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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CROW).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 10, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JASON CROW 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:

Your love, Lord, reaches to the heavens, Your faithfulness to the skies. Your righteousness is like the highest mountains, Your justice like the great deep.

Give us eyes of faith that we may look to the heavens and know Your love, hearts that we may enjoy Your faithfulness. Grant us strength that we would climb the highest mountain to learn of Your righteousness, courage that we would plunge the great deep to exercise Your justice.

How priceless is Your unfailing love, O God. People take refuge in the shadow of Your wings. They feast on the abundance of Your house; You give them drink from the river of delights.

Holy Lord, even as You provide shelter and food and drink for us this day, may we serve to be the extension of Your wings of refuge. May we share the bounty of our own larders and give water to those who thirst for the refreshment of Your own living water.

For with You is the fountain of life; in Your light we see light.

Hear our prayer this day that we may reflect the light of Your sacred name.

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 Texas (Ms. GARCIA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. BYRD, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4160. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to grant the Supreme Court of the United States security-related authorities equivalent to the legislative and executive branches.

WE MUST NOT GO BACK

(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 with outrage at the recent cruel attack on women's reproductive rights.

Through a leak, we have learned about the Supreme Court draft opinion that would terrifyingly overturn Roe v. Wade if finalized. This is shocking.

You see, I know what happens when Republicans strip reproductive rights away from women. I have seen it in my home State of Texas, which has the strictest reproductive healthcare laws in the country, S.B. 8.

Each month, nearly 1,500 Texans are forced into such desperation where they travel to surrounding States for a chance to receive their healthcare. Many times these Texans are forced to travel in unsafe conditions, putting themselves in harm's way.

Mr. Speaker, we will not go back. We must not go back. I urge my Senate colleagues to codify Roe v. Wade into law. We must protect a woman's right to reproductive healthcare.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, crime and the fear of crime impacts the lives of every American.

We know its rising pace: carjackings at record highs; smash-and-grab robberies surging; and at least 12 major cities breaking homicide records in 2021.

We know its price in dollar terms: $200 billion annually in a regressive crime tax.

We know its widespread costs to families who are afraid to walk the streets at night.

We know the tragic costs it inflicts in death and suffering.

And we know its root cause: soft-on-crime policies, far-left prosecutors, and radical Democrats. From Seattle and Portland to New York City and Washington, D.C., Democrats have failed the first duty of government. They have failed to keep citizens safe.

Now, some House Democrats want to erase their own soft-on-crime record, but the American people will not be fooled. This Congress, 219 House Democrats voted for a bill that would cost local police departments hundreds of millions of dollars.

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The American people can't afford Democrats' radical agenda of fewer police officers on the streets, fewer criminals behind bars, more victims of violent crime.

Our police officers can't afford it either. Last year, more officers were murdered in the line of duty during President Biden's first year in office than at any point since 1995.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that again. Last year, more officers were murdered in the line of duty during President Biden's first year in office than at any point since 1995.

One of those officers was Kern County Sheriff's Office Deputy Phillip Campas. He was a rising star who was killed in the line of duty last year after his SWAT team responded to a domestic violence call. He leaves behind a wife and a young family.

He grew up in my hometown, and he went to the exact same elementary school and junior high that I did. Campas was a bright example of what it means to serve others. Fittingly, this year, his name was added to the Roll Call of Heroes on the National Peace Officers' Memorial in Washington, D.C.

To Deputy Campas' children, we cannot begin to imagine your sadness and pain, but I want you to know this: Your father was a hero. We will never forget him.

Mr. Speaker, the solution to safer communities is the exact opposite of Democrats' radical agenda. This crime crisis deserves serious leadership, and it starts with stepping up and supporting law enforcement.

Our brave officers face enormous challenges, yet they choose to wear the uniform every day. It is not enough to fully fund them. They must know we have their backs.

So, as National Police Week begins, I want to say something our law enforcement officers don't hear enough: Thank you. Thank you for protecting our communities. Thank you for protecting our children. Thank you for protecting our country.

While radical Democrats want to defund, demonize, and abolish the police, Republicans salute you, and we will always support you.

RANGERS LEAD THE WAY

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

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, as a former Army Ranger, I rise today in support of S. 1872, a bill to award United States Army Rangers veterans of World War II a Congressional Gold Medal.

In World War II, the U.S. Army formed six all-volunteer Ranger battalions and one provisional battalion. Some of the most important battles of the war relied on their skill, sacrifice, and unending courage.

They fought throughout Europe, including D-day landings at Omaha Beach, and liberated 500 prisoners from a Japanese POW camp in the Philippines known as the Great Raid.

Of the 7,000 Rangers who served in World War II, only 15 are alive today. They live across our Nation, on each coast and in the heartland.

As an Army Ranger who followed in their immense footsteps, I thank them for their service, sacrifice, and example.

I also thank Senator ERNST for her partnership on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage when it comes to a vote today.

''Rangers Lead the Way.''

HONORING NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOL WEEK

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, in honor of National Charter School Week, I am here to talk about the importance of school choice.

Families should be empowered to find the best learning environments for their children instead of being forced into failing public schools that may not meet their child's needs.

Piedmont Community Charter School, located in Gaston County, North Carolina, is an amazing example of a school that puts students first. This school isn't afraid to hold its students to a high standard or to provide a challenging curriculum.

Schools like Piedmont should inspire us all to renew and strengthen our support for education freedom. Instead of trapping children in a race to the bottom, charter schools like Piedmont are pushing students to the top. More options mean more successful students.

Happy National Charter School Week.

ENVISIONING A POST-ROE COUNTRY

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

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the horrifying reality is that, in a matter of weeks, we could live in a post-Roe country, a country where women no longer have the fundamental right to make decisions about their own bodies; a country where women no longer have control over when and how to start a family; a country where women will suddenly face government interference in their personal lives, their privacy, and their freedom.

Overturning Roe will not eliminate the need for abortion; it will simply eliminate access to safe, legal abortion care. And it will take the worst toll on poor women, women of color, and others who already face countless barriers to healthcare.

Decisions about a woman's body are deeply personal. They should not be controlled by politicians. Every person, no matter where they live, how much money they make, or what they look like, deserves the right to make their own decisions about their health, life, and future.

RECOGNIZING F.O. BARDEN & SON LUMBER'S CENTENNIAL MILESTONE

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

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 100 years of stellar performance of an exemplary company in Michigan's First District, F.O. Barden & Son Lumber.

Since its founding in 1922 by Frank Barden, the company has become a vital component in helping Boyne City and northern Michigan grow and adapt to needs in all aspects of daily life.

This centennial milestone represents the years of service that Barden Lumber has dedicated to contributing to the economic well-being of the area and the lives of countless residents.

In reflecting on the company's 100-year history, it is clear that they have continually chosen to not only make decisions for the good of the company in the wake of a changing marketplace, but they have also proven capable of looking beyond the balance sheet to include the ideas and the ideals of its people and community.

Even as our cyclical Michigan economy has presented obstacles to its growth, F.O. Barden & Son Lumber has sustained itself through dedication and innovation.

We are grateful for the company's contributions to Boyne City and to all of Michigan. Thank you, F.O. Barden & Son.

□ 1415

FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

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

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, after almost 12 years in Congress, today is my last day. It has been an honor to serve with you all from both parties. I love this institution as it still exemplifies what is best about our government. We are the people's House. While I am proud that we put people before politics, there is much more to do. I am leaving to continue that work and hope to have a greater impact on our country.

I believe the current focus on extremism demands us to heed the words Abraham Lincoln uttered years ago as we face a similar threat to our existence today—a house divided cannot stand. But I add—a house united will not fail. It is time for petty political posturing to end. Leadership must emerge and in God I trust. His divine protection will extend again if only we acknowledge and accept His love and the divine spark that exists in each of us as citizens of our great Nation.

I thank my family, who without their love and support I am nothing. I also thank the people who have worked for us and helped so many. I am grateful.

My most profound appreciation is for the people of western New York. Thank you for giving a country lawyer, the youngest of 12, raised by a single mother, whose father passed away when I was just 2 years old, the honor of representing you at the highest level. Only in America can such a dream come true.

I humbly bid farewell and submit my resignation as a Member of the House. I wish you all Godspeed.

SUPREME COURT LEAK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. The leak of the Supreme Court's draft opinion on the Dobbs case is a betrayal of confidence between the Justices, the deliberative process, and the public.

No matter what side of the aisle you are on or what side of the issue, everyone should find it reprehensible that such an assault on our judicial system could even occur.

The leak breaks down the ability of our Nation's highest court to objectively examine on all sides and come to clear answers on the constitutionality of serious issues.

Justices consider very serious topics, such as the Dobbs case; they should be allowed to freely debate amongst themselves and hypothesize in their deliberations.

I expect a full investigation into this leak, and I condemn this attempt to undermine the American judicial process. This leak has caused protesters to now threaten the Justices' families at their homes and where they go.

Yet, what do we get? Silence from the Biden administration. I guess if it falls on the side of issues and topics they agree with, it isn't violence, it is just merely protest and strong feelings. What hypocrisy. We must put an end to this right now and have a full investigation so they can do their judicial process in safety and without any kind of false influence.

CONGRATULATING NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the men and women of Naval Air Station Pensacola on being named Navy Installations Command's Large Installation of the Year.

I am continuously in awe of the dedication and patriotism our servicemembers and defense civilians display day-in and day-out to ensure the defense of our great Nation and advance the cause of liberty.

The patriots of NAS Pensacola conducted 50,000 operations in fiscal year 2021 without mishap. An astonishing feat given the inherently dangerous nature of military training.

The installation established the Emergency Family Assistance Center to provide relief and aid in the recovery, shelter, and assistance of 267 Hurricane Sally victims. We ask our servicemembers and their families to sacrifice so much, and the ability to decompress and enjoy leisure time with family and friends is critical to their well-being and readiness. To that end, NAS Pensacola's morale, welfare, and recreation department received a five-star rating and was ranked number one among large bases.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to serve Florida's First Congressional District and to represent the brave men and women of NAS Pensacola. The best is yet to come.

HONORING ANN THOMAS

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

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Ann Thomas, a dedicated educator, who will be retiring after 43 years as a math teacher at Springwood High School.

Mrs. Thomas is someone who challenges her students to look beyond the pages of the textbook and to become problem-solvers and critical thinkers. Every day her tenacity, her passion, and dedication impact each and every one of her students.

As a math teacher, she ensured that young people would have the knowledge and skills to not only help them succeed in the classroom, but to be empowered to become productive members of society.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud alumnus of Springwood High School in many ways because of her. In honor of her 43 years of remarkable service, I thank and commend Mrs. Thomas for her relentless commitment to mathematics education and for helping the next generation of young students succeed.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF MELINDA GAY POWELL

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of an incredible and selfless woman, Melinda Powell, affectionately referred to as ''Sweet Melinda.''

A nurse and nurse practitioner by trade, Melinda led by example, setting an unparalleled standard of love and service, enriching the lives of her friends, family, and community members.

Melinda resided in Savannah, Georgia, where she remained an active member of the Savannah community for many years. She was a caring woman who looked after her patients like they were her own family.

She left a lasting impression on everyone that she encountered and was deeply loved by all who had the pleasure of knowing her. Her service and love for our community will forever be remembered and her memory will always be cherished.

My thoughts and prayers reside with Melinda's family and friends through this most tremendous loss, and I wish her Godspeed on her journey home.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 5, 2022.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 5, 2022, at 4:25 p.m.

That the Senate agrees to Conference with the House of Representatives H.R. 4521.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Deputy Clerk.

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, May 9, 2022.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 9, 2022, at 2:40 p.m.

