation, I am confident she will continue to make an imprint on the community she loves for years to come.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF PAUL HERZOG

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor and congratulate Bradley Men's Basketball Public Address Announcer, Paul Herzog, on his retirement after 45 years.

Paul Herzog has been announcing Bradley University men's basketball home games since the 1976–77 season. Paul had never missed announcing a game until the COVID–19 pandemic forced him out of the booth during Bradley's 2020–2021 men's basketball campaign. During his time as the public address announcer, Paul called 660 games which matched his idol's, Willie Mays, 660 home run total.

Paul has always been committed to his work and his community. It is my privilege to congratulate Paul on his retirement. We have all been blessed to have had Paul on the microphone for so many memorable and pivotal Bradley basketball moments.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2020 FAIRFAX COUNTY FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the recipients of the Fairfax Federation of Citizens Associations 2020 Citizen of the Year Awards.

The Federation is a coalition of civic and homeowners associations who work together to promote and support initiatives that will benefit all. Each year, the Federation honors individuals for their extraordinary contributions to our community. It is my honor to include in the RECORD the following individuals:

Paul Hammack is a retired local attorney, who has contributed his wisdom and efforts to civic life in Fairfax County for decades. He served on the Fairfax County Board of Zoning Appeals for 39 years, from 1982 to 2021, and was its Vice-Chairman for the last 30 years. Paul has volunteered in many Bar Association activities and leadership roles, and exemplifies the selfless participation of attorneys in community activities.

Lance Beets volunteers in many capacities for Volunteer Solutions, a program housed in the Fairfax County Agency on Aging. Mr. Beets' efforts are directed at helping older adults and adults with disabilities age in place safely and with dignity by assisting them with transportation to medical appointments, grocery shopping, meal and supplement delivery, and the prevention of social isolation.

JoEllan Frasch has dedicated herself to serving the younger members of our district, inspiring literacy by reading stories in Fairfax County Public Libraries. She expanded on her passion for education, serving as an organizer for High school band, football, and chorus events for years.

Jeff Parnes was a voice for interconnectivity in the region and a consistent presence advocating for the transportation needs of the residents in Northern Virginia. Jeff has literally walked the walk, leading transportation reforms from firsthand experience on buses and beyond.

James Migliaccio was the Lee District representative on the Fairfax County Planning Commission from 2010 through 2019, where he devoted long hours to making Fairfax County an outstanding place to live. He coupled his own talents with compassion for his peers to build consensus and reform countywide procedures for land use.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking these incredible individuals and in congratulating them on being honored by the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens' Associations. Civic engagement is the foundation of a healthy community, and Fairfax County residents enjoy an exceptional quality of life due in part to the efforts of these individuals. The contributions and leadership of these honorees have been a great benefit to our community and truly merit our highest praise.

KENDRYL GILLETTE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Kendryl Gillette for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Kendryl Gillette is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kendryl Gillette is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kendryl Gillette for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GAZETTE

HON. DOUG LAMBORN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 150th anniversary of The Gazette, the largest publication and hometown paper of Colorado's 5th Congressional District.

On March 23, 1872, just a year after William Jackson Palmer founded the city, the publication began as 'Out West.' The paper relaunched as 'The Colorado Springs Gazette' in 1873, was known decades later as the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph or just the GT, and then as 'The Gazette' starting in 1997. Over time, The Gazette and the city of Colorado Springs have risen and fallen and then risen again, victoriously.

The paper had humble beginnings, opening in a two-story frame house on the northeast corner of Tejon Street and Colorado Avenue. In that simpler era, the newly minted city had just over 2,000 residents, and a subscription to the four-page weekly paper cost $3 annually.

In its 150-year history, The Gazette's size and structure have reflected the community in which it serves. When the city was small, The Gazette was small. When the city grew, so did The Gazette. During World War II, the Pikes Peak region military bases had a massive influx of troops and construction, which breathed new life into the local economy and The Gazette. With business booming, The Gazette merged with its competitor, the Telegraph, in 1947.

Years later, in 1990, The Gazette was awarded its first Pulitzer Prize for feature writing.

In 2012, The Gazette was purchased by Clarity Media Group, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Anschutz Corporation.

Soon after, The Gazette won its second Pulitzer Prize in 2014 for national reporting on combat veterans who were discharged "other than honorably."

Over the past decade, The Gazette has expanded its reach and launched into the digital future. In 2020, The Gazette expanded north into the Denver news market, with the launch of the Denver Gazette.

The Gazette is more than a newspaper for those living in Colorado's 5th Congressional District. It is a source of meaningful, well-composed news and information that reaches multiple generations of our community. For decades, The Gazette's staff and editorial board have told Southern Colorado's stories, shaped public opinion, and given readers something to think about.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in recognizing The Gazette for its legacy of delivering the news to its patrons and setting the bar high when it comes to quality and content.

I commend Philip and Christian Anschutz and the entire team at The Gazette for their hard work and contributions to the Pikes Peak region, which have made Colorado Springs a wonderful place for families to live and businesses to grow. Here is to another 150 years.

HONORING CARL RAY SNODGRASS

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Carl Ray Snodgrass of Wise, Virginia, who passed away on February 3, 2022, at the age of 84. Mr. Snodgrass was foundational to the region and the Wise County community.

Mr. Snodgrass graduated from J.J. Kelly High School and Clinch Valley College. He went on to serve in the United States Army and Army Reserves from 1960 to 1967. At the start of his professional career, he began banking with the Wise County National Bank—later to become President of First State Bank.

The steadfast work of Mr. Snodgrass overflowed into his service to his community. He served on the Wise Town Council and as Mayor of the Town of Wise. For the last three decades, he has been an active, vital leader for the economic development initiatives in Wise County. He devotedly served with Wise County Economic Development and the Industrial Development Authority. He held a fundamental role in bringing the Dominion Power Plant and the Lonesome Pine Business and Technology Park to the area.

Mr. Snodgrass cherished his faith and devotion to the Lord. He was a member of the First Church of God. His life was evidence of his selfless heart of service unto others. He left a profound impact on the Wise community, and he will be greatly missed.

He was proceeded in death by his parents, Charles Fredrick and Pearl Frazier Snodgrass; as well as sisters, Laura Ellen Grasham, Mary Arlena Little, Mavis Light, Eula Mae Conklin, and Velma Snodgrass; and brothers, Charles Sidney Snodgrass and William Albert Snodgrass.

Mr. Snodgrass is survived by his wife of 58 years, Louise Adams Snodgrass; son and daughter-in-law Scott and Beth Snodgrass; granddaughters, Lily Elkins, and her husband, and Emma Snodgrass; sister, Doris Aileen Snodgrass; and many other beloved friends and family. I would like to offer them my condolences.

RECOGNIZING THE GRADUATION OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT 151ST RECRUIT CLASS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department and the graduates of the 151st Recruit Class. As they prepare to join the ranks of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department, I encourage the six graduates to reflect on the history of the department and the contributions and dedication of the brave men and women who have served before them to protect our community.

The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department's 151st Recruit School consisted of a thorough eight-week scenario and refresher course for prior experienced and certified firefighters/EMT's.

These recruits have the distinct honor of joining one of the best Fire and Rescue Departments in the United States. The efforts of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department have been recognized across this country. Members from the Department serve on the elite VA Task Force 1, which is among the first units called to disaster zones to provide search and rescue support. Members of that Task Force were recognized by the International Association of Fire Chiefs with the Benjamin Franklin Award for Valor as a result of their efforts in the aftermath of the devastating earthquakes that struck Nepal in 2015.

They also saw extensive work in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as part of disaster relief and rescue efforts in the aftermaths of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria.

Fairfax County is fortunate to have such excellent ambassadors for our community and I commend them for all that they have done to protect lives and property not only here in Fairfax County, but around the world. As the newest members of the Fire and Rescue Department, the 151st Recruit Class graduates join the department as integral parts of our community's emergency response and public safety team. I am confident that this graduating class will serve the residents of Fairfax County with honor and distinction. It is my great honor to include in the RECORD the names of the 151st Recruit Class:

Lucas Gray
Ivanovich Lesefka
Michael Loblanco
Michael Such
Hunter Talbot
Benjamin Wilson

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the newest members of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department. I thank them for their service to their community and to all members of the Fire and Rescue Department, past and present, I say: ''Stay safe.''