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of the Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, former United States Senator for the State of Utah S. Res. 621.

Appointments:

Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

PROMOTING DIGITAL PRIVACY TECHNOLOGIES ACT

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 847) to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 847

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 ''Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGY.

In this Act, the term ''privacy enhancing technology''—

(1) means any software or hardware solution, technical process, or other technological means of mitigating individuals' privacy risks arising from data processing by enhancing predictability, manageability, disassociability, and confidentiality; and

(2) may include—

(A) cryptographic techniques for facilitating computation or analysis on data while mitigating privacy risks;

(B) techniques for publicly sharing data without enabling inferences to be made about specific individuals;

(C) techniques for giving individuals' control over the dissemination, sharing, and use of their data;

(D) techniques for generating synthetic data; and

(E) any other technology or approach that reduces the risk of re-identification, including when combined with other information.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION SUPPORT OF RESEARCH ON PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGY.

The Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with other relevant Federal agencies (as determined by the Director), shall support merit-reviewed and competitively awarded research on privacy enhancing technologies, which may include—

(1) fundamental research on technologies for de-identification, pseudonymization, anonymization, or obfuscation to mitigate individuals' privacy risks in data sets while maintaining fairness, accuracy, and efficiency;

(2) fundamental research on algorithms and other similar mathematical tools used to protect individual privacy when collecting, storing, sharing, analyzing, or aggregating data;

(3) fundamental research on technologies that promote data minimization in data collection, sharing, and analytics that takes into account the trade-offs between the data minimization goals and the informational goals of data collection;

(4) research awards on privacy enhancing technologies coordinated with other relevant Federal agencies and programs;

(5) supporting education and workforce training research and development activities, including re-training and upskilling of the existing workforce, to grow the number of privacy enhancing technology researchers and practitioners;

(6) multidisciplinary socio-technical research that fosters broader understanding of privacy preferences, requirements, and human behavior to inform the design and adoption of effective privacy solutions;

(7) development of freely available privacy enhancing technology software libraries, platforms, and applications; and

(8) fundamental research on techniques that may undermine the protections provided by privacy enhancing technologies, the limitations of the protections provided by privacy enhancing technologies, and the trade-offs between privacy and utility required for their deployment.

SEC. 4. INTEGRATION INTO THE COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY PROGRAM.

Subparagraph (D) of section 4(a)(1) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7403(a)(1)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

''(D) privacy and confidentiality, including privacy enhancing technologies;''.

SEC. 5. COORDINATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, acting through the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program, shall coordinate with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Federal Trade Commission, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, to accelerate the development, deployment, and adoption of privacy enhancing technologies.

(b) OUTREACH.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall conduct outreach to—

(1) receive input from private, public, and academic stakeholders on the development of privacy enhancing technologies; and

(2) facilitate and support ongoing public and private sector engagement to inform the development and dissemination of voluntary, consensus-based technical standards, guidelines, methodologies, procedures, and processes to cost-effectively increase the integration of privacy enhancing technologies in data collection, sharing, and analytics performed by the public and private sectors.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, acting through the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program, shall, in coordination with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a report containing—

(1) the progress of research on privacy enhancing technologies;

(2) the progress of the development of voluntary resources described under section 5(b)(2); and

(3) any policy recommendations that could facilitate and improve communication and coordination between the private sector and relevant Federal agencies for the implementation and adoption of privacy enhancing technologies.

SEC. 7. PROTECTING PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.

Any personal identifying information collected or stored through the activities authorized in this Act shall be done in accordance with section 690 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to the protection of human subjects), or any successor regulation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 847, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 847, the Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act.

The 21st century has ushered in the era of hyper-internet utilization, the gig economy of nearly everything.

Americans are online. Practically any digital action that internet users take—from social media to shopping online to browsing news or using email—creates data that is stored by companies or organizations. More and more data about each of us is being generated faster and faster each day. In fact, 2.5 quintillion bytes of data are generated nearly every day. Ninety percent of the world's data was created in just the last 2 years alone.

Companies can use, share, or sell data they collect since most of the data economy is invisible—Americans are not able to see this constant flow of their information, but the more modern digital economy is fueled by personal data.

Unfortunately, there are few processes that can enable the productive use of personal data while also protecting the privacy and confidentiality of the people to whom that data is linked.

A 2019 survey by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration found that 73 percent of U.S. households have significant concerns about online privacy and security risks. I hear it from my own constituents all throughout Oakland County, Michigan.

There are tremendous opportunities to capture the benefits of data, including for safer roads, improved public health, and better educational outcomes. However, in any use of personal data, we have the ability and the necessity to ensure privacy and confidentiality. Form and function, my friends. One key way to achieve that is through the development of the privacy-enhancing technologies, or PETs.

PETs are a broad range of technologies that allow organizations to collect, share, and use data while mitigating the privacy risks that arise from those activities. The goal is to make these systems that use personal information private by default, opening up those data to a wide range of researchers who would otherwise not have access.

These technologies have the potential to enable broader use of Federal data sets, as privacy risks are often the greatest barrier to open government data efforts. We recognize the untapped potential and opportunity for the United States of America to lead here. The technology itself for PETs is still immature and not necessarily ready for widespread use.

My bill, H.R. 847, the Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act, supports research, workforce development, standard setting, and government coordination for PETs.

H.R. 847 directs the National Science Foundation to conduct fundamental privacy research that can help improve these technologies, assess their limitations, and broaden their applicability. This bill also directs the National Science Foundation to support workforce development activities in order to help address the growing shortage of privacy professionals across the United States of America.

H.R. 847 also supports activities at the National Institute of Standards and Technology to facilitate the development of standards and best practices for integration of PETs in the public and private sectors. This is the best of government in action, my friends.

Finally, H.R. 847 directs the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate Federal activities to accelerate the development of PETs across government.

Congress has been debating different proposals for privacy legislation, as we know, for many, many years. I remain hopeful and optimistic that we will get something done. In the meantime, the Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act will help ensure that we have the necessary tools to fully implement privacy legislation without stifling innovation. It is high time that we research ways in which privacy-enhancing technologies can be utilized to protect Americans' most sensitive and personal data.

□ 1430

I also thank my colleagues—this has been a bipartisan effort—Congressman ANTHONY GONZALEZ, as well as Senator CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO and Senator DEB FISCHER, for working with me to develop this legislation last year. I also thank our stakeholders whose feedback helped strengthen this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 847, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 847, the Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act. This legislation supports research activities to advance innovative technologies to safeguard individuals' privacy.

As Americans have moved more and more of their lives online, especially during the pandemic, it has also resulted in more digital consumer data and personal information being generated than ever before.

This personal information has long been a target for cybercriminals, and it has only worsened over the pandemic. According to the Federal Trade Commission, identify theft increased by almost 3,000 percent over the past year. This problem is exacerbated by the failure of some companies to properly safeguard consumer data.

This data is a valuable asset. In 2017 ''The Economist'' claimed data is now the world's most valuable resource. When safely utilized, it can do a great deal to spur our economy and support innovations like artificial intelligence and machine learning. Our task is to ensure this resource doesn't fall into the hands of bad actors, putting Americans' private information at risk.

Privacy Enhancing Technologies, PETs, may be part of the solution. PETs utilize cryptography and statistics to minimize the amount of personally identifiable information while ensuring the data sets are still usable. However, more research is needed to understand PETs' applicability and to encourage further development and adoption.

This bill requires the National Science Foundation to support fundamental research into PETs, the mathematics that is the foundation of PETs, and additional technologies that promote data minimization principles. The legislation also directs NIST to work with stakeholders to develop voluntary consensus standards for incorporating these technologies into Federal and commercial applications.

I thank Chairwoman STEVENS and Representative GONZALEZ for leading this very important legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, while the data revolution offers an opportunity to solve many of the world's grand challenges, we must also ensure these innovations don't put Americans' private information at risk. By supporting further research on privacy-enhancing technologies through this legislation, we are taking important steps to strengthen consumer privacy while enabling the use of consumer data.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague in encouraging Members of this legislative body to support H.R. 847. I recognize that privacy-enhancing technologies are an innovation opportunity for the United States of America. The role that the National Institute of Standards and Technology will play with this legislation will convene industry stakeholders and nonprofit groups to a standard set, which is certainly welcome by many, and will also ensure us the ability to continue to succeed and compete in years to come.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 847, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

NOAA WEATHER RADIO MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5324) to provide guidance for and investment in the upgrade and modernization of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards network, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5324

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 ''NOAA Weather Radio Modernization Act of 2021'' or ''NWR Modernization Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(b) NOAA WEATHER RADIO.—The term ''NOAA Weather Radio'' means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards network.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The NOAA Weather Radio is a nationwide network of transmitters that are critical to protecting life and property by broadcasting weather and other hazard alerts.

(2) NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts currently reach 95 percent of the United States population.

(3) NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts originate from all National Weather Service Offices, but are only available via a receiver located in sufficient proximity to a radio transmitting tower.

(4) There are limited options to obtain NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts via the Internet or mobile device application, which are provided by volunteer mechanisms obtaining the audio feed in an ad hoc manner.

(5) NOAA Weather Radio should provide equal access and availability to unimpeded broadcasts of weather and non-weather hazards to every person located within the United States, its territories, and tribal lands.

SEC. 4. UPGRADING EXISTING SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expand coverage of the NOAA Weather Radio and ensure its reliability. In doing so, the Administrator shall—

(1) maintain support for existing systems serving areas not covered by or having poor quality cellular service;

(2) ensure consistent maintenance and operations monitoring, with timely repairs to broadcast transmitter site equipment and antennas; and

(3) enhance the ability to amplify Non-Weather Emergency Messages via NOAA Weather Radio as necessary.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $20,000,000 to remain available until expended.

(c) EXPANDING ACCESS.—As part of the activities in this section, the Administrator shall acquire additional transmitters as required to expand coverage to rural and underserved communities, national parks, and recreation areas.

SEC. 5. MODERNIZATION INITIATIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In parallel to the activities under section 4, the Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, enhance NOAA Weather Radio to ensure its capabilities and coverage remain valuable to the public. In carrying out these activities, the Administrator shall—

(1) upgrade the telecommunications infrastructure to accelerate the transition of broadcasts to Internet Protocol-based communications over non-copper media;

(2) accelerate software upgrades to the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System, or the relevant system successors, in order to implement partial county notifications and alerts;

(3) consult with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, to enhance accessibility and usability of NOAA Weather Radio data and feeds;

(4) develop options, including, but not limited to, satellite backup capability and commercial provider partnerships for NOAA Weather Radio continuity in the event of Weather Forecast Office outages;

(5) research and develop alternative options, including, but not limited to, microwave capabilities, to transmit NOAA Weather Radio signals to transmitters that are remote or do not have IP capability; and

(6) transition critical applications to the Integrated Dissemination Program, or the relevant program successors.

(b) PRIORITY.—In carrying out the objectives described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall prioritize practices, capabilities, and technologies recommended by the assessment in subsection (c), to maximize accessibility, particularly in remote and underserved areas of the country.

(c) ASSESSMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall complete an assessment of access to NOAA Weather Radio. In conducting such an assessment, the Administrator shall take into consideration and provide recommendations on—

(1) the need for continuous, adequate, and operational real-time broadcasts of the NOAA Weather Radio in both urban and rural areas;

(2) solicited inputs from relevant stakeholders on the compatibility of NOAA Weather Radio data for third party platforms that provide online services, such as websites and mobile device applications, or deliver NOAA Weather Radio access;

(3) existing or new management systems, which promote consistent, efficient, and compatible access to NOAA Weather Radio;

(4) the ability of NOAA to aggregate real time broadcast feeds at one or more central locations;

(5) effective interagency coordination;

(6) the potential effects of an electromagnetic pulse or geomagnetic disturbance on NOAA Weather Radio; and

(7) any other function the Administrator deems necessary.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $40,000,000 to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5324, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I voice my support for this bipartisan legislation led by Ranking Member BICE and Chairwoman SHERRILL of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee's Environment Subcommittee. The NWR Modernization Act of 2021 will direct NOAA to undertake various updates to the NOAA Weather Radio. NOAA Weather Radio serves as a consistent and reliable source of weather forecasts, warnings, and watches from the National Weather Service to communities across America—something that is all too palpable to Americans today given the rise of extreme weather incidents.

Because of its broad reach and continuous coverage, NOAA Weather Radio also provides information related to natural disasters and other hazardous, nonweather events. In order to ensure that NOAA Weather Radio can continue to provide reliable, lifesaving information, it is vital to ensure the system is upgraded to reflect the modern era. This bill requires NOAA to require more transmitters and update vital software and telecommunications infrastructure to support operation of NOAA Weather Radio and enhance its transmission of nonweather emergency messages. These updates should help to expand NOAA Weather Radio coverage to ensure all communities, especially underserved rural communities, receive these critical alerts.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will provide benefits to many across this incredible country. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5324, the NOAA Weather Radio Modernization Act, is dedicated to supporting, upgrading, and modernizing one of the best alert systems we have for extreme weather and other dangerous events.

The NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards system, known as NWR, is a highly successful, nationwide network of stations that broadcasts natural, environmental, and safety alerts to the public through radio broadcast frequencies.

Whether it is an earthquake, tornado, chemical release, oil spill, or AMBER Alert, the NWR broadcasts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to 95 percent of the U.S. population. It is lifesaving and informative to everyone, no matter their location. Simply put, NWR is the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information.

Many of my constituents in Oklahoma heard alerts through their National Weather Radio receiver last week when severe weather and tornadoes struck Seminole County in the late evening. Thankfully, there have been no reported casualties, and that is due in large part to citizens heeding the warnings of the NWR.

The NWR is consistent, as it operates even when the power goes out and cell service is down. It is also trusted because of its accuracy and long track record of saving lives. But as with all technology, it needs to be upgraded and modernized to remain just as effective in the future as well as ensure current outages are short and infrequent.

It was almost three decades ago, in the late 1990s, that the NWR network received its last upgrade. Since that time, operations and maintenance costs related to transmitters and antennas have increased. It should be obvious that technology has greatly advanced, as the very first iPhone wasn't available when these upgrades took place.

As the world becomes more digitalized, we must ensure that older systems like this that protect lives and property don't get lost in the shuffle. That is why I introduced this legislation. H.R. 5324 authorizes upgrades to the existing system through timely repairs and ensures that the reliable infrastructure in place is not abandoned. This will help outages become less common.

Mr. Speaker, to give you an idea of this need, right before coming down here, I checked the NWR's website to see that 19 transmitters are currently out of service, and nine are experiencing degraded signal. That means 28 areas and surrounding communities are at risk of severe events with minimal warning.

This legislation also establishes a modernization initiative for broadcasts to transmit to IP-based communications and develop options for backup capabilities and enhanced signal transmission. This paves the way for future development and provides failsafe options, so NWR is never down for an extended period of time.

Last but not least, H.R. 5324 requires NOAA to conduct an assessment of NWR access. This will ensure that the modernization efforts are effective and people across the country have easy, reliable access in a manner that is in line with modern technology.

The benefits of the National Weather Radio right now are numerous. The signal can easily reach and educate vulnerable communities. It can cover both land and marine warnings. And when a disaster is over, NWR can issue an all-

clear for a community that might be battered, but whose people are safe. Therefore, we should ensure its continued use by supporting its reliability and efforts to bring the system into the 21st century. I am proud to have introduced this legislation that does exactly that and will protect the lives of Oklahomans, as well as communities across the Nation.

I thank the Environment Subcommittee Chairwoman SHERRILL for leading this bill with me and for her efforts to work across the aisle for its passage. I also thank Representatives KILMER, LATURNER, BONAMICI, and ELLZEY for cosponsoring it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I will to take a moment to reflect. The Congresswoman from Oklahoma mentioned something that I believe is important to reiterate, which is that the technology adoptions occurred before the iPhone. Last June, in Oakland County, Michigan, the city of Farmington and Farmington Hills experienced an extreme weather event otherwise known as a supercell. This is rapid winds at a high level, multiple—hundreds of feet, sometimes up in the air, ripping large trees from their roots. It was very destructive. There was no warning. It terrified residents of my district.

We also reflect that in Mason City, Iowa, just last month, there was a major tornado that blew through, again, without warning. So this is very real and palpable to the American people.

I again recognize the leadership of the Congresswoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL), who is the subcommittee chair of the Environment Subcommittee, for her leadership, along with the Congresswoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) for bringing us this very critical bill.

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and dean of the Oklahoma delegation.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Oklahoma for yielding and for introducing this legislation.

H.R. 5324, the NOAA Weather Radio Modernization Act of 2021, is a straightforward, lifesaving bill introduced by my esteemed colleague from Oklahoma, Representative STEPHANIE BICE, who is the ranking member of the Environment Subcommittee.

Last week, nearly the entire State of Oklahoma experienced an outbreak in severe weather and a number of confirmed tornadoes. That is not uncommon for this time of year, and our citizens were well prepared.

While there was significant damage and widespread power outages, there have been no confirmed deaths at this point. That is because of the lifesaving efforts of NOAA, the National Weather Service, and warning capabilities like the NOAA Weather Radio, also known as NWR.

Day or night, power or no power, in a rural area or in the heart of the city, an NWR device loudly alerts you and your family to severe weather nearby. Most Oklahomans have grown up listening to these announcements, and we know to act when we hear them. That saves lives. But since NWR was designated as the sole government provider of direct warnings to private homes in 1975, the system has gone through few upgrades other than broadly expanding access across the country.

The NWR's aging infrastructure has led to increased maintenance costs and more frequent outages. The copper wiring that connects broadcast transmitters to Weather Service stations has become obsolete and expensive. More powerful storms require backup options and stronger signals in case of extensive damage to mission critical facilities.

The NWR Modernization Act addresses these challenges and gives NOAA the authority and resources to ensure the NWR is as useful in the 21st century as it has been for the last four decades. This legislation continues to expand access to NWR, but does so while ensuring the system does not become obsolete with out-of-date technology.

□ 1445

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the leadership of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's Environment Subcommittee, Ranking Member BICE and Chairwoman SHERRILL, for leading on this critical issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I would simply note that we pass lots of pieces of legislation in this body every session. But every so often, we address a piece of legislation that makes a real difference in the lives of people, a piece of legislation that deserves to move as swiftly as possible through the process to enable its implementation.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank all of my colleagues, and I urge a yes vote.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the NWR Modernization Act of 2021 will ensure the continued safety of all Americans when experiencing severe weather and other emergency events. We have seen examples as recent as the past month of the NOAA Weather Radio saving lives in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Colorado.

Although the National Weather Radio coverage is currently available to 95 percent of the U.S. population, I see no reason why we shouldn't strive for 100 percent. Every citizen, no matter how remote or isolated their location, deserves equal access to this lifesaving service.

Additionally, because we have seen just how effective NWR is, we need to support its modernization and continued use for decades to come. Many services across different industries have used technology to adapt to a more modern age, and our country's emergency alert system should be no different. This bill allows NOAA to achieve both of those goals.

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

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, NOAA Weather Radio is absolutely essential. We have a bill to modernize it. The American people need it now.

H.R. 5324, the NWR Modernization Act of 2021, has my full support. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5324, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

SOUTH FLORIDA CLEAN COASTAL WATERS ACT OF 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 66) to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 66

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 ''South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. SOUTH FLORIDA HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–383; 33 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 605 through 609 as sections 606 through 610, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 604 the following:

''SEC. 605. SOUTH FLORIDA HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA.

''(a) SOUTH FLORIDA.—In this section, the term 'South Florida' means—

''(1) all lands and waters within the administrative boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District;

''(2) regional coastal waters, including Biscayne Bay, the Caloosahatchee Estuary,

Florida Bay, Indian River Lagoon, and St. Lucie River Estuary; and

''(3) the Florida Reef Tract.

''(b) INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—

''(1) INTERIM INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 540 days after the date of enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021, the Task Force, in accordance with the authority under section 603, shall complete and submit to Congress and the President an interim integrated assessment.

''(2) FINALIZED INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021, the Task Force shall finalize, and submit to Congress and the President, the interim integrated assessment required by paragraph (1).

''(3) CONTENTS OF INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—The integrated assessment required by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall examine the causes, consequences, and potential approaches to reduce harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and the status of, and gaps within, current harmful algal bloom and hypoxia research, monitoring, management, prevention, response, and control activities that directly affect the region by—

''(A) Federal agencies;

''(B) State agencies;

''(C) regional research consortia;

''(D) academia;

''(E) private industry;

''(F) nongovernmental organizations; and

''(G) Indian tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

''(c) ACTION PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years and 180 days after the date of the enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021, the Task Force shall develop and submit to Congress a plan, based on the integrated assessment under subsection (b), for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida.

''(2) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) address the monitoring needs identified in the integrated assessment under subsection (b);

''(B) develop a timeline and budgetary requirements for deployment of future assets;

''(C) identify requirements for the development and verification of South Florida harmful algal bloom and hypoxia models, including—

''(i) all assumptions built into the models; and

''(ii) data quality methods used to ensure the best available data are utilized; and

''(D) propose a plan to implement a remote monitoring network and early warning system for alerting local communities in the region to harmful algal bloom risks that may impact human health.

''(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the action plan, the Task Force shall—

''(A) consult with the State of Florida, and affected local and tribal governments;

''(B) consult with representatives from regional academic, agricultural, industry, and other stakeholder groups;

''(C) ensure that the plan complements and does not duplicate activities conducted by other Federal or State agencies, including the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force;

''(D) identify critical research for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal bloom events and their effects;

''(E) evaluate cost-effective, incentive-based partnership approaches;

''(F) ensure that the plan is technically sound and cost-effective;

''(G) utilize existing research, assessments, reports, and program activities;

''(H) publish a summary of the proposed plan in the Federal Register at least 180 days prior to submitting the completed plan to Congress; and

''(I) after submitting the completed plan to Congress, provide biennial progress reports on the activities toward achieving the objectives of the plan.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT AND CORRECTION.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–383) is amended by striking the items relating to title VI and inserting the following new items:

''TITLE VI—HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA

''Sec. 601. Short title.
''Sec. 602. Findings.
''Sec. 603. Assessments.
''Sec. 603A. National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program.
''Sec. 603B. Comprehensive research plan and action strategy.
''Sec. 604. Northern Gulf of Mexico hypoxia.
''Sec. 605. South Florida harmful algal blooms and hypoxia.
''Sec. 606. Great Lakes hypoxia and harmful algal blooms.
''Sec. 607. Protection of States' rights.
''Sec. 608. Effect on other Federal authority.
''Sec. 609. Definitions.
''Sec. 610. Authorization of appropriations.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. 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 S. 66, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 66, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021.

The South Florida region suffers from blooms of harmful algae in both its fresh and marine bodies of water. The impacts of marine red tide and freshwater blue-green algae in this region are felt in marine life, across the local economy, and on public health.

When these algae blooms die and sink to the bottom of water bodies, they can cause hypoxia or low oxygen events, which further impact marine and freshwater ecosystems.

This bill authorizes a scientific assessment and action plan to address the negative impacts of harmful algal blooms, HABs, and hypoxia in South Florida.