ROEN CASARI

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Roen Casari for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Roen Casari is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Roen Casari is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Roen Casari for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LIEUTENANT VAZQUEZ

HON. JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Puerto Rico's Women Veterans Day with a special story that reflects the bravery and sacrifice of our servicemembers. Earlier this year we celebrated the 100th birthday of First Lieutenant Carmen Vazquez. Carmen was born in Cidra, Puerto Rico, on February 15, 1921 and was raised by a single mother. She chose to enlist as a Nursing Aide during WWII, bucking social conventions of the time while performing essential medical care for the war's wounded. For her actions, she received the WWII Victory Medal, the American Theater Campaign Medal, and the Overseas Service Bars. After a short interlude of peace, she would receive a piece of mail from President Dwight D. Eisenhower asking her to return to service once more. She again answered the call, but this time she served as an officer in the newly minted United States Air Force. Her passionate service to country reflects the very best our nation can offer. Her service, like the service of all those who have served honorably in our Armed Forces, is an example for all of us during these difficult times when peace is too short, and wars are too common. On this Women Veterans Day, I hope we may all learn from Lt. Vazquez's example of enduring courage in the days to come, as each of us are asked to sacrifice in different ways for a greater good.

CONGRATULATING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2022 H.E.B. ISD AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate thirty-three students from the Hurst Euless Bedford Independent School District. These incredible students have been selected to receive the District's Awards of Excellence for the 2021–2022 school year.

Through their talent, hard work, and unmatched dedication, this year's group of recipients earned awards in a variety of fields that include visual and performing arts, business and industry, science, mathematics, and communications, among others. It is an honor to highlight the following young men and women for their unique talents: JaNya Chandler, Elise Pham, Christian Amayat, Nicholas McDaniel, Patrick Hannigan, Nathaniel Taylor, Peytonn Stevens, Christopher Coleman, Emma Brambila, Payton McAdams, Rachel Chen, Matthew Nguyen, Leticia Aguilar, Maurecia Bessman, Analicia Alonzo, Kaylee Flippin, Courtney Wash, Wyatt Stafford, Thomas Haak, Mizan Mohammedt, Ellion Norwood, Maverick Ganzo, Nicholas King, Amirah Wooden, Isabella Cruz, Ethan Anderson, Sophie Hawkins, Ethan Rangel, Taylor King, Edith Lara, Colton Neuville, Tanvi Rajpurohit, and Sean Powell.

In addition to recognizing the students, I would be remiss if I did not thank their mentors who ensured they remained diligent and focused in their efforts, It is a privilege to recognize the following teachers from L.D. Bell High School, Buinger CTE Academy, KEYS High School, and Trinity High School for their vital role as educators: Sarah Coronilla, Kathleen Chase, Susan Kaufman, Benjamin Maughrner, Doyle Bellville, Jo Ann Antinone, Michael Dean, Allen Matthews, Nora Borgan, Julie Quinn, Evan Hoffman, Christopher Dunn, Kristen Smith, Cathy Kazyaka, Sarah Keith, Latonya John, Ken Davis, Derek Thom, Jo Ann Antinone, Jay Fitch, Courtney Miller, Jay Fitch, Sandra Hone, Travis Clark, Christopher Bruhn, Susan Alcala, Eric Oglesby, Blanca

Diaz, Canndace Harris, Kendal Fries, Tamara Haddad, and Hildegard Lombardo.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on March 2nd, 2022, due to a visit by Vice President Kamala Harris to my congressional district, I was unable to be present to cast my votes for amendments to H.R. 3967, the Honoring our PACT Act of 2021, and H.Res. 956, a resolution supporting the people of Ukraine. Had I been present for roll call No. 51, 52, 53 and 54, I would have voted "YEA" on H.Res.956, voted "YEA" on the Bipartisan En Bloc No. 1 offered by Mr. Takano, voted "NAY" on Amendment No. 5 offered by Mrs. Miller-Meeks and Mr. Bost, and voted "YEA" on Amendment No. 6 offered by Mrs. Brownley and Mrs. Miller-Meeks.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2019 FAIRFAX COUNTY FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the recipients of the Fairfax Federation of Citizens Associations 2019 Citizen of the Year Awards.

The Federation is a coalition of civic and homeowners associations who work together to promote and support initiatives that will benefit all, Each year, the Federation honors individuals for their extraordinary contributions to our community. It is my honor to include in the RECORD the following individuals:

Lisa Sales has been a tireless advocate in our community focusing on advancing civil rights, fighting against violence, and prohibiting discrimination. Her community activities recently have led to several key accomplishments, Lisa worked closely with county officials and other community volunteers to identify a property along Richmond Highway that could be used to establish a new domestic violence shelter, resulting the opening of Artemis House. Lisa was a critical player to ensure Virginia's Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Lisa also serves on the Fairfax County Commission for Women.

Dorothy Keenan has worked with older adults for over 45 years and has spent her career planning and providing classes, programs and workshops.

Holly Seibold is an incredible example of how one citizen can identify a community need and organize to fill it.

Sharon Bulova was reelected as Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors on November 5, 2015. Sharon believes an informed and engaged community is a well-served constituency.

John Cook served on the Board of Supervisors, representing the Braddock District from 2009 to 2019, working to reform Fairfax's criminal justice system and reduce the use of force in the area's policing.

Kathy Hudgins served on the Board of Supervisors for twenty years, where she has championed affordable housing and advocated tirelessly for the Hunter Mill District.

Linda Smyth has dedicated over a decade of her life to fighting for Providence District as their Supervisor. She has been called the county's leading expert on zoning, and has never stopped working to ensure her community's needs are met.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking these incredible individuals and in congratulating them on being honored by the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens' Associations. Civic engagement is the foundation of a healthy community, and Fairfax County residents enjoy an exceptional quality of life due in part to the efforts of these individuals. The contributions and leadership of these honorees have been a great benefit to our community and truly merit our highest praise.

THADDEUS EVANS

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Thaddeus Evans for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Thaddeus Evans is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Thaddeus Evans is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Thaddeus Evans for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF LOUIS GREGORY III

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of former County Commissioner and law enforcer Louis Gregory III. A beloved member of our community, Commissioner Gregory exhibited the highest level of commitment to protecting and serving others.

As a young man, Mr. Gregory served in the U.S. Marine Corps for four years before pursuing a career in law enforcement where he would continue to positively affect countless lives. For 38 years he climbed the ranks of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad's police agency before retiring as Superintendent of Police for CSX Transportation's North-End region. Perhaps most impressively, he became a member of the FBI's Joint Command Staff of their anti-terror task force in the wake of the September 11 attacks.

After moving to Moore County in 2003, Mr. Gregory immediately began benefiting the lives of those in our community. Promptly named Chief of the Whispering Pines Police Department, Commissioner Gregory is remembered for the lasting impact that his leadership had in building a strong police force of quality officers. To this day, his tenure is known for instituting a culture of excellence that helped drive down local crime rates. After his career in law enforcement, he was elected to the Moore County Board of Commissioners where he served multiple years as vice chairman. Among other roles, he served as the board's liaison to the Board of Health and was a member of the Transportation Advisory Board. Outside of local government, he served as the past president of the Moore County Republican Men's Club and was a member of both the Masons and Rotary International.

Commissioner Gregory passed away on March 5, 2022, and my thoughts and prayers are with his family and all who knew and loved him. As a Marine, member of law enforcement, and County Commissioner, Commissioner Gregory extended great personal sacrifice in dedicating himself to the service of others. I join our entire community in gratitude as we honor his extraordinary life.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in honoring the life and legacy of Commissioner Louis Gregory III.

HONORING TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. ROGER WILLIAMS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the many police officers who serve communities in Texas, and I continue to be inspired by their acts of heroism and dedication to protecting others.

Now we are facing a time where there has been a tragic increase in police officers being targeted and killed while on the job as violent crime skyrockets across America. Last year alone 346 officers were shot in the line of duty, the highest in 20 years.

One of Texas 25th's own Hill County Constable Kevin Cordell was shot multiple times while on a high-speed car chase. One bullet went through the windshield of the vehicle, struck him in the head, and exited through his neck. By God's grace, he survived the shooting and recovered after surgery.

Liberal Activists who care more about political agendas than public safety are making our cities unsafe. Last year Austin, Texas submitted to the radical left's anti-police hatred and cut $150 million from their police department. This budget cut put Texas families and residents at greater risk for longer emergency response times and paves the way for lawlessness to run wild in the city.

Now more than ever we need to back the blue and restore law and order on our streets.

May their sacrifice not be in vain, and may God continue to keep them safe as they work tirelessly to put service above self.

RECOGNIZING THE GRADUATION OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT 149TH RECRUIT CLASS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department and the graduates of the 149th Class. As they prepare to join the ranks of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department, I encourage the 30 graduates to reflect on the history of the department and the contributions and dedication of the brave men and women who have served before them to protect our community.