We know that many Michiganders enjoy the splendors of South Florida in the winter season. We have had this reported from colleagues from Florida. We are supporting this bill because this work can serve as a template for other communities suffering from HABs and hypoxia and help address these disruptive events.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, April 29, 2022.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chair, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR JOHNSON: In recognition of the goal of expediting consideration of S.66, the ''South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021,'' the Committee on Natural Resources agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The Committee on Natural Resources takes this action with the mutual understanding that, in doing so, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining-issues within our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

I also ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair, House Natural Resources Committee.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 29, 2022.

Chairman RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA, I am writing to you concerning S. 66, the ''South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021,'' which was passed by the Senate on March 8, 2022.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this bill. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources. I acknowledge that your committee will waive further consideration of S. 66 and that this action is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Natural Resources over this subject matter.

I will make sure to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record and will support the appointment of the Committee on Natural Resource conferees during any House-Senate conference. Thank you for your cooperation on this legislation.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, we are now considering a Senate bill, S. 66, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021. I support this bill, and I would like to note that I especially appreciate that we are going through the normal legislative process here.

Last Congress, the House passed H.R. 335, a bill introduced by Representative MAST, to address harmful algal blooms, HABs, in South Florida. This Congress, Representative MAST reintroduced the

same language as H.R. 565 with Science, Space, and Technology Committee cosponsors Representatives POSEY, WALTZ, and GIMENEZ.

H.R. 335, H.R. 565, and the bill we are considering now, S. 66, are all one and the same. It is simple language that is critically important to my colleagues in Florida and their communities, which are dependent on clean, healthy waters.

The legislation requires the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to produce an assessment of the causes, consequences, and potential mitigation options to reduce HABs and hypoxia in South Florida.

The legislation also calls for the task force to assess our current work and identify gaps in research, monitoring, and management efforts. The task force will also develop an action plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling HABs and hypoxia.

This will build on the great work to reduce those in other parts of the country; namely, the Great Lakes region and the northern Gulf of Mexico.

It is solid legislation, and I look forward to seeing its results in Florida.

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

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, for those watching at home, a friendly reminder that S. 66 passed the House last session of Congress, the 116th Congress. We are now in the 117th Congress. We will pass this bill again. That is our intention, to send it over to the Senate yet again to get it passed and signed into law.

As a friendly reminder, the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee oversees and has jurisdiction over the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act, which is why we are passing it through not only our committee but, obviously, here on the House floor.

Madam Speaker, yet again, I join my colleagues in urging the passage of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act will help Floridians enjoy clean, safe, and healthy waters. That helps families and our economy.

We have already seen how efforts like this can succeed in reducing harmful algal blooms in other parts of the country. This legislation will ensure southern Florida enjoys the same success.

This is a great example of solid policymaking through regular order, and I appreciate all the work that went into it. I thank Senators RUBIO and SCOTT for their work on the bill across the Hill; Representative MAST for his willingness to collaborate with our Senate colleagues; and Representatives POSEY, WALTZ, and GIMENEZ for leading this effort for the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I note that, with this bill, the task force to develop an action plan based on an integrated assessment that details methods for reducing, mitigating, and controlling HABs and hypoxia in South Florida is obviously essential.

This is an interagency effort involving the State, local and Tribal governments, as well as non-Federal stakeholder groups. I urge the passage of S. 66.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 66, the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2021.

South Florida suffers from blooms of harmful algae in both its marine and freshwater systems that have led to worsening ecologic and economic impacts. This region is impacted by toxic red tide and massive freshwater blue-green algae blooms which can choke waterways and coastlines. Red tide and other types of HABs also pose health risks to humans from direct exposure and from eating infected seafood. When these algae die and sink to the bottom of water bodies and decay, it creates low oxygen conditions known as hypoxia.

This bill is largely similar to what we passed out of the House last Congress on a bipartisan basis. It would authorize a scientific assessment and action plan to help address the problem of HABs and hypoxia in South Florida. This assessment and action plan will help identify research gaps, and detail methods for mitigating and controlling HABs and hypoxia in South Florida.

This bill takes an important step in helping address the HABs and hypoxia issue in South Florida, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 66.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

EMPOWERING THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION ACT

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7077) to require the United States Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7077

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 ''Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act''.

SEC. 2. FIRE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 38. INVESTIGATION AUTHORITIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any major fire, the Administrator may send incident investigators, which may include safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists, to the site of the fire to conduct an investigation as described in subsection (b).

''(b) INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.—A fire investigation conducted under this section—

''(1) shall be conducted in coordination and cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities, including Federal agencies that are authorized to investigate a major fire or an incident of which the major fire is a part; and

''(2) shall examine the determined cause and origin of the fire and assess broader systematic matters to include use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics (movement) during the event, and costs of associated injuries and deaths.

''(c) REPORT.—Upon concluding any fire investigation under this section, the Administrator shall issue a public report to local, State, and Federal authorities on the findings of such investigation, or collaborate with another investigating Federal agency on that agency's report, including recommendations on—

''(1) any other buildings with similar characteristics that may bear similar fire risks;

''(2) improving tactical response to similar fires;

''(3) improving civilian safety practices;

''(4) assessing the costs and benefits to the community of adding fire safety features; and

''(5) how to mitigate the causes of such fire.

''(d) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY.—In addition to investigations conducted pursuant to subsection (a), the Administrator may send fire investigators to conduct investigations at the site of any fire with unusual or remarkable context that results in losses less severe than those occurring as a result of a major fire, in coordination with appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities, including Federal agencies that are authorized to investigate a major fire or an incident of which the major fire is a part.

''(e) MAJOR FIRE DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'major fire' shall have the meaning given such term under regulations to be issued by the Administrator.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7077, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.

Although fire loss has improved significantly over the past 25 years, the fire problem in the United States of America remains serious and is deserving of our attention and our legislative action.

The United States still has one of the highest fire death rates in the industrialized world. It is clear we have work to do to prevent these fires and, unfortunately, their deadly consequences.

According to FEMA, between 2017 and 2019, residential building fires caused an estimated 2,770 deaths, 11,650 injuries, and $8.1 billion in property loss.

In Michigan—and this is deeply personal to those of us in Oakland County—we have recently experienced a significant rise in fire-related deaths during 2022, just this year alone. According to the Bureau of Fire Services, fire-related deaths across Michigan increased by 144 percent. Fires themselves are on the rise in the first month of 2022 alone compared to 2021.

Unfortunately, it was reported that these increased fires in Michigan were all preventable, Madam Speaker, and that is why I am proud to be joining my incredible colleague from New York, Congressman TORRES, today in supporting his legislation.

The Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act is part of a Federal legislative package aimed at solving the underlying issues that cause deadly fires.

H.R. 7077 is led by my friend and colleague, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES. On January 9 of this year, a major fire occurred at the Twin Parks North West apartment building in Representative TORRES' district in which 17 people, including 8 children, tragically lost their lives.

Following that, we experienced a less deadly fire, although monumental, at Oakland Hills in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, in which the second-largest wood frame structure caught on fire and nearly all collapsed.

A key objective of the U.S. Fire Administration is to significantly reduce the Nation's loss of life from fire while also achieving a reduction in property loss and nonfatal injury due to fire.

This bill authorizes the U.S. Fire Administration to conduct onsite investigations of major fires by authorizing the USFA to send incident investigators to the site of a major fire.

This bill will more fully leverage the unique expertise of the USFA to contribute to what we can learn from these fires to continue to strengthen prevention going forward.

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These catastrophes deserve Federal support. They hamper our local fire departments. Our local residents deserve answers.

I mentioned the tragedy in my own region in February that the Oakland Hills Country Club, a fixture that has been in our community for generations, experienced. The 99-year-old clubhouse is one of the oldest, all-wooden structures in Michigan and it was where I worked as a hostess following my graduation from high school at Birmingham Seaholm. I was saving up money for college. Thankfully, no one was injured, but the Oakland County Sheriff recently forecasted that the total fire investigation could take up to a full year to complete.

We must learn from these fires to inform efforts to prevent major fires from occurring in the future, and the USFA is an important component of these efforts. The agency is limited in its ability to learn from these fires, as it currently lacks the authority to conduct on-site investigations. This is what this bill will achieve.

It will unlock the expertise of Federal fire safety specialists and engineers to coordinate and cooperate with local firefighter investigators after a major fire incident in their community.

It authorizes the USFA to send their own experts to the site of a major fire to conduct an on-site investigation in coordination and cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities. In doing so, this bill more fully utilizes the agency's extensive expertise to help learn from major fires and to help inform prevention efforts in the future.

Additionally, this bill requires USFA to issue a public report on the findings of the investigation to local, State, and Federal authorities. This report would include recommendations on how to mitigate the causes of the investigated fire, as well as buildings with similar characteristics that may bear similar fire risks.

The sharing of national best practices is how we succeed as the United States of America. If other Federal agencies, for example, NIST, are also investigating the fire, the bill would encourage the agency to collaborate on a comprehensive report and interagency effort. In fact, collaboration with local, State, and other Federal authorities is a central theme of this entire bill. We are just ensuring that USFA also has the specific authorities it needs to carry out its mission.

I thank my colleague, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES, a freshman in this body, for his fantastic leadership on this bill. I also recognize my Science Committee colleagues, Congressman PETER MEIJER from west Michigan and Congressman ANTHONY GONZALEZ from the State of Ohio.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join us in passing this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act. This bipartisan legislation would help us better investigate and prevent deadly fires by giving the U.S. Fire Administration the authority to collaborate with local fire departments. With this authority, they can send safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists to assist with on-site investigations of major fires.

The U.S. Fire Administration is housed within FEMA, and it helps enhance our ability to prevent and respond to fires through research and education.

It has valuable and lifesaving resources in preventing, responding to, and investigating fires. This bill would ensure that State and local governments can access their expertise and, hopefully, prevent major fires in the future.

The bill directs U.S. Fire Administration incident investigators to examine the causes and origins of fires. Their expertise will help local officials assess factors that contributed to the loss of property and life, including the use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics, and related costs.

Additionally, the bill requires the U.S. Fire Administration to issue a report in coordination with Federal, State, and local authorities on their findings and to provide recommendations on how to prevent similar fires from occurring in the future.

I thank Representative TORRES for introducing this bill after New York's deadliest fire in over three decades claimed the lives of 17 residents, including 8 children.

Representative TORRES recognizes that it is critical that we empower the U.S. Fire Administration to partner with local fire departments to help determine the root cause of these tragic and horrific fires to make sure they never happen again.

The bill incorporates stakeholder and agency feedback and is endorsed by the Fire Department of New York, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, the National Association of State Fire Marshals, and the National Fire Protection Association.

It is smart and practical policy to make the best possible use of our resources to protect American lives. In addition to Representative TORRES, I thank the original cosponsors from our committee: Representatives STEVENS, MEIJER, and GONZALEZ.

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

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES).

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I am here to speak about H.R. 7077, which stems from the tragedy of Twin Parks North West, the scene of New York's deadliest fire in more than three decades, one that left the South Bronx with a death count of 17, including 8 children, one as young as 2 years of age.

The legislation would empower the United States Fire Administration to investigate the deadliest fires, in partnership with State and local governments. Not all local jurisdictions have the capacity to investigate the causes of complex fires on their own. The Federal Government, tapping into the technical expertise of the USFA, can and should aid fire investigations in the aim of ascertaining the truth about what exactly happened and why.

We must investigate the deadliest fires so that every lesson is learned and so that no life is ever lost in vain.

The objective here is to enable the USFA to share lessons learned with governments at all levels in the hopes of transforming those lessons into policies and practices that prevent fires and save lives.

Every time a fire breaks out and a life is lost, we should be reminded of a simple injunction: Those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it. Let us enable the USFA to learn from the deadliest fires so that we as a Nation never repeat them.

I am enormously grateful for the partnership of Congress Member HALEY STEVENS; without whose support the bill would never have been brought to the floor. I am also enormously grateful for the bipartisan cooperation of Congress Members BICE, MEIJER, and GONZALEZ.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters supporting my legislation from the FDNY, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of State Fire Marshals, and the International Association of Fire Fighters.

FDNY,
Brooklyn, NY, May 9, 2022.

Hon. RITCHIE TORRES,
Congressman,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TORRES: I am pleased to write in support of H.R. 7077. This bill authorizes the U.S. Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires and other fires under other specified circumstances.

This bill would help to prevent future fires and deadly tragedies by empowering the U.S. Fire Administration to launch investigations, which assess a range of broad systematic matters that contribute to fire incidents. The most recent fire at Twin Parks was a tragic reminder that a serious fire can happen at any time, particularly in vulnerable communities. Through investigations and education, we can prevent future tragedies, and this bill will assist in doing just that.

I look forward to partnering with your office on this bill and other critical legislation that furthers New York City.

Sincerely,

LAURA KAVANAGH,
Acting Fire Commissioner,
Fire Department of the City of New York.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS,
Chantilly, VA, March 4, 2022.

Hon. RITCHIE TORRES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE TORRES: On behalf of the nearly 12,000 members of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), I endorse the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act. This legislation will allow the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) to examine the cause of major fires and share lessons learned with local governments to prevent future tragedies. The IAFC asks Congress to pass this legislation.

Deaths and property loss from fire remain a national tragedy. The National Fire Protection Association reports that, in 2020, local fire departments responded to more than 1.3 million fires. These resulted in 3,500 civilian fire deaths, 15,200 injuries and more almost $22 billion in property loss. Despite efforts to reduce the threat of fire, the United States still has one of the worst fire problems in the industrialized world.

The USFA can play a significant role in reducing fire deaths and property loss. It has programs to promote fire prevention and to train local fire departments to develop effective fire prevention programs. The Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act can add a valuable tool to USFA's programs by allowing USFA to examine the cause and origin of major fires and report on them. Specifically, the bill would allow USFA to coordinate with the appropriate federal, state, and local authorities, which are authorized to investigate major fires. The USFA investigators would examine the determined cause and origin of the fire and assess broader systematic matters, including the use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics during the fire, and the costs of associated injuries and deaths. Then the USFA would release a report on this fire with recommendations about fire prevention in similar buildings; how to improve the tactical response to similar fires; and how to protect civilian life and property. In addition, USFA could include this information in its educational curricula at the National Fire Academy to ensure that important lessons learned from major fires are distributed throughout the national fire and emergency service.

I thank you again for introducing this important legislation. The nation must work harder to reduce the loss of life and property through tragic fires. Your bill will empower the USFA to examine the causes of major fires and educate the nation on how to prevent future tragedies. We look forward to collaborating with you to pass this bill.

Sincerely,

FIRE CHIEF KENNETH W. STUEBING, BHSc, CCP(f),
President and Board Chair.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FIRE MARSHALS,
March 31, 2022.

Hon. RITCHIE TORRES,
Hon. HALEY STEVENS,
Hon. PETER MEIJER,
Hon. ANTHONY GONZALEZ,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES TORRES, STEVENS, MEIJER, & GONZALEZ: The National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) thanks you for your leadership introducing legislation to authorize the United States Fire Administration (USFA) to conduct on-site investigations of major fires and fires with unusual or remarkable context. NASFM strongly endorses H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.

NASFM membership comprises the most senior state fire officials in the United States. Our primary mission is to protect human life, property and the environment from fire and related hazards. As such, we are extremely supportive of your legislation to empower the USFA to help establish a broader analysis of major fires and provide recommendations for enhanced risk reduction and fire prevention efforts.

This bipartisan legislation will increase fire investigation collaboration at the federal, state, and local levels by allowing the USFA to send safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists to the sites of major fires throughout the country. The bill also requires the USFA to issue a report in coordination with appropriate federal, state, and local authorities to determine the cause and origin of the fire with recommendations to implement, and enforcement of national safety codes and standards, to prevent similar fires in the future.

''The National Association of State Fire Marshals enthusiastically supports H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.'' said NASFM Executive Director Jim Narva, ''By ensuring the inclusion of a more diverse risk reduction focus, the investigations authorized under this Act will help identify underlying issues and recommend actions to help prevent future tragedies, saving countless lives.''

Thank you again for your leadership, we look forward to working with you to enact this important fire risk reduction and prevention legislation into law.

Sincerely,

JIM NARVA,
Executive Director.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS
Washington, DC, April 1, 2022.

Hon. RITCHIE TORRES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE TORRES: On behalf of the more than 327,000 professional fire fighters and emergency medical services (EMS) personnel of the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), thank you for introducing the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act (H.R. 7077). The IAFF appreciates your work to enable the U.S. Fire Administrator to investigate fires and identify essential lessons learned that can save lives in the future.

Fires continue to be a significant threat across the nation. This past January alone, three fires led to the deaths of 3 fire fighters and 29 members of the public. When these major fires occur, there are always lessons that can prevent future deaths. Sadly, the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) lacks the formal authority to investigate fires and translate lessons learned into ways to enhance fire fighters' training and public education efforts. The IAFF is pleased to support your legislation as it empowers the USFA to identify important findings from each fire.

The IAFF also appreciates that H.R. 7077 places a high value on communicating the findings of fire investigations to the public. Far too often, findings from fire investigations are only partially released or done so in a manner that does not allow findings to be used for future educational purposes. The USFA has a strong track record of educating the fire service and developing valuable training. Authorizing the USFA to conduct these investigations is a meaningful way to ensure that these findings will be shared with the broader fire service and fully incorporated into future training and educational opportunities.

Thank you again for your leadership and work to support fire fighters across the nation. Congress must make every effort to support our fire fighters' safety and enable them to succeed in serving their communities. H.R. 7077 provides an important new

tool by empowering the USFA to serve the American fire service in a new capacity. The IAFF looks forward to working with you to secure the passage of H.R. 7077 as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. KELLY,
General President.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER), my freshman colleague.

Mr. MEIJER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act, which is an important piece of bipartisan legislation to support the U.S. Fire Administration.

I was honored to join my colleague we just heard from, Mr. RITCHIE TORRES, in introducing this bill, spurred from a terrible and heartbreaking tragedy in his district in New York.

That fire in the Bronx apartment building left us with many questions. Upon further examination, it became clear that there is currently a lack of coordination between the Federal U.S. Fire Administration and other State and local authorities. In fact, the U.S. Fire Administration does not have the authority to conduct on-site investigations of major fires. As a result, our State and local authorities are limited in their capabilities to investigate major fires.

The U.S. Fire Administration's expertise can and should be used to the fullest extent, in coordination with all existing authorities responsible for fire investigations.

That is why H.R. 7077 is so important. It simply addresses the existing coordination gap between Federal, State, and local authorities. It allows the U.S. Fire Administration to send investigators, including safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, and fire training specialists to the site of a major fire so that these experts can then work on the ground with their State and local authorities to determine causes, examine building failures, provide answers to those affected by the fires, and establish lessons learned so similar tragedies can be prevented in the future.

The tragedy we saw in the Bronx was heartbreaking and should never have happened. We need answers, and we also need to ensure that something like this does not happen again. It is past time to allow the experts at all levels, Federal, State, and local, to coordinate and help us achieve this goal. This bill has received support from fire departments across the country, including my hometown of Grand Rapids, with our Grand Rapids Fire Department offering its support.

I thank my colleague, Mr. TORRES, without whom this wouldn't have happened, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. GONZALEZ for their work on this bill, as well as my dear colleague, Mrs. BICE, for her work.

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

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise again in support of H.R. 7077, the Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act.

As I previously mentioned, the USFA has valuable and lifesaving resources in preventing, responding to, and investigating fires. This bill would ensure that State and local governments have access to these resources and that the U.S. Fire Administration has the authority needed to conduct on-site investigations of major fires.

We cannot afford to let any more tragic and preventable fires like the one in Representative TORRES' district happen in the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical bill, H.R. 7077, a bill to empower the U.S. Fire Administration to act in regard to the event of fires for investigative purposes.

I also note that the Members who are supporting this bill not only share a time zone but also share a generation and share a vision for the future, a vision for the future of this country that utilizes the best of government and interagency effort, government acting cohesively together when needed, having the Federal Government come in and support local fire departments in the wake of catastrophic fires.

This is quite palpable, Madam Speaker. The urgency to pass the bill, H.R. 7077, could not be more palpable.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7077, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

PROVIDING RESEARCH AND ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION ACT

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1437) to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide comprehensive and regularly updated Federal precipitation information, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1437

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 ''Providing Research and Estimates of Changes In Precipitation Act'' or the ''PRECIP Act''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE WEATHER RESEARCH AND FORECASTING INNOVATION ACT OF 2017 RELATING TO IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

''SEC. 601. STUDY ON PRECIPITATION ESTIMATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the PRECIP Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall seek to enter an agreement with the National Academies—

''(1) to conduct a study on the state of practice and research needs for precipitation estimation, including probable maximum precipitation estimation; and

''(2) to submit, not later than 24 months after the date on which such agreement is finalized, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on a website, a report on the results of the study under paragraph (1).

''(b) STUDY.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(1) An examination of the current state of practice for precipitation estimation at scales appropriate for decisionmaker needs, and rationale for further evolution of this field.

''(2) An evaluation of best practices for precipitation estimation that are based on the best-available science, include assumptions of non-stationarity, and can be utilized by the user community.

''(3) A framework for—

''(A) the development of a National Guidance Document for estimating extreme precipitation in future conditions; and

''(B) evaluation of the strengths and challenges of the full spectrum of approaches, including for probable maximum precipitation studies.

''(4) A description of existing research needs in the field of precipitation estimation in order to modernize current methodologies and incorporate assumptions of non-stationarity.

''(5) A description of in-situ, airborne, and space-based observation requirements, that could enhance precipitation estimation and development of models, including an examination of the use of geographic information systems and geospatial technology for integration, analysis, and visualization of precipitation data.

''(6) A recommended plan for a Federal research and development program, including specifications for costs, timeframes, and responsible agencies for addressing identified research needs.

''(7) An analysis of the respective roles in precipitation estimation of various Federal agencies, academia, State, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and other public and private stakeholders.

''(8) Recommendations for data management to promote long-term needs such as enabling retrospective analyses and data discoverability, interoperability, and reuse.

''(9) Recommendations for how data and services from the entire enterprise can be best leveraged by the Federal Government.

''(10) A description of non-Federal precipitation data, its accessibility by the Federal Government, and ways for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve or expand such datasets.

''(11) Such other topics as the Administrator or National Academies consider appropriate.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized $1,500,000 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out this study.

''SEC. 602. IMPROVING PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the Administrator, in consideration of the report recommendations, shall consult with relevant partners, including users of the data, on the development of a plan to—

''(1) not later than 6 years after the completion of such report and not less than every 10 years thereafter, update probable maximum precipitation estimates for the United States, such that each update includes estimates that incorporate assumptions of non-stationarity;

''(2) coordinate with partners to conduct research in the field of extreme precipitation estimation, in accordance with the research needs identified in such report;

''(3) make publicly available, in a searchable, interoperable format, all probable maximum precipitation studies developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that the Administrator has the legal right to redistribute and deemed to be at an appropriate state of development on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

''(4) ensure all probable maximum precipitation estimate data, products, and supporting documentation and metadata developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are preserved, curated, and served by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as appropriate.