The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department's Recruit School consists of an extensive and demanding 26-week program. In addition to two weeks of orientation, recruits completed nine weeks of EMT training and fourteen weeks of fire suppression training; Upon graduation, these recruits will be certified at the level of Firefighter 1/11 by the Virginia Department of Fire Programs.

These recruits have the distinct honor of joining one of the best Fire and Rescue Departments in the United States. The efforts of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department have been recognized across this country. Members from the Department serve on the elite VA Task Force 1, which is among the first units called to disaster zones to provide search and rescue support. Members of that Task Force were recognized by the International Association of Fire Chiefs with the Benjamin Franklin Award for Valor as a result of their efforts in the aftermath of the devastating earthquakes that struck Nepal in 2015.

Fairfax County is fortunate to have such excellent ambassadors for our community and I commend them for all that they have done to protect lives and property not only here in Fairfax County, but around the world. As the newest members of the Fire and Rescue Department, the 149th Recruit Class graduates join the department as integral parts of our community's emergency response and public safety team. I am confident that this graduating class will serve the residents of Fairfax County with honor and distinction. It is my great honor to include in the RECORD the names of the 149th Recruit Class.

Mohamed Ahmed
Patrick Alden
Jayquan Anderson
Andrew Bryant Jr.
Zachery Buttenshaw
Nicolas Cicero
Alexander Clark
Matthew Clark
Alexander Cope
David Danielson
Justin Efaw
Rickardo Evans
Kassandra Haakansson
Ashley Heck
Marcin Ligocki
Tyler Lomax
Rachel Long
Shannon Martin
Johnathan Matrone
Cameron Mazhari
JohnPaul McGurk
Frank Merritt
Kent Miller
Caleb Mitchell
Matthew Mullins
Patrick O'Connor
Von Powell
Shane Scott
Matthew Smalley
Dominique Wallace

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the newest members of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department. I thank them for their service to their community and to all members of the Fire and Rescue Department, past and present, I say: ''Stay safe.''

MAYA CALDERON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Maya Calderon for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Maya Calderon is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Maya Calderon is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Maya Calderon for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

HONORING MAYOR GREG HANDSHY OF SOUTH TOMS RIVER

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mayor Greg Handshy of South Toms River. A former U.S. National Guardsman and member of American Legion Post 129, Mayor Handshy continues his dedication to public service as he enters his 10th year as an elected official, with three of those years serving as Mayor.

Greg is a retired member of Plumbers and Pipefitters UA Local 9 where he worked as a licensed plumber. True to his nature, Greg has always been willing to help his neighbors by volunteering to fix a plumbing leak or assist in local food bank distributions.

His impact is felt throughout South Toms River through the many social programs he has spearheaded. He is the founder of the South Toms River Community Garden which has brought joy to green thumbs and fans of garden vegetables alike. He also started the very successful After School Homework Club that provides young people in the community both academic and recreational opportunities.

I am so very proud to have leaders such as Mayor Handshy in my district and on behalf of all of the constituents of the New Jersey 3rd Congressional District, I thank Mayor Handshy for years of selfless service to our community.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH STILLBIRTH PREVENTION ACT OF 2022

HON. ALMA S. ADAMS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, today, I proudly introduced the bipartisan and bicameral Maternal and Child Health Stillbirth Prevention Act of 2022, alongside Representative HINSON, Senator MERKLEY, and Senator CASSIDY.

For too long, stillbirth has been a silent crisis. According to a recent study, nearly 1 in 4 stillbirths are potentially preventable. And the data comparing the United States to other countries informs that our nation can do more to prevent stillbirth.

In our nation, an alarming 23,500 babies are stillborn every year. This is greater than the number of babies that die during the first year of life and more than ten times the number of babies that die annually due to sudden infant death syndrome.

While the rate of stillbirth has declined since the 1940s due to improvements in maternity care, in recent years, the decline has slowed or halted. Stillbirths increase the risk of maternal mortality and morbidity and negatively impact parental mental health and family well-being.

Like many of the health crises in our country, disparities exist, and Black women are over two times more likely than White women to have a stillbirth. Stillbirth rates are also high for American Indian or Alaska Native women, who are almost 1.5 times as likely to have a stillbirth compared to White women. Hispanic women also experience higher rates.

Despite impacting families from all backgrounds and women with otherwise healthy pregnancies, stillbirth is more common for women who are 35 years or older, of lower socioeconomic status, for women who have multiple pregnancies, like twins or triplets, and women who have already experienced the loss of a pregnancy.

In addition, stillbirth also occurs more commonly amongst women who smoke while pregnant or are diagnosed with certain medical conditions like hypertension, diabetes, or obesity.

Further, women from less advantaged backgrounds and who are marginalized, continue to experience a greater burden of stillbirth. And these disadvantages are further impacted by the social determinants of health. For example, women in maternity care deserts and rural areas have fewer healthcare providers. Nationwide, approximately 10 percent of births take place in counties with limited access to maternity care.

According to The Lancet, in a 2016 study, the United States ranked number 48 out of 49 high-income countries in annual stillbirth rate reduction. Furthermore, in comparison with the

same group of countries, the United States stillbirth rate per 1,000 births was higher than 24 other countries.

All the available data suggests that further reduction in the incidence of stillbirth is possible. And the Maternal and Child Health Stillbirth Prevention Act will help reverse this shocking trend of stillbirths and maternal mortality in the United States.

My bill amends Title V, the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant of the Social Security Act, to clarify that stillbirth prevention activities are an allowable use of funds. This clarification will support stillbirth prevention activities, thereby saving the lives of mothers and babies.

In 1966, at a press conference for the Second Convention of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said: "Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and the most inhuman because it often results in physical death".

The Maternal and Child Health Stillbirth Prevention Act will help address this health injustice and ensure that more babies experience a healthy birth and make it home with their families.

RECOGNIZING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY PARK FOUNDATION

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 20th Anniversary of the Fairfax County Park Foundation.

The Fairfax County Park Foundation has channeled the generosity of others into projects that benefit the entirety of Fairfax County.

The Foundation has provided an avenue for many members of our community to give back in a tangible way. As the former Chairman of Fairfax County, and now as a Congressman, I understand that nonprofits are vital to meeting the needs of our communities that our local and federal government cannot. Fortunately, for the past 20 years, the Park Foundation has helped to fill some of those gaps in funding for a host of park projects throughout the County.

The Foundation has played a role in many of the district's most meaningful events. From funding the 4–H Carnival in Frying Pan Park to cleaning the watershed at Hidden Oaks, their work has been admired by thousands of families. They collected contributions for open space preservation as well, adding to the tens of thousands of acres of parkland in the County. Each year, the Foundation's PACT scholarships allow children in supportive housing to attend summer camps, and it sponsors programs throughout the school year to bring STEM education to local students.

Every year, the Foundation highlights community members and organizations that have made outstanding contributions to parks by presenting them with the Eakin Philanthropy Award. Congratulations to this year's awardees:

Individual Award: Wayne, Angela, and the Valis Family

Organization Award: Fairfax Memorial Funeral Home and Fairfax Memorial Park

Friends Group/Park Volunteer Team Award: Friends of Colvin Mill

Easy access to parks, green spaces, and recreation areas is critical to our wellbeing. From improving the health and wellness of residents to creating a healthier physical environment, parks are vital to the future of America. I commend the Park Foundation for two decades of progress and service. I encourage all of you to join me in thanking the Park Foundation staff for many amazing years of work. We're looking forward to the next twenty years.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Fairfax County Park Foundation for their 20th anniversary. Their efforts provide immeasurable benefits to their fellow neighbors and serve as a reminder of why Fairfax County remains such a great place to live, work, and raise a family.

NATHAN BIERBRAUER

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Nathan Bierbrauer for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Nathan Bierbrauer is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Nathan Bierbrauer is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Nathan Bierbrauer for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MOUNT ORAB MAYOR BRUCE LUNSFORD

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mt. Orab Mayor Bruce Lunsford, who passed away on February 21, 2022, at the age of 68.

Mayor Lunsford was a dedicated husband, father, and grandfather as well as a diligent public servant who was an unwavering advocate for Mount Orab. His love of country and commitment to bettering his community were as indisputable as they were indispensable.

Bruce Lunsford began public service with the Mt. Orab City Council at the age of 18 and served as Mayor of Mount Orab for over 41 years.

He made a lasting impression on this Earth and his community. Bruce's impact on Mt. Orab, Brown County, and all that knew him will be felt for generations as his legacy lives on.

With the greatest respect, we are all forever grateful for the service of Mayor Bruce Lunsford and I am personally proud to have known him.