''(b) NATIONAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.—The Administrator, in collaboration with Federal agencies, State, territorial, Tribal and local governments, academia, and other partners the Administrator deems appropriate, shall develop a National Guidance Document that—

''(1) provides best practices that can be followed by Federal and State regulatory agencies, private meteorological consultants, and other users that perform probable maximum precipitation studies;

''(2) considers the recommendations provided in the National Academies study under section 601;

''(3) facilitates review of probable maximum precipitation studies by regulatory agencies;

''(4) provides confidence in regional and site-specific probable maximum precipitation estimates; and

''(5) includes such other topics as the Administrator deems appropriate.

''(c) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the Administrator shall make publicly available the National Guidance Document under subsection (b) on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

''(d) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall update the National Guidance Document not less than once every 10 years after the publication of the National Guidance Document under subsection (c) and publish such updates in accordance with such subsection.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out this section:

''(1) $13,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.
''(2) $14,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.
''(3) $14,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.
''(4) $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.
''(5) $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.
''(6) $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2027.

''SEC. 603. DEFINITIONS.

'' In this title:

''(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

''(2) NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—The term 'National Academies' means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

''(3) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States' means, collectively, each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 note) is amended in the table of contents by adding at the end the following:

''TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

''Sec. 601. Study on precipitation estimation.
''Sec. 602. Improving probable maximum precipitation estimates.
''Sec. 603. Definitions.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 1437, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1437, the Providing Research and Estimates of Changes in Precipitation, or PRECIP Act.

I commend Environment Subcommittee Chairwoman SHERRILL of the Science Committee on her work to bring the PRECIP Act to the House floor today. This bipartisan bill is the result of significant stakeholder engagement led by Congresswoman SHERRILL of New Jersey.

Precipitation data is used by decisionmakers like dam safety officials, flood plain managers, civil engineers, and Federal, State, and local officials, to build resilient infrastructure, something we care a lot about in this body, for communities.

□ 1515

The precipitation data is extremely important for Michiganians. This is a huge reality for us, particularly in southeastern Michigan, after record, record rainfall over the last year.

The Great Lakes Integrated Sciences and Assessments organization found that changes in precipitation in the Great Lakes region will lead to more extreme precipitation events in the State of Michigan, otherwise known as flooding, a reality all too probable to the Speaker and myself, both hailing from southeast Michigan.

These extreme precipitation events can cause flooding and can also affect lake levels, which could have severe economic and ecological impacts across my home State of Michigan and certainly across the country.

The PRECIP Act would help to modernize outdated precipitation data across the country, and the bill also directs NOAA to update precipitation data on a regular cadence. This will not only address many precipitation estimates that are currently years, and sometimes decades, out of date, it will also help local responders act when their residents need them to. It will also help local elected officials coordinate with the Federal agencies in responding to extreme precipitation events. It will also ensure consistency in precipitation estimates across the United States; as we know, precipitation events do not respect State or regional boundaries.

As we are also anticipating an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events due to the reality of climate change, it is critical that this bill also requires NOAA to consider future climate change while updating these precipitation estimates. This will ensure that this data remains relevant for the future.

I am deeply proud to cosponsor this bill that has both bipartisan and bicameral support. Its passage will positively impact all Americans, and I urge my colleagues in this Chamber on both sides of the aisle to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1437, the PRECIP Act. This legislation, sponsored by the Chairwoman of the Environmental Subcommittee, the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL), would amend the Weather Act to enhance precipitation estimates and improve how NOAA works with stakeholder groups to best utilize this data.

This precipitation data is crucial to our forecasting abilities. Accurate precipitation estimates not only inform

our decisions on agriculture and water resources but also help us better predict and protect ourselves from natural disasters like flooding and landslides. To improve these estimates, this bill directs NOAA to partner with the National Academies to review current practices for estimating precipitation and identifying research needs in order to improve these forecasts.

Additionally, the legislation requires NOAA to update its maximum precipitation estimates within 6 years of the National Academies report and every 10 years afterward.

Finally, this bill directs NOAA to develop and publish a national guidance document for Federal and State agencies, meteorologists, and other users to follow when performing probable maximum precipitation studies.

The commonsense steps in this bill will provide tremendous benefits across the country. Communities will benefit from access to better data as they make key decisions about creating and updating infrastructure to address extreme weather events, including flooding.

This will make a real difference across America. My home State of Oklahoma is home to thousands of dams. Many of these structures are in need of repair and modernization, and the communities responsible for these dams rely on accurate data to ensure we are prepared for future rainfall. Too often, we have had to rely on out-of-date data to make these critical decisions, which will not be the case if the PRECIP Act becomes law.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of the legislation, and I will thank Chairwoman SHERRILL for her work on this important topic. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I have seen Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL of Michigan's 12th District, in her waders, moving around her district, including Dearborn, in flood-ridden neighborhoods. This is a crisis.

It is important to pass the PRECIP Act, as introduced by the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL), co-led by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

This is a remarkable piece of legislation that will make a huge difference to this country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I once again thank Representative SHERRILL for sponsoring this important legislation. Better precipitation estimates will improve the way we do business, manage infrastructure, and prevent losses during natural disasters.

This is a smart and practical bill that ensures we have accurate data from NOAA on precipitation. It also ensures NOAA will update its estimates more frequently so communities can use timely data to make crucial decisions.

I appreciate my colleagues' work on this important topic, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, in closing, H.R. 1437, the PRECIP Act, is of great merit. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1437, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

UNITED STATES ARMY RANGERS VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1872) to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1872

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 ''United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Treasury; and

(2) the term ''United States Army Rangers Veteran of World War II'' means any individual who—

(A) served in the Armed Forces—

(i) honorably;

(ii) in an active duty status; and

(iii) at any time during the period beginning on June 19, 1942, and ending on September 2, 1945; and

(B) was assigned to a Ranger Battalion of the Army at any time during the period described in subparagraph (A)(iii).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In World War II, the Army formed 6 Ranger Battalions and 1 provisional battalion. All members of the Ranger Battalions were volunteers. The initial concept of Ranger units drew from the British method of using highly trained ''commando'' units and the military tradition of the United States of utilizing light infantry for scouting and raiding operations.

(2) The Ranger Battalions of World War II consisted of—

(A) the 1st Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on June 19, 1942, in Northern Ireland;

(B) the 2d Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on April 1, 1943, at Camp Forrest, Tennessee;

(C) the 3d Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) activated as provisional on May 21, 1943, in North Africa; and

(ii) constituted on July 21, 1943, and concurrently consolidated with the provisional unit described in clause (i);

(D) the 4th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) activated as provisional on May 29, 1943, in North Africa; and

(ii) constituted on July 21, 1943, and concurrently consolidated with the provisional unit described in clause (i);

(E) the 5th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on September 1, 1943, at Camp Forrest, Tennessee;

(F) the 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) originally activated on January 20, 1941, at Fort Lewis, Washington, as the 98th Field Artillery Battalion; and

(ii) converted and redesignated on September 26, 1944, as the 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion; and

(G) the 29th Ranger Infantry Battalion, a provisional Army National Guard unit that was—

(i) activated on December 20, 1942, at Tidworth Barracks, England; and

(ii) disbanded on October 18, 1943.

(3) The first combat operations of Army Rangers occurred on August 19, 1942, when 50 Rangers took part in the British-Canadian raid on the French coastal town of Dieppe.

(4) The 1st Ranger Battalion, under the leadership of Major William O. Darby, was used in full strength during the landings at Arsew, Algeria, during the North African campaign. Due to the success of the Rangers in several difficult battles, particularly at El Guettar in March and April of 1943, 2 additional Ranger Battalions were organized in North Africa.

(5) During the North African campaign, the 1st Ranger Battalion was awarded battle honors for its actions in Tunisia. On March 20, 1943, the Battalion penetrated enemy lines and captured the position Djebel el Ank in a nighttime attack, taking more than 200 prisoners. Two days later, the battalion was attacked by the 10th Panzer division of the German Afrika Korps and, despite heavy losses, continued to defend its position. The following day, the 1st Battalion counterattacked to clear high ground overlooking the positions held by the Armed Forces. These actions demonstrated the ability of the Rangers to fight in difficult terrain and the courage to endure despite being outnumbered and exposed to heavy enemy fire.

(6) The 29th provisional Ranger Battalion was formed from volunteers drawn from the 29th Infantry Division stationed in England in the fall of 1942. The Battalion was activated on December 20, 1942, and accompanied British commandos on 3 small-scale raids in Norway. Nineteen members of the 29th Ranger Battalion conducted a raid on a German radar site in France on the night of September 3, 1943. After that raid, the 29th Ranger Battalion was disbanded because new Ranger units, the 2d and 5th Battalions, were being formed.

(7) During the summer and fall of 1943, the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ranger Battalions were heavily involved in the campaign in Sicily and the landings in Italy. The 1st and 4th Ranger Battalions conducted a night amphibious landing in Sicily and secured the landing beaches for the main force. The 3d Battalion landed separately at Licata, Sicily, and was able to silence gun positions on an 82-foot cliff overlooking the invasion beaches.

(8) During the invasion of Italy, the 1st and 4th Ranger Battalions landed at Maiori with the mission of seizing the high ground and protecting the flank of the remainder of the main landing by the United States. Enemy forces in the area were estimated to outnumber the Rangers by approximately 8 to 1. Despite these odds, the Rangers took the position and held off 7 enemy counterattacks.

(9) After the invasion of Italy, Rangers continued to be used, often in night attacks, to seize key terrain ahead of the advancing Allied forces. At the Anzio beachhead, the majority of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ranger Battalions sustained heavy casualties after being cut off behind German lines. The Rangers had planned to infiltrate German positions under the cover of darkness and make a dawn attack on a critical road junction but were pinned down by enemy tanks and an elite German paratrooper unit. After 12 hours of desperate fighting and a failed relief attempt, the majority of the Ranger force was killed, wounded, or captured. Only 6 Rangers from the 1st and 3d Battalions, out of more than 767 men, returned to friendly lines. The 4th Battalion, which had been in reserve, also suffered 60 killed and 120 wounded out of 550 men. These 3 battalions were inactivated and the survivors were transferred to other units.

(10) In the United States, and later in Scotland, the 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions were formed to undertake operations in Western Europe. Those Battalions were engaged on D-Day, assaulting German positions at the Pointe du Hoc coastal battery, and remained in combat through September of 1944. Specifically, Rangers in the 2d Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Rudder—

(A) overcame mines, machine gun fire, and enemy artillery while scaling the 100-foot high cliffs at Pointe du Hoc;

(B) held against intense German efforts to retake the position; and

(C) after reaching the top of the cliffs, moved inland roughly 1 mile and sustained heavy casualties while searching for, and ultimately destroying, a German heavy artillery battery.

(11) During June, July, and August of 1944, the 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions were engaged in the campaign in Brest, which included close-range fighting in hedgerows and numerous villages. Later, in operations in Western Germany, the Battalions were frequently used to attack in darkness and gain vital positions to pave the way for the main Army attacks.

(12) During the final drive into Germany in late February and early March 1945, the 5th Ranger Battalion was cited for battle honors for outstanding performance. Under the cover of darkness, the unit drove into German lines and blocked the main German supply route in the sector. The Germans attacked the position of the Rangers from both sides, resulting in heavy Ranger casualties during 5 days of fighting. As a result of the actions of the Rangers, the main Army attack was able to overcome German defenses more easily, occupy the vital city of Trier, and reach the Rhine River.