I ask for everyone to join me in praying for Bruce's wife, Becky, his family and friends, for the community he served, and the lives he touched.

Rest in peace, Mayor Lunsford.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MEL F. CAMPBELL

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Mel F. Campbell of Chillicothe, Illinois, who passed away on January 12, 2022, at the age of 96.

Mel Campbell, born on August 6, 1925 in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, was a distinguished World War II veteran who served in the United States military with the 87th Infantry Division in Europe. During his service career, Mel received a Purple Heart after receiving wounds from a grenade in 1944. After being transferred to a hospital in Nancy, France, he quickly recovered and rejoined his unit just days after sustaining his injury. Only a few months later, he received a Silver Star due to the heroic role he played in capturing German engineers who were attempting to detonate charges on a bridge to delay Allied movements. His actions allowed Mel and his Regiment to cross without delay. In addition to receiving the Silver Star and Purple Heart, Mel received three Bronze Stars during his service.

After his military service, Mel went on to be a leader and pillar of his community through his long career as a banker and his involvement in community affairs. After graduating from Muskingum College with his bachelor's degree, Mel attended the University of Wisconsin's Graduate School of Banking and pursued a career in banking where he worked for 24 years. During his tenure; Mel was the president of the Chillicothe State Bank, and then became the Secretary of the J.T. Fennel Co. Inc. prior to his retirement in 1988. He continually served others throughout the community and most notably served as a member of the Advisory Board of Heritage Manor in Chillicothe, the president of the Chillicothe Rotary Club, the president of the "Chillicothe Development Company, the president of the Chillicothe Chamber of Commerce, and a charter member of the Pearce Community Center. Through his 36 years in the central Illinois region, Mel made many contributions to better the lives of those in his community.

Mel will be remembered for his love and commitment to his wonderfui family. He was preceded in death by his wife Jean, whom he was married to for 66 years, as well as his brother Richard. He was blessed with one son, Clyde, three grandchildren, and nine great grandchildren.

I want to offer my condolences to the Campbell family and the people of Chillicothe on the loss of a great man. Mel left a lasting

impact on those who had the pleasure of knowing him. May his memory be eternal.

HONORING CHIEF WAYNE PAYNE

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Wayne H. Payne's accomplished career and outstanding service to law enforcement in the State of Mississippi.

Chief Wayne Payne is a native and lifelong resident of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. He graduated from Gulfport High School and earned his Bachelor of Science in criminal justice from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1991. Chief Payne and his wife, Paula, have been married since 1974 and have two sons, Wayne and Joey, both law enforcement officers. They also are blessed with three grandchildren, Kaitlyn, Kimberly and, Haily.

Chief Payne is an accomplished public servant and Law Enforcement Executive with nearly 50 years of public service. In 1976, Chief Payne transitioned from his position as a firefighter for the Gulfport Fire Department to the Gulfport Police Department, where he started as a patrol officer and quickly rose through the ranks. Notably, Chief Payne has served as the Chief of Police for the City of Long Beach, the Major of Operations for the Gulfport Police Department, and the Chief of Police for the City of Gulfport.

Chief Payne served a total of 30 years with the City of Gulf-port before retiring in 2004. After his initial retirement, Chief Payne decided to continue his public service as the Major of Operations for the Harrison County Sheriff's Department.

In 2007, Chief Payne was selected as the first Chief of Police for the City of D'Iberville Police Department. As D'Iberville' s first Chief of Police, Chief Payne has utilized his years of professional expertise and experience to build out his department and guide the next generation of police officers who serve and protect the State of Mississippi.

The City of D'Iberville's Police Department motto is ''Serving our citizens with Dignity, Honor, and Integrity'' and there is no doubt that Chief Payne has exemplified this saying throughout his many years of dedicated service.

Chief Payne is among many brave Mississippians who understood the risks of the profession, and still chose to serve our communities as law enforcement officers. The sacrifices that Chief Payne and his family have made over the years have not gone unnoticed. On behalf of Mississippi's fourth congressional district, as his Congressman I thank him and his family for their immense sacrifice and his service.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2022 PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the recipients of the 2022 Prince William County Human Rights Commission Awards.

On January 15, 1993, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors (BOCS) implemented the Human Rights Ordinance which formally established the Prince William County Human Rights Commission. Two years prior, the BOCS had formed the Human Rights Study Committee to explore the needs of a community that was growing in population and diversity. After an exhaustive effort that included numerous committee meetings and public hearings, the study found that many residents of Prince William County felt that the county needed a human rights ordinance and an agency to enforce it in order to ensure that every resident is treated fairly.

The Human Rights Commission seeks to eliminate discrimination through civil and human rights law enforcement and to establish equal opportunity for all persons within the county through advocacy and education. The Human Rights Ordinance prohibits discriminatory practices based on race, color, sex, national origin, religion, marital status, or disability, as well as in the consideration of employment, housing, public accommodations, education, and credit, in Prince William County. The Commission receives and investigates complaints filed by any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against.

In celebration of Universal Human Rights Day, the Human Rights Commission recognizes individuals and organizations that promote the principles of human rights in Prince William County. It is my honor to include in the Record the recipients of the 2022 Prince William County Human Rights Commission Awards:

Carried to Full Term; Frank Washington and the Coalition to Save Historic Thoroughfare; Prince William County Police Department; Tummy Yum Yum; Yaqub Zargarpur; Omicron Zeta Sigma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.; Pi Lambda Lambda Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending the recipients of the 2022 Prince William County Human Rights Commission Awards. Theses honorees dedicate themselves to the residents of Prince William County and through their work, they make sure that all residents, including the most vulnerable in our society, are being looked out for. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to these honorees for their efforts to safeguard our most basic rights and remind us of our common humanity. Let us use their example to rededicate ourselves to the fight against inequity and injustice.

LAILANI AQUIRRE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Lailani Aquirre for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Lailani Aquirre is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Lailani Aquirre is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Lailani Aquirre for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

CONGRATULATING LORENZO FLORES OF BRIDGEPORT ON HIS VICTORY IN THE MLB JUNIOR HOME RUN DERBY

HON. JAMES A. HIMES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Lorenzo Flores of Bridgeport, Connecticut on his victory in the MLB Junior Home Run Derby on November 1, 2021. The MLB Junior Home Run Derby is a free homerun hitting contest that allows young athletes from all over the world to practice skill and sportsmanship while competing for a chance to play in the MLB Little League World Series (LLWS). Over 40,000 players entered the competition last year, only 16 of whom qualified for the LLWS—Lorenzo Flores was one of those 16. He advanced through three levels of rigorous competition to clinch the title of 12U New England region champion and earn himself a trip to the Little League World Series.

Lorenzo's victory is well earned: he began playing baseball at the age of four and has excelled in both school and sport for the past eight years with the love and support of his family and community. A student at John Winthrop Elementary School in Bridgeport, Lorenzo plays for Bridgeport North End Little League and is a big fan of the New York Yankees. He possesses a strong work ethic and unshakeable passion that children and adults alike can aspire to. I am proud to represent a young man like Lorenzo.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in congratulating Lorenzo on this immense accomplishment.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th Anniversary of the Izaak Walton League of America (IWLA), an association of dedicated fishermen, outdoorsmen and women, hunters and conservationist that have fought relentlessly to maintain and improve our environment. Over the past 100 years, they have advocated for strong state and national policies to protect our air, water, and wildlife.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of the Izaak Walton League of America. May God bless the next 100 years of their conservation work, and I look forward to seeing their excellence for many years into the future.

CELEBRATING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

HON. FRANK J. MRVAN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I rise to celebrate Women's History Month and its 2022 theme—Providing Healing, Promoting Hope.

Each year, the National Women's History Project selects a unifying theme to recognize and promote Women's History Month. Generations of women of every race, class, and ethnic background have worked tirelessly to make our Nation more resilient. This year's theme recognizes the relentless efforts of women during the COVID–19 pandemic, and the thousands of ways they have provided healing and hope throughout history.

Today, I would like to honor Sandra Noe, Executive Director of the Meals on Wheels in Northwest Indiana, who has notably brought healing and hope to Indiana's First Congressional District during the COVID–19 pandemic. Sandra has worked with Meals on Wheels for 36 years, and this organization is dedicated to combating senior isolation and hunger.

During the pandemic, Sandra was on the frontlines delivering hot meals and making at-home check-ins to seniors and other homebound individuals. As the demand for services increased over the past year, Meals on Wheels rose to the challenge. In 2021, they delivered over 1,700 meals daily, provided over 750,000 wellness checks, and celebrated its nine-millionth delivery.

Sandra is also a member of the Nutrition Fellow Leadership Institute, an Alumnus of Leadership Northwest Indiana, and serves on numerous local boards focused on improving the quality of life for the people of Northwest Indiana.

Madam Speaker, as we recognize Women's History Month, please join me in thanking Sandra and everyone at Meals on Wheels for the extraordinary services they provide to Northwest Indiana.

Let us recommit to continuing to support their invaluable work and recognize this month and every day the invaluable ways that women continue to provide healing and promote hope not just in caregiving, but in all aspects of our society.

RECOGNIZING DIANE VAN PARYS IN HONOR OF WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I rise today to recognize Diane Van Parys whose dedication towards bettering Florida and giving back to her community has had a significant impact on Southwest Florida.

Born in Naples, Florida, Diane moved away to attend Boston College majoring in Political Science. Diane continued her education at the University of Massachusetts achieving a master's in business. Upon completion Diane began her professional career working in human resources, as well as sales and marketing for several prominent companies. Throughout her career Diane's impressive commitment towards helping her community has been notable. During Diane's time in Georgia, she volunteered for multiple organizations including the Republican Party, and as an Officer of the Forsyth County Republican Women. Upon her return to sunny Southwest Florida, Diane has remained an active member in the community.

Diane's drive to continue her involvement in her community, specifically in Collier County speaks volumes. She was elected by her peers to serve as the President of Republican Women of SWFL in 2015, a leadership role that she still currently holds. Diane also participates in the Florida Citizens Alliance, and the Collier County Republican Executive Committee- Precinct Committee Woman. Ensuring her faith-based community is well-represented, Diane also serves on the board of St. Vincent de Paul and is President of the St. Elizabeth Seton Conference. Although Diane commitment to her community keeps her extremely busy, she does enjoy playing tennis and golf with her husband Mike in her free time.

Madam Speaker, as a lifelong public servant, Diane has proven time and time again her unwavering commitment to the community and it is truly a privilege to know and work with her. With that being said, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this outstanding individual.

COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 4374, BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTIONS FOR RURAL AMERICA ACT

HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office for H.R. 4374, the Broadband Internet Connections for Rural America Act. The cost estimate was not available at the time of the Committee report filing.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 29, 2021.

Hon. DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4374, the Broadband Internet Connections for Rural America Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Jon Sperl.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

H.R. 4374, BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTIONS FOR RURAL AMERICA ACT AS REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON AUGUST 6, 2021

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—		
	2022	2022–2026	2022–2031
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (−) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	157	9,005	33,461

Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? No.

Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2032? No.

Mandate Effects:

Contains intergovernmental mandate? No.

Contains private-sector mandate? No.

H.R. 4374 would establish or reauthorize programs administered by the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to increase broadband connectivity in rural areas and would authorize the appropriation of specific annual amounts over the 2022–2029 period. Because specific amounts are already authorized for most of the programs, this cost estimate accounts for the difference between the amounts specified in the bill and those authorized under current law.

On net, H.R. 4374 would authorize the appropriation of about $42.3 billion. Using historical spending patterns for similar activities and information provided by USDA, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4374 would cost $9.0 billion over the 2022–2026 period, $33.5 billion over the 2022–2031 period and $7.0 billion after 2031, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts.

The costs of the legislation, detailed in Table 1, fall within budget function 450 (community and regional development).

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 4374

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2022–2031
INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION												
ReConnect Rural Broadband Program: [a]												
Estimated Authorization	4,150	4,150	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	21,800	35,300
Estimated Outlays	125	540	1,173	2,245	3,211	3,962	4,164	4,261	4,137	3,690	7,292	27,505
Middle Mile Broadband Program: [a]												
Estimated Authorization	290	290	300	300	300	300	300	300	0	0	1,480	2,380
Estimated Outlays	9	38	82	155	223	275	292	294	285	255	506	1,906
Innovative Broadband Advancement Program: [a]												
Authorization	290	290	300	300	300	300	300	300	0	0	1,480	2,380
Estimated Outlays	15	52	111	199	268	282	290	294	279	240	644	2,029
Community Connect Grants: [a]												
Estimated Authorization	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	0	0	650	1,100
Estimated Outlays	3	18	50	85	120	136	146	147	143	120	276	967
Distance Learning and Telemedicine: [a]												
Estimated Authorization	0	68	150	150	150	150	150	150	0	0	518	968
Estimated Outlays	0	2	25	67	103	131	144	146	143	98	196	857
Broadband Connectors Program:												
Authorization	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	0	0	125	200
Estimated Outlays	6	14	21	25	25	25	25	25	19	11	91	196
Total Changes:												
Estimated Authorization	4,855	4,923	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	0	0	26,053	42,328
Estimated Outlays	157	663	1,460	2,776	3,949	4,811	5,061	5,166	5,006	4,414	9,005	33,461

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

[a] Specific authorizations already exist for these programs through fiscal year 2023. This estimate shows only the incremental increases in authorizations that would be created by H.R. 4374. CBO thus estimates that the bill would increase authorizations in each year over the 2022–2023 period by the difference between the amount that would be authorized by H.R. 4374 and the amounts authorized under current law for each of those years.

H.R. 4374 would authorize the appropriation of the following amounts over the 2022–2029 period:

$4.5 billion annually for grants and loans under the ReConnect Rural Broadband Program. Under current law, $350 million is authorized to be appropriated annually for 2022 and 2023.

$300 million annually for grants and loans to expand rural ''middle mile'' broadband infrastructure. Under current law, $10 million is authorized to be appropriated annually for 2022 and 2023.

$300 million annually for grants and loans under the Innovative Broadband Advancement Program. Under current law, $10 million is authorized to be appropriated annually for 2022 and 2023.

$150 million annually for grants under the Community Connect Program. Under current law, $50 million is authorized to be appropriated annually for 2022 and 2023.

$150 million annually for grants and loans under the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program. The program received supplemental appropriations of $531 million in 2021. Because CBO estimates budgetary effects under continuing resolutions on an annualized basis, in 2022 CBO assumes that the same amount will be available under the current continuing resolution (Public Law 117–43). Therefore, CBO estimates that H.R. 4374 would not increase net authorizations in that year relative to amounts already assumed in the baseline. Under current law, $82 million is authorized to be appropriated for 2023. The annual incremental increase that year is $68 million—the difference between the $150 million annual authorization under the bill and the current-law authorization of $82 million for that year.

$25 million annually for USDA to provide technical assistance to rural communities under the Broadband Connectors Program.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Jon Sperl. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

RECOGNIZING THE 24TH-ANNUAL WASHINGTON REGIONAL ALCOHOL PROGRAM LAW ENFORCEMENT AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Washington Regional Alcohol Program (WRAP) and their continued dedication to the elimination of impaired driving and underage drinking in the Washington metropolitan area.

WRAP is a public-private partnership that works with law enforcement, community stakeholders, and advocacy groups in Northern Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Maryland. Through educational and innovative public programs, WRAP is credited with keeping Washington area alcohol related death rates consistently below the national average. Programs and resources include Youth Outreach, Adult Outreach, and Public Education programs designed to educate students and the general public on the dangers of alcohol and drugs, particularly driving while under the influence. Through the WRAP Holiday SoberRide program, individuals who are impaired can request a free cab ride home. In 1982, the year that WRAP was founded, 26,173 people in the United States lost their lives in alcohol-related car accidents; 60 percent of all traffic fatalities involved drunk driving. Due to the tireless efforts of WRAP, other organizations such as MADD and SADD, local and state police, and enforcement of more stringent anti-drunk driving laws, alcohol-related traffic fatalities decreased to 9,878. But WRAP has worked tirelessly to ensure these statistics weren't repeated. WRAP also reached the ''80,000-served'' level of total ridership for WRAP's SoberRide program and nearly tripling SoberRide's annual ridership between 2016 and 2019.

Since 1997, WRAP has sponsored an annual Law Enforcement Awards Ceremony to honor local law enforcement professionals who have gone above and beyond the call of duty in the fight against drunk driving. It is my honor to include in the RECORD the following names of the 2021 Law Enforcement Award of Excellence recipients:

Corporal Steven Mather—The Town of Herndon Police Department.

Officer William J. Ward—Prince William County Police Department.

Officer Ryan Corrigan—United States Capitol Police.

Officer Alexander Rodriguez—Arlington County Police Department

Officer Sean Poveda—Arlington County Police Department.

PFC Bryce A. Cooper—City of Falls Church Police Department.

Deputy Tyler Giles—Loudoun County Sheriffs Office.

Sergeant Wilber Alvarez—Prince George's County Police Department.

District Officer Margodane Vanriel—Metropolitan Police Department.

Trooper Carlos Alejo—Virginia Department of State Police.