(13) The 6th Ranger Battalion operated in the Pacific. In the most notable exploit of the 6th Ranger Battalion, in January and February of 1945, the Battalion formed the nucleus of a rescue force that liberated more than 500 Allied prisoners, including prisoners from the United States, from the Cabanatuan prisoner of war camp in the Philippines. With the help of local Filipino guerillas, the Rangers, led by Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Mucci, demonstrated extraordinary heroism by infiltrating Japanese-held territory to reach the prisoners of war and prevent them from being killed by the Japanese. After a 25-mile march at night through the jungle, the unit killed all Japanese sentries with no loss of life of the prisoners of war. The unit successfully returned to American lines having lost only 2 soldiers killed and having another 2 wounded.

(14) The 1st Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead);

(ii) Tunisia;

(iii) Sicily (with arrowhead);

(iv) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);

(v) Anzio (with arrowhead); and

(vi) Rome-Arno; and

(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with ''EL GUETTAR''; and

(ii) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with ''SALERNO''.

(15) The 2d Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Normandy (with arrowhead);

(ii) Northern France;

(iii) Rhineland;

(iv) Ardennes-Alsace; and

(v) Central Europe; and

(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with ''POINTE DU HOE''; and

(ii) the French Croix de Guerre with Silver-Gilt Star, World War II, and streamer embroidered with ''POINTE DU HOE''.

(16) The 3d Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Sicily (with arrowhead);

(ii) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);

(iii) Anzio (with arrowhead); and

(iv) Rome-Arno; and

(B) for its contributions, received the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with ''SALERNO''.

(17) The 4th Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Sicily (with arrowhead);

(ii) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);

(iii) Anzio (with arrowhead); and

(iv) Rome-Arno; and

(B) for its contributions, received the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with ''SALERNO''.

(18) The 5th Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Normandy (with arrowhead);

(ii) Northern France;

(iii) Rhineland;

(iv) Ardennes-Alsace; and

(v) Central Europe; and

(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with ''NORMANDY BEACHHEAD'';

(ii) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with ''SAAR RIVER AREA''; and

(iii) the French Croix de Guerre with Silver-Gilt Star, World War II, and streamer embroidered with ''NORMANDY''.

(19) The 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) New Guinea;

(ii) Leyte (with arrowhead); and

(iii) Luzon; and

(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with ''CEBU, LUZON''; and

(ii) the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation and streamer embroidered with ''17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945''.

(20) The United States will be forever indebted to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, whose bravery and sacrifice in combat contributed greatly to the military success of the United States and the allies of the United States.

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where the medal shall be—

(A) available for display, as appropriate; and

(B) made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations associated with—

(A) the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II; or

(B) World War II.

(d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under this section, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the medals, including the cost of labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(2) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—The amounts received from the sale of duplicate medals under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

(e) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDAL.

(a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—The gold medal struck under section 4 shall be a national medal for the purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For the purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under section 4 shall be considered to be numismatic items.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I rise in strong support of S. 1872, the Army Rangers Veterans of

World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act. This bill honors the service of the men of the U.S. Army Rangers whose courageous actions in the European, North African, and Pacific theaters during World War II were essential to ensuring victory for the Allied Powers.

At the onset of World War II, there were no U.S. Army units capable of performing highly specialized raiding missions like that of their British Commandos counterparts. To resolve this, Brigadier General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., proposed the creation of Army Ranger Battalions to General George Marshall. These small, highly specialized, and independent units drew upon existing American expertise, using light infantry units for raids and scouting.

Captain William O. Darby was selected as the 1st Ranger Battalion commander due to his experience in amphibious training and operational experience in both cavalry and infantry. Darby immediately went about recruiting volunteers, 473 of whom became the 1st Ranger Battalion.

Thereafter, the 2nd through 6th Ranger Battalions were formed, along with the 29th provisional Ranger Battalion, comprised of members of the Army National Guard.

The 1st Ranger Battalion was given the initial mission of taking part in the British and Canadian raid in Dieppe in France, making them the first American troops to see ground combat in Europe. Following this raid, the 1st Ranger Battalion operated primarily throughout North Africa and Italy, where they and members of the 3rd Ranger Battalion played a crucial role in the operational success of the Battle of Anzio.

The 29th provisional Ranger Battalion participated in several smaller raids in Norway and France and was then disbanded due to the new formation of the 2nd and 5th Ranger Battalions, who took part in campaigns in France, Belgium, and Central Europe, including Alsace, Brest, and most famously, the invasion of Normandy on D-day.

The 3rd and 4th Ranger Battalions conducted missions across Italy, while the 6th Ranger Battalion engaged in combat in the Pacific theater, primarily in the Philippines and New Guinea. The 6th Ranger Battalion is best known for its part in the rescue of more than 500 prisoners of war in the raid of the prison camp at Cabanatuan, which is the largest rescue operation in American history.

Following the war, all seven Ranger Infantry Battalions received the Presidential Unit Citation for their extensive contributions to the Allied war effort, and I believe their heroism ought to be recognized and rewarded further still.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 1872, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise, too, in support of S. 1872, the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act. I thank my friend from Illinois for managing the time today and also thank Senators ERNST and DUCKWORTH for their work on the Senate side in originating this bill and Representatives here in the House, CROW, MILLER-MEEKS, and WALTZ for their work on the House companion, H.R. 3577.

Madam Speaker, to become an Army Ranger is a distinct honor. Those who have the privilege of donning the tan beret are proven warriors whose commitment to our freedom knows no bounds. These warriors embody the Ranger motto: ''Rangers Lead the Way.''

The 75th Ranger regiment is so well-known that it is hard to believe that the United States had no official units organized to carry out such specialized missions prior to World War II.

But when America entered the war, conventional wisdom changed, and it became clear that special operation units were essential to an Allied victory.

The first Rangers were trailblazers, whose work influenced our Nation's approach to special operations across all branches of the military. On May 26, 1942, Brigadier General Lucian Truscott, the U.S. Army liaison with the British Combined Operations headquarters, proposed to Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall that ''we undertake immediately the organization of an American unit along British Commando lines.''

In short order, a cable was sent from the War Department to Major General Russell P. Hartle, the commander of U.S. Army forces in Northern Ireland, to authorize the activation of the first-ever Ranger unit.

The idea was to disseminate volunteer units with the British Commandos to become combat tested in special operation warfare and eventually to return to their original American units and share their newfound combat knowledge.

□ 1530

It was Truscott who bestowed the title, ''Rangers'' on these brave soldiers. Truscott said: ''I selected 'Rangers' because few words have a more glamorous connotation in American military history.

''It was therefore fitting that the organization destined to be the first of American ground forces to battle Germans on the European Continent in World War II should be called Rangers—in compliment to those in American history who exemplified such high standards of individual courage, initiative, determination, and ruggedness, fighting ability and achievement.''

In just a few weeks after Truscott's original proposal, the First Ranger Infantry Battalion was activated 19 June 1942. Five more Ranger battalions followed, as well as a provisional Army National Guard unit known as the 29th Ranger Battalion.

The newly formed Ranger battalions had an immediate impact on the Allied war effort. The first battalion, then led by Major William O. Darby, was an integral part of the North Africa campaign, so much so that the battalion was awarded battalion honors for its actions in Tunisia spearheading Operation Torch.

Bill Darby was a hero in my home State of Arkansas. Brigadier General Bill Darby was born and buried in Fort Smith, Arkansas. And Darby, for all his leadership, proudly represented that Ranger uniform and Ranger leadership. He was killed in action in Italy at age 34 in April 1945.

Darby and those early Ranger units were able to overtake enemy troops where the Axis forces held every advantage, including that of just sheer numbers. Our debt can never be repaid to those who have chosen to wear the cloth of this Nation. But today, we can honor this very special group of volunteer soldiers, those very first Ranger battalions who, during the Second World War, set the tone for the modern Ranger regiments.

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

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time until Mr. HILL yields back.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), a distinguished member of the 75th Ranger Regiment.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding, and I thank everyone who has had a hand in taking time to create this bill, to create this Congressional Gold Medal, to recognize the limited number of World War II Army Rangers that we have still alive with us today, and, frankly, to honor the service of each and every one of them.

The heroism and legacy of the Army Rangers go back to the Revolutionary War. Since we have fought, we have recognized the Ranger tactics and Ranger units that inspired the creation of the Rangers in World War II. So it is an incredible honor to have gotten the chance to complete the school and to serve in the 75th Ranger Regiment.

After the Civil War, more than half a century passed without formal Ranger units in America. Mr. HILL just highlighted the history of how that was created, but from their very first engagements in North Africa, it was clear the difference that they could make on the battlefield.

The 3rd and 4th Ranger Battalions were trained in Africa by Darby. It is hard to think that such a young man who lost his life, gave his life in battle for our country, created such a legacy that has continued today. They began a tradition of wearing the scroll at

that time, and it has officially been adopted by today's Ranger battalions.

The Second and Fifth Ranger Battalions participated in the D-day landings on Omaha Beach, Normandy, at Pointe du Hoc, and that is where the motto formally was coined: ''Rangers Lead the Way.''

They conducted missions, to include scaling cliffs there, overlooking Omaha Beach. They destroyed German gun emplacements, and they trained fires on the beachhead.

The 6th Ranger Battalion operated in the Philippines. Our colleague already highlighted their famed largest rescue of more than 500 POWs in that battle.

The 75th Ranger Regiment owes its heritage to the China-Burma-India theater as Task Force Galahad on October 3, 1943. It was during the campaigns in the China-Burma-India theater that the regiment became known as Merrill's Marauders after its commander, Major General Frank Merrill.

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

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, the Ranger battalions were deactivated at the end of World War II, and we know of all their achievements since then. But it is fitting that we take this Gold Medal as an opportunity to honor the service of our World War II Army Rangers.

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

I urge that our friends across the aisle and on this side of the aisle support this important bill to recognize those few Army Rangers who are still living and recognize the work of the establishment of the Ranger Corps in our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I am so grateful that WARREN DAVIDSON was here today. Because of WARREN's work on the House Committee on Financial Services and in this body, truly he is the embodiment of ''Rangers Lead the Way.'' His reflection on the formation of the regiments makes us all think back to that historic anniversary of D-day and President Reagan's speech at Pointe du Hoc when he paid tribute to those Rangers, ''the boys of Pointe du Hoc.''

Madam Speaker, there were, at that time, at the 40th anniversary, a whole row of Rangers, still living at Pointe du Hoc, who sat in front of President Reagan to hear him pay tribute to these brave men who scaled the cliffs at Normandy. Now, so many years later, we have lost so many more.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friends in the Senate for this bill and for my friends in the House who worked on it. I urge all of the House to vote unanimously to support this Gold Medal to recognize the Greatest Generation of Army Rangers.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Iowa, Senator ERNST, for sponsoring S. 1872, along with my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado, Congressman CROW, for introducing its companion version in the House.

The Army Rangers veterans of World War II deserve this accolade for their tireless courage, grit, determination, and dedication to their country. The heroism they demonstrated throughout the war made an incalculable contribution to the Allied victory. They are truly the embodiment of their motto: ''Rangers Lead the Way.''

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on S. 1872, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1872.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

FAIR HIRING IN BANKING ACT

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5911) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to expand employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5911

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 ''Fair Hiring in Banking Act''.

SEC. 2. FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT.

Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829) is amended—

(1) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) CERTAIN OLDER OFFENSES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to an individual, subsection (a) shall not apply to an offense if—

''(i) it has been 7 years or more since the offense occurred; or

''(ii) the individual was incarcerated with respect to the offense and it has been 5 years or more since the individual was released from incarceration.