Corporal Stephen Mann—Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

Master Police Officer Steve Faett—Fairfax County Police Department.

Sergeant Patrick Keep—Montgomery County Maryland Department of Police.

PFC Zachary Davis—City of Fairfax Police Department.

Officer Jordan Hunneyman—Alexandria Police Department.

Trooper Logan Speak—Maryland State Police.

Officer Benjamin R. Tomasiello—United States Park Police.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Washington Regional Alcohol Program and the 2021 Law Enforcement Award of Excellence recipients. Their efforts provide immeasurable benefits to their

fellow neighbors and serve as a reminder of why Fairfax County remains such a great place to live.

LYLA SKUBISH

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Lyla Skubish for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Lyla Skubish is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Lyla Skubish is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Lyla Skubish for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING ALEX HOPPER ON BEING NAMED THE 2022 JUNIOR CITIZEN OF THE YEAR BY THE CASS CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Alex Hopper on being named the 2022 Junior Citizen of the Year by the Cass City Chamber of Commerce.

Alex has spent 254 hours of his time volunteering for relief efforts, school and community service projects, and highway clean ups. Alex is also the Cass City High School's Student Council President, Rotary Interact Club President, and National Honors Society President. Along with his academic honors, Alex has also received the Greater Thumb Conference Scholar Athlete Award for basketball, cross country, and track.

Alex is currently preparing to join a prestigious pre-med and medical school program to become a practicing physician, and plans to pursue his undergraduate studies at Northern Michigan University. I am confident he will continue to excel academically and continue to volunteer in his community.

I thank Alex for his tireless dedication and selfless service to the Cass City community, and I wish him well in his future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, on March 8, 2022, the House voted on H. Con. Res. 70, a measure condemning threats of violence against historically Black colleges and universities and reaffirming support for HBCUs and their students. I was not present for this vote, but had I been in the House Chamber, I would have voted Yes on H. Con. Res. 70.

RECOGNIZING THE FAIRFAX COUNTY HISTORY COMMISSION

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Fairfax County History Commission on the occasion of the 17th Annual Fairfax County History Conference.

Since 1969, the Fairfax County History Commission has worked to identify, document, record and preserve the history of our region. Few areas in the country are as rich in history as ours. Indeed, the history of this region is the history of our country. The History Conference provides an opportunity to reflect on the accomplishments of the past year and to recognize our neighbors who have made significant contributions to preserving and promoting our local history. Through the dedicated efforts of the History Commission and its many volunteers, we are assured that our history will not be lost and will be available for future generations.

This year, two of these dedicated individuals are being honored for their commitment to the preservation and education of history. I am proud to include in the RECORD their names:

Ms. Maura Keaney for her tireless efforts to inspire the next generation of historians. As a School-based Technology Specialist at Laurel Ridge Elementary School in Fairfax County, Ms. Keaney utilizes online research methods and crosses disciplinary boundaries to explore quantitative analysis of how to publicly document and celebrate history. Ms. Keaney has taught her students to think critically and quantitatively, examining the people and events being commemorated and who and what might have been left out of the narrative for too long. Ms. Keaney's dedication to the promotion and preservation of history is only surpassed by her dedication to her students.

Mr. Jeff Clark for his decades of work capturing and exhibiting Fairfax County's history. Mr. Clark has worked for the Fairfax County Public School system (FCPS) as the Video Producer and Director of Communication and Community Relations for the past 21 years. In his role, Mr. Clark has been able to produce multimedia content that tells the storied history of our county. He is considered to be the ''official historian'' of the FCPS and never hesitates to go the extra mile when it comes to preserving and showcasing Fairfax County's history and its impact on the country.

I commend the Fairfax County History Commission for helping to ensure that the abundance of history that is available to our community will be preserved far into the future.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating all the honorees and thanking the Fairfax County History Commission for the important work they do for the Northern Virginia community.

ZANDER DYER

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Zander Dyer for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Zander Dyer is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Zander Dyer is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Zander Dyer for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassador for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

IN MEMORY OF MOTOR MACHINIST MATE 2ND CLASS ROGER H. SPOONER

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today, to pay tribute to an extraordinary sailor, World War II veteran, and dedicated civil servant, Mr. Roger H. Spooner, who transitioned from labor to reward on Thursday, February 24, 2022, at the age of 99. His funeral service was held on Sunday, February 27, 2022, at 3:00 p.m. under the ''Spooner Oak'' on Bartow Gibson Highway in Seminole County, Georgia.

Roger Hern Spooner was born November 18, 1922, as one of eight children to the union of Lewis and Delia Spooner. In his pursuit of a life outside of farming, Roger answered the call to serve his nation when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy in October of 1941 at the age of 18. After completing boot camp, he was sent to the aircraft carrier, USS Yorktown, with a destination of Pearl Harbor, which had just been bombed. After arriving at Pearl Harbor and witnessing the remnants of damage and lingering smoke from the invasion, the crew of 2,500 sailors headed to the coast of Australia. In May of 1942, during the Battle of the Coral Sea, Roger saw action when the USS Yorktown endured damage, and the crew suffered 61 casualties. Following the gruesome battle, the carrier and crew returned to the Navy yard at Pearl Harbor for repairs. Once repairs were made, the crew made their way to Midway Island to join other ships in preparation for the Battle of Midway, which took place in June of 1942. Many historians consider it to be the most important battle in the Pacific during World War II as it was a clash between the U.S. Navy and the Imperial Japanese Navy six months after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

During the Battle of Midway, the USS Yorktown incurred a massive hit beyond repair,

and the crew was told to abandon ship. One-by-one every crew member went down a line into the water with their life preservers into water that was so oily that once they were covered, you could only see the whites of their eyes. After being stranded afloat for a day, Roger and his crewmates were rescued.

Roger served another four years in the Navy, where he attended submarine school and completed nine war patrols out of Perth, Australia. He was later discharged from the Navy as a Motor Machinist Mate Second Class, after being involved in a motorcycle accident. Following his military service, he continued to serve his community and make an impact in the lives of others by serving his fellow Veterans as a member of the American Legion Post 157, Donalsonvile.

In addition to serving, farming, and raising his family, Roger also ventured into the trucking industry. He worked for a company for almost 18 months before he decided to go into trucking for himself in 1948. From there, he started his company, Spooner Farms Trucking, LLC. His first truck was a 1940s model ''gas burner'' GMC, but over the years, he acquired several Kenworths and Peterbilts. Roger's sons, David and Dennis; and his grandson Jake, joined his trucking business, which had as many as seven trucks running and always transported produce within a 125-mile radius of the shop.

Roger's love for his wife, his service, and his passion remained active until his passing. As such, he made sure to renew his licenses and maintain the upkeep for his 1999 Peterbilt 379 affectionately named ''Miss Eloise'', which he used to haul agricultural products, including bagged and liquid commodities. The truck's number (CV5) represented the USS Yorktown's identification number with a 12.7 Detroit engine and a 10-speed.

Mr. Roger H. Spooner lived his life by the Golden Rule which states ''Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'' A man of great morals, he demonstrated this principle throughout his career and life, outstanding achievement, service, and public distinction. Our community, our state, and our Nation are better because of him.

Roger accomplished much in his life, but none of it would have been possible without the Grace of God and the love and support of his family including his late wife, Eloise; and his sons; David and Dennis, and his grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the more than 730,000 people of Georgia's Second Congressional District, in honoring the life and legacy of Mr. Roger H. Spooner for his remarkable service to his community, his nation and to humankind. Moreover, we extend our deepest sympathies to his family, friends, loved ones, and all who grieve during this difficult time of bereavement. We pray that they will be consoled and comforted by an abiding faith and the Holy Spirit in the weeks, months, and years ahead.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I missed the following votes. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 60 and YEA on Roll Call No. 61.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF BISHOP DANIEL JENKY

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate Bishop Daniel Jenky, the Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Peoria, who is retiring after 20 wonderful years of service across Central Illinois.

Bishop Jenky attended the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana, where he obtained his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Theology degrees. Bishop Jenky spent the beginning of his service in the priesthood at his alma mater, the University of Notre Dame, where he spent 25 years as a priest and as Rector of the Sacred Heart Basilica. He was later ordained as Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend in December 1997. Bishop Jenky served as the Auxiliary Bishop of Fort Wayne-South Bend for five years until his next appointment as Bishop to the Catholic Diocese of Peoria.

Appointed by Pope John Paul II in February of 2002, Bishop Jenky served the Diocese of Peoria for two decades. His passion about Catholic education and supporting the poor and marginalized led to numerous community projects, most notably, the diocese's construction of the Spalding Pastoral Center and Sacre-Coeur Retreat Center. In addition, Bishop Jenky led the charge as the primary advocate for the canonization of Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen, a Peoria, Illinois native.

Bishop Jenky's commitment to lead, educate, and strengthen the Roman Catholic community embodies the attributes of a true servant of Christ. As a native of Peoria and practicing Catholic, it is my privilege to honor and thank Bishop Jenky for being a faithful servant to Illinois' Eighteenth Congressional District.

HONORING ROGER HOLLANDSWORTH

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Roger Hollandsworth of Floyd, Virginia, who passed away on January 27, 2022, at the age of 64. Mr. Hollandsworth served the Floyd County community as an emergency first-responder and a businessman.

Mr. Hollandsworth was a graduate of Floyd County High School and Virginia Tech. For 33 years, he was the owner of a cherished Floyd business, the Xpress Market. Through his business, he graced everyone that walked in with his kindness and friendly nature.

His love and service toward others were reflected in his work as a member of the Floyd County Lifesaving and First Aid Rescue Squad. He faithfully served for more than 40 years. Throughout the majority of that time, he acted as the squad's treasurer.

Community members and fellow Rescue Squad members speak very highly of Mr. Hollandsworth and his legacy in Floyd County. There have been countless rescue stories displaying his courage and heroism. His kindness on and off the job made a profound impact on all who knew him. He will be greatly missed.

He was preceded in death by his parents, Ray and Rowena Albert Hollandsworth; and brother, Don Wayne Hollandsworth.

His survivors include his wife of 39 years, Jennifer R. Hollandsworth; son, Dustin N. Hollandsworth and his wife; grandchildren, Shauna, Garrett, Kylie, Wyatt, Arick, Lilah and Emberly, as well as many other loved ones. I offer my condolences on their loss.

RECOGNIZING THE 30-YEAR CAREER OF PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF DAWN HARMAN

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of Prince William County Assistant Police Chief Dawn Harman and to congratulate her on her retirement following 30 years of dedicated service to county residents.

The Prince William County Police Department was founded on July 1, 1970 and serves as the primary law enforcement agency for the county and the towns of Dumfries, Occoquan, Haymarket, and Quantico. At the time of its founding, the Department had a staff of 52 which included police officers, commanders, dispatchers, and secretaries, with an operating budget of $750,000. Today, the Department has grown to nearly 1,000 individuals with an annual operating budget of $116 million.

Major Dawn Harman is a life-long resident of Prince William County and graduated from Garfield High School. She graduated from West Virginia University with a bachelor's degree in Animal and Veterinary Science, she was hired by the Police Department as a Deputy Animal Warden in September 1991, and then promoted as a Police Officer in January 1994.

Throughout her 30-year career with the Police Department, Major Harman served in numerous assignments including animal control, patrol operations, crime prevention, accreditation, and support services. She rose quickly through the ranks due to her exemplary leadership and commitment to improving the agency. She served as the Director of the Animal Control Bureau and the Western District Commander before being promoted to the rank of Major in September 2014. She holds the distinction of being the first female Assistant Chief in the Department's history.

Through her time as an Assistant Chief, Major Harman worked on several capital improvement programs including the planning

and construction of a new Animal Services Center and the expansion of the Public Safety Training Center. While serving her community, she also obtained a Master of Public Administration from George Mason University, where she has served as an adjunct faculty member in the Department of Criminology, Law, and Society.

Throughout her career, Major Harman has made a positive impact in every assignment she has held, always looking for ways to improve the Department's ability to provide quality services to the community. Her professionalism and commitment to service have left a lasting impact on the police department and the citizens of Prince William County. Major Harman made it a priority throughout her career to mentor and develop the next generation of leaders ensuring the continued success of the department.

Her husband Mark is a retired member of the Police Department as well, and they have four children who were all born and raised in Prince William County. Two of her sons are also members of the Police Department, carrying on Dawn and Mark's legacy of public service.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the 30-year career of Assistant Police Chief Dawn Harman with the Prince William County Police Department and thanking her for her tireless service to our community. I wish Major Dawn Harman and her family continued happiness and success in all things.

2022 INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the, 2022 International Women's Day as an important time to celebrate women and the great strides made with gender equality. Today is an opportunity to highlight the tremendous accomplishments of women all over the world for their achievements and continue the work to appreciate our differences whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic or political and celebrate those who help pave the way for future generation.

Women's rights are an important issue for our country. As a father of daughters, I value the contributions women make to our country and our communities. That is why I supported both the Paycheck Fairness Act and the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to help close the gender gap that currently exists between men and women. We must work to ensure equal pay for equal work and support women and their families in the workplace and at home. On a global scale, the United Nation's Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is working to ensure the rights of women in every country. I support these efforts and all other efforts to ensure women are treated equally in the United States and across the world.

I extend my deepest gratitude to all attendees today for recognizing the contributions of women around the world and celebrating the 2022 International Women's Day.

FULL EQUALITY FOR PUERTO RICO

SPEECH OF

HON. AUMUA AMATA COLEMAN RADEWAGEN

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 2022

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 105th anniversary of Puerto Ricans gaining the right to U.S. citizenship. For the past 105 years, Puerto Ricans have served this country with the utmost distinction, especially the more than 235,000 Puerto Ricans that have donned this country's uniform.

During this time of celebration, I would also like to bring to the House's attention the Puerto Rico Statehood Admission Act, which would grant Puerto Rico statehood. I wholeheartedly support this bipartisan piece of legislation that simply executes the wishes of the people of Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans have spoken, and it is time for us to listen.

As a Member of Congress from a territory, I can tell you that a lot has been said in recent years about the status of U.S. territories and their place in America. A lot of the noise that has been generated has been from people and groups outside the territories, who cannot comprehend the complexities of life in the territories. In my view, it is up to the people in each of our territories to express their wishes for their own futures.

This bill is the manifestation of those exact wishes. On November 3, 2020, a majority of Puerto Ricans answered with an emphatic 'Yes' when asked if they wanted to be a state. No ifs, ands; or buts.

It is our duty as Members of Congress to immediately follow through on the demands of the people of Puerto Rico, and anything less would do them a great disservice. I am proud to stand with my good friends Representatives JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico and DARREN SOTO of Florida as they seek to deliver for Puerto Ricans.

SUSPENDING TRADE RELATIONS FOR RUSSIA BELARUS ACT

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, this weekend, I heard direct pleas for help from President Zelenskyy.

He asked for defense resources and supplies.

He asked us to cripple Russia's economy.

We heard his pleas and are acting with urgency.

Russia must be removed from the World Trade Organization for its unprovoked invasion of Ukraine.

There is no good reason for Russia to be part of our international and trade communities.

Good neighbors don't invade sovereign nations.

We are using America's economic might to isolate Russia as a pariah to the whole world.

Today, we take an essential step to weaken Putin and cripple his ability to save Russia's teetering economy.

In 2019, our former President withheld military aid from Ukraine to extort President Zelenskyy.

Then, 100 percent of House Republicans turned their backs on Ukraine. But I hope Republicans will support Ukrainians in their hour of need today.

SUPPORT FOR U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING RESEARCH FUNDING

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I want to commend the authors of the Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Appropriations bill for including funding for two programs that work in concert to stand up critically needed, secure, leading-edge domestic semiconductor manufacturing technology.

Specifically, the additional $20 million in funding for the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment Program's (IBAS) machine tooling and advanced manufacturing within the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide account; and additional $10 million in funding for Aerospace Sensors' zero-trust environment for semiconductor technology within the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force account.

Microelectronics support nearly all DoD activities, enabling capabilities such as the global positioning system, radar, command and control, and communication. Ensuring secure access to leading-edge microelectronics, however, is a challenge. The pandemic has shined a light on the challenges associated with the global supply chain, the changing global semiconductor industry, and the sophistication of U.S. adversaries, who might target military electronic components.

I am proud of the work being undertaken in my district, at NeoCity, to support domestic semiconductor manufacturing technology development as they work to address the supply chain. I believe Congress should continue to provide the resources necessary to update our domestic microelectronics security framework and I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to support this goal.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 10 a.m., on Thursday, March 10, 2022.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 50 public bills, H.R. 7004–7053; and 4 resolutions, Con. Res. 79–80; and H. Res. 974–975, were introduced.

Pages H1421–23

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H1425–26**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 972, providing for consideration of Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–261);

H.R. 6434, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish, within the National Park Service, the Japanese American World War II History Network, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–262);

H.R. 5001, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to continue to implement endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins, and for other purposes,. with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–263);

H.R. 4380, to designate the El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–264);

H.R. 2899, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating areas within the island of Guam as a National Heritage Area, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–265); H.R. 3197, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the City of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in Louisiana, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–266);

H.R. 1908, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–267);

H.R. 268, to provide for the boundary of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park to be adjusted, to authorize the donation of land to the United States for addition to that historic park, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–268); and

H. Res. 973, providing for consideration of Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7007) making emergency supplemental appropriations for coronavirus

response and relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–269). **Page H1421**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Garcia (TX) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H1379**

Motion to Adjourn: Rejected the Hice (GA) motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 173 yeas to 255 nays, Roll No. 62. **Pages H1389–90**

Rule for Consideration—Withdrawn: The House considered H. Res. 972, providing for consideration of Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation. During consideration of the resolution, Representative McGovern made a motion to withdraw the resolution, and the motion was agreed to by unanimous consent. Subsequently, the resolution was withdrawn. **Page H1390**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:56 p.m. and reconvened at 5:57 p.m. **Page H1390**

Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act: H.R. 2471, to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti, with the amendment to the Senate amendment specified in section 1 of H. Res. 973, was taken from the Speaker's Table. **Pages H1390–94**

Representative DeLauro moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471 with the amendment specified in section 1 of H. Res. 973. **Pages H1405–13**

Pursuant to the Rule, the question was divided, and the portion of the divided question comprising divisions B, C, F, X, Z, titles 2 and 3 of division N of the amendment was considered first and was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 361 yeas to 69 nays, Roll No. 65. The portion of the divided question comprising the remaining divisions of the amendment was considered next and was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 260 yeas to 171 nays with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 66. Representative Pallone moved to reconsider the vote on the first portion of the divided question, and Representative Beyer moved to table the motion to reconsider, which was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 270 yeas to 157 nays, Roll No. 67. Representative Aguilar moved to reconsider the second portion of the divided question, and Representative Gomez moved to table the motion to reconsider, which was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 249 yeas to 180 nays, Roll No. 68. **Pages H1415–17**

H. Res. 973, the rule providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471), the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75), and the bills (H.R. 6968) and (H.R. 7007) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 204 nays, Roll No. 64, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 63. **Pages H1390–94**

Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022: The House passed H.J. Res. 75, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, by voice vote. **Pages H1413–15**

H. Res. 973, the rule providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471), the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75), and the bills (H.R. 6968) and (H.R. 7007) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 204 nays, Roll No. 64, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 63. **Pages H1390–94**

Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act: The House passed H.R. 6968, to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, by a yea-and-nay vote of 414 yeas to 17 nays, Roll No. 70. **Pages H1394–H1405**

Rejected the Brady (TX) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, by a yea-and-nay vote of 208 yeas to 223 nays, Roll No. 69. **Pages H1418–19**

H. Res. 973, the rule providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2471), the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75), and the bills (H.R. 6968) and (H.R. 7007) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 204 nays, Roll No. 64, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 63. **Pages H1390–94**

Directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 2471: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 79, directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 2471. **Page H1420**

Clerk to Correct: Agreed by unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2471, the clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make other technical corrections and conforming changes

as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H1420**

Communication from the Clerk of the House: The Clerk of the House transmitted notification to the Speaker that the following individuals each have signed an agreement not to be a candidate for the office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress for purposes of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 until at least 3 years after they are no longer a member of the board or staff of the Office of Congressional Ethics: Michael Barnes, Paul Vinovich, Belinda Pinckney, Karan English, Lynn Westmoreland, Karen Haas, Robert Hurt, William Luther, Omar Ashmawy, Jeffrey Brown, William Cable, Annie Cho, Helen Eisner, Indhira Benitez, and Caleb Moore. **Page H1420**

Discharge Petition: Representative Schweikert presented to the Clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Energy and Commerce from the consideration of the bill, H.R. 6009, to provide that the public health emergency declared with respect to COVID–19 shall terminate on the date on which the Secretary of Health and Human Services approves, or authorizes emergency use of, a drug intended to treat COVID–19 (Discharge Petition No. 11).

Quorum Calls—Votes: Eight yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1389–90, H1393–94, H1394, H1415, H1415–16, H1416–17, H1417–18, and H1418–19.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing entitled ''United States European Command''. Testimony was heard from General Tod D. Wolters, Commander, U.S European Command, and Supreme Allied Commander Europe, North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This hearing was closed.

NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES AND U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN THE INDO–PACIFIC REGION

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific Region''. Testimony was heard from Ely Ratner, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs, Department of Defense; Admiral John C. Aquilino, U.S. Navy, Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command; and General Paul J. LaCamera, U.S. Army, Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea.

CHANGING TIMES: REVISITING SPRING FORWARD, FALL BACK

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection held a hearing entitled ''Changing Times: Revisiting Spring Forward, Fall Back''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT; EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, the ''Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act'' [Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022]; H.J. Res. 75, the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022''; and H.R. 6968, the ''Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act''. The Committee granted, by nonrecord vote, a rule providing for consideration of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, the ''Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022'', H.J. Res. 75, the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022'', and H.R. 6968, the ''Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act''. The rule provides for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471, the ''Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022''. The rule makes in order a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–35. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the motion. The rule provides that the Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the motion equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees. The rule provides that the question of adoption of the motion shall be divided for a separate vote on all of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House other than divisions B, C, F, X, and Z, and titles 2 and 3 of division N. The two portions of the divided question shall be considered in the order specified by the Chair. The rule provides that if either portion of the divided question fails of adoption, then the House shall be considered to have made no disposition of the Senate amendment. The rule provides that the chair of the

Committee on Appropriations and the chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence may insert in the Congressional Record not later than March 11, 2022, such material as they may deem explanatory of the Senate amendment and the motion. The rule further provides for consideration of H.J. Res. 75, the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the joint resolution. The rule provides that the joint resolution shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the joint resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6968, the ''Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides one motion to recommit. Testimony was heard from Chairman DeLauro and Representative Granger.

SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT; EXTENSION OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; SUSPENDING ENERGY IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ACT; COVID SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, the ''Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act'' [Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022]; H.J. Res. 75, the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022''; H.R. 6968, the ''Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act''; and H.R. 7007, the ''COVID Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''. The Committee granted, by record vote of 9–3, a rule providing for consideration of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, the ''Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022'', H.J. Res. 75, the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022'', H.R. 6968, the ''Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act'', and H.R. 7007, the ''COVID Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''. The rule provides for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2471, the ''Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022''. The rule makes in order a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–35, modified by the amendment printed in the Rules Committee report. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the motion. The rule provides that the Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the motion equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees. The rule provides that the question of adoption of the motion shall be divided for a separate vote on all of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House other than divisions B, C, F, X, and Z, and titles 2 and 3 of division N. The two portions of the divided question shall be considered in the order specified by the Chair. The rule provides that if either portion of the divided question fails of adoption, then the House shall be considered to have made no disposition of the Senate amendment. The rule provides that the chair of the Committee on Appropriations and the chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence may insert in the Congressional Record not later than March 11, 2022, such material as they may deem explanatory of the Senate amendment and the motion. The rule provides for consideration of H.J. Res. 75, the ''Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the joint resolution. The rule provides that the joint resolution shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the joint resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6968, the ''Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7007, the ''COVID Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member

of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides that House Resolution 972 is laid on the table.

CONFRONTING CLIMATE IMPACTS: FEDERAL STRATEGIES FOR EQUITABLE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Confronting Climate Impacts: Federal Strategies for Equitable Adaptation and Resilience''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to hold closed hearings to examine the posture of United States Indo-Pacific Command and United States Forces Korea; to be followed by an open session at 9:30 a.m. in SD–G50, 8 a.m., SVC–217.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the use of energy as a tool and a weapon, and ensuring energy security for the United States and its allies, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine U.S. security cooperation and assistance, 9:30 a.m., SD–106/VTC.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Krista Anne Boyd, of Florida, to be Inspector General, Office of Personnel Management, and Dana Katherine Bilyeu, of Nevada, Leona M. Bridges, of California, Michael F. Gerber, of Pennsylvania, Stacie Olivares, of California, and Javier E. Saade, of the District of Columbia, each to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, 10:15 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider the nominations of Kenly Kiya Kato, Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, and Sherilyn Peace Garnett, each to be a United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Jennifer Louise Rochon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Nina Morrison, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Trina L. Thompson, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, and Paul Monteiro, of Maryland, to be Director, Community Relations Service, Trina A. Higgins, to be United States Attorney for the District of Utah, and Jane E. Young, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, all of the Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SR–325.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold hearings to examine worldwide threats, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine worldwide threats, 12 noon, SH–219.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, March 10

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will be in a period of morning business.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Friday, March 11

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 10 a.m.

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