''(B) OFFENSES COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS 21 OR YOUNGER.—For individuals who committed an offense when they were 21 years of age or younger, subsection (a) shall not apply to the offense if it has been more than 30 months since the sentencing occurred.

''(C) LIMITATION.—This paragraph shall not apply to an offense described under subsection (a)(2).

''(2) EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING.—With respect to an individual, subsection (a) shall not apply to an offense if—

''(A) there is an order of expungement, sealing, or dismissal that has been issued in regard to the conviction in connection with such offense; and

''(B) it is intended by the language in the order itself, or in the legislative provisions under which the order was issued, that the conviction shall be destroyed or sealed from the individual's State or Federal record, even if exceptions allow the record to be considered for certain character and fitness evaluation purposes.

''(3) DE MINIMIS EXEMPTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to such de minimis offenses as the Corporation determines, by rule.

''(B) CONFINEMENT CRITERIA.—In issuing rules under subparagraph (A), the Corporation shall include a requirement that the offense was punishable by a term of three years or less confined in a correctional facility, where such confinement—

''(i) is calculated based on the time an individual spent incarcerated as a punishment or a sanction, not as pretrial detention; and

''(ii) does not include probation or parole where an individual was restricted to a particular jurisdiction or was required to report occasionally to an individual or a specific location.

''(C) BAD CHECK CRITERIA.—In setting the criteria for de minimis offenses under subparagraph (A), if the Corporation establishes criteria with respect to insufficient funds checks, the Corporation shall require that the aggregate total face value of all insufficient funds checks across all convictions or program entries related to insufficient funds checks is $2,000 or less.

''(D) DESIGNATED LESSER OFFENSES.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to certain lesser offenses (including the use of a fake ID, shoplifting, trespass, fare evasion, driving with an expired license or tag, and such other low-risk offenses as the Corporation may designate) if 1 year or more has passed since the applicable conviction or program entry.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) CONSENT APPLICATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall accept consent applications from an individual and from an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company on behalf of an individual that are filed separately or contemporaneously with a regional office of the Corporation.

''(2) SPONSORED APPLICATIONS FILED WITH REGIONAL OFFICES.—Consent applications filed at a regional office of the Corporation by an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company on behalf of an individual—

''(A) shall be reviewed by such office;

''(B) may be approved or denied by such office, if such authority has been delegated to such office by the Corporation; and

''(C) may only be denied by such office if the general counsel of the Corporation (or a designee) certifies that the denial is consistent with this section.

''(3) INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS FILED WITH REGIONAL OFFICES.—Consent applications filed at a regional office by an individual—

''(A) shall be reviewed by such office; and

''(B) may be approved or denied by such office, if such authority has been delegated to such office by the Corporation, except with respect to—

''(i) cases involving an offense described under subsection (a)(2); and

''(ii) such other high-level security cases as may be designated by the Corporation.

''(4) NATIONAL OFFICE REVIEW.—The national office of the Corporation shall—

''(A) review any consent application with respect to which a regional office is not authorized to approve or deny the application; and

''(B) review any consent application that is denied by a regional office, if the individual requests a review by the national office.

''(5) FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS.—

''(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Corporation shall make all forms and instructions related to consent applications available to the public, including on the website of the Corporation.

''(B) CONTENTS.—The forms and instructions described under subparagraph (A) shall provide a sample cover letter and a comprehensive list of items that may accompany the application, including clear guidance on evidence that may support a finding of rehabilitation.

''(6) CONSIDERATION OF CRIMINAL HISTORY.—

''(A) REGIONAL OFFICE CONSIDERATION.—In reviewing a consent application, a regional office shall—

''(i) primarily rely on the criminal history record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

''(ii) provide such record to the applicant to review for accuracy.

''(B) CERTIFIED COPIES.—The Corporation may not require an applicant to provide certified copies of criminal history records unless the Corporation determines that there is a clear and compelling justification to require additional information to verify the accuracy of the criminal history record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

''(7) CONSIDERATION OF REHABILITATION.—Consistent with title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), the Corporation shall—

''(A) conduct an individualized assessment when evaluating consent applications that takes into account evidence of rehabilitation, the applicant's age at the time of the conviction or program entry, the time that has elapsed since conviction or program entry, and the relationship of individual's offense to the responsibilities of the applicable position;

''(B) consider the individual's employment history, letters of recommendation, certificates documenting participation in substance abuse programs, successful participating in job preparation and educational programs, and other relevant mitigating evidence; and

''(C) consider any additional information the Corporation determines necessary for safety and soundness.

''(8) SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT.—With respect to an approved consent application filed by an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company on behalf of an individual, if the Corporation determines it appropriate, such approved consent application shall allow the individual to work for the same employer (without restrictions on the location) and across positions, except that the prior consent of the Corporation (which may require a new application) shall be required for any proposed significant changes in the individual's security-related duties or responsibilities, such as promotion to an officer or other positions that the employer determines will require higher security screening credentials.

''(9) COORDINATION WITH THE NCUA.—In carrying out this section, the Corporation shall consult and coordinate with the National Credit Union Administration as needed to promote consistent implementation where appropriate.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CONSENT APPLICATION.—The term 'consent application' means an application filed with Corporation by an individual (or by an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company on behalf of an individual) seeking the written consent of the Corporation under subsection (a)(1).

''(2) CRIMINAL OFFENSE INVOLVING DISHONESTY.—The term 'criminal offense involving dishonesty'—

''(A) means an offense under which an individual, directly or indirectly—

''(i) cheats or defrauds; or

''(ii) wrongfully takes property belonging to another in violation of a criminal statute;

''(B) includes an offense that Federal, State, or local law defines as dishonest, or for which dishonesty is an element of the offense; and

''(C) does not include—

''(i) a misdemeanor criminal offense committed more than one year before the date on which an individual files a consent application, excluding any period of incarceration; or

''(ii) an offense involving the possession of controlled substances.

''(3) PRETRIAL DIVERSION OR SIMILAR PROGRAM.—The term 'pretrial diversion or similar program' means a program characterized by a suspension or eventual dismissal or reversal of charges or criminal prosecution upon agreement by the accused to restitution, drug or alcohol rehabilitation, anger management, or community service.''.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT.

Section 205(d) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1785(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(A) CERTAIN OLDER OFFENSES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to an individual, paragraph (1) shall not apply to an offense if—

''(I) it has been 7 years or more since the offense occurred; or

''(II) the individual was incarcerated with respect to the offense and it has been 5 years or more since the individual was released from incarceration.

''(ii) OFFENSES COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS 21 OR YOUNGER.—For individuals who committed an offense when they were 21 years of age or younger, paragraph (1) shall not apply to the offense if it has been more than 30 months since the sentencing occurred.

''(iii) LIMITATION.—This subparagraph shall not apply to an offense described under paragraph (1)(B).

''(B) EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING.—With respect to an individual, paragraph (1) shall not apply to an offense if—

''(i) there is an order of expungement, sealing, or dismissal that has been issued in regard to the conviction in connection with such offense; and

''(ii) it is intended by the language in the order itself, or in the legislative provisions under which the order was issued, that the conviction shall be destroyed or sealed from the individual's State or Federal record, even if exceptions allow the record to be considered for certain character and fitness evaluation purposes.

''(C) DE MINIMIS EXEMPTION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to such de minimis offenses as the Board determines, by rule.

''(ii) CONFINEMENT CRITERIA.—In issuing rules under clause (i), the Board shall include a requirement that the offense was punishable by a term of three years or less confined in a correctional facility, where such confinement—

''(I) is calculated based on the time an individual spent incarcerated as a punishment or a sanction, not as pretrial detention; and

''(II) does not include probation or parole where an individual was restricted to a particular jurisdiction or was required to report occasionally to an individual or a specific location.

''(iii) BAD CHECK CRITERIA.—In setting the criteria for de minimis offenses under clause (i), if the Board establishes criteria with respect to insufficient funds checks, the Board shall require that the aggregate total face value of all insufficient funds checks across all convictions or program entries related to insufficient funds checks is $2,000 or less.

''(iv) DESIGNATED LESSER OFFENSES.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to certain lesser offenses (including the use of a fake ID, shoplifting, trespass, fare evasion, driving with an expired license or tag, and such other low-risk offenses as the Board may designate) if 1 year or more has passed since the applicable conviction or program entry.

''(5) CONSENT APPLICATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall accept consent applications from an individual and from an insured credit union on behalf of an individual that are filed separately or contemporaneously with a regional office of the Board.

''(B) SPONSORED APPLICATIONS FILED WITH REGIONAL OFFICES.—Consent applications filed at a regional office of the Board by an insured credit union on behalf of an individual—

''(i) shall be reviewed by such office;

''(ii) may be approved or denied by such office, if such authority has been delegated to such office by the Board; and

''(iii) may only be denied by such office if the general counsel of the Board (or a designee) certifies that the denial is consistent with this section.

''(C) INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS FILED WITH REGIONAL OFFICES.—Consent applications filed at a regional office by an individual—

''(i) shall be reviewed by such office; and

''(ii) may be approved or denied by such office, if such authority has been delegated to such office by the Board, except with respect to—

''(I) cases involving an offense described under paragraph (1)(B); and

''(II) such other high-level security cases as may be designated by the Board.

''(D) NATIONAL OFFICE REVIEW.—The national office of the Board shall—

''(i) review any consent application with respect to which a regional office is not authorized to approve or deny the application; and

''(ii) review any consent application that is denied by a regional office, if the individual requests a review by the national office.

''(E) FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS.—

''(i) AVAILABILITY.—The Board shall make all forms and instructions related to consent applications available to the public, including on the website of the Board.

''(ii) CONTENTS.—The forms and instructions described under clause (i) shall provide a sample cover letter and a comprehensive list of items that may accompany the application, including clear guidance on evidence that may support a finding of rehabilitation.

''(F) CONSIDERATION OF CRIMINAL HISTORY.—

''(i) REGIONAL OFFICE CONSIDERATION.—In reviewing a consent application, a regional office shall—

''(I) primarily rely on the criminal history record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

''(II) provide such record to the applicant to review for accuracy.

''(ii) CERTIFIED COPIES.—The Board may not require an applicant to provide certified copies of criminal history records unless the Board determines that there is a clear and compelling justification to require additional information to verify the accuracy of the criminal history record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

''(G) CONSIDERATION OF REHABILITATION.—Consistent with title VII of the Civil Rights

Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), the Board shall—

''(i) conduct an individualized assessment when evaluating consent applications that takes into account evidence of rehabilitation, the applicant's age at the time of the conviction or program entry, the time that has elapsed since conviction or program entry, and the relationship of individual's offense to the responsibilities of the applicable position;

''(ii) consider the individual's employment history, letters of recommendation, certificates documenting participation in substance abuse programs, successful participating in job preparation and educational programs, and other relevant mitigating evidence; and

''(iii) consider any additional information the Board determines necessary for safety and soundness.

''(H) SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT.—With respect to an approved consent application filed by an insured credit union on behalf of an individual, if the Board determines it appropriate, such approved consent application shall allow the individual to work for the same employer (without restrictions on the location) and across positions, except that the prior consent of the Board (which may require a new application) shall be required for any proposed significant changes in the individual's security-related duties or responsibilities, such as promotion to an officer or other positions that the employer determines will require higher security screening credentials.

''(I) COORDINATION WITH FDIC.—In carrying out this subsection, the Board shall consult and coordinate with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as needed to promote consistent implementation where appropriate.

''(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) CONSENT APPLICATION.—The term 'consent application' means an application filed with Board by an individual (or by an insured credit union on behalf of an individual) seeking the written consent of the Board under paragraph (1)(A).

''(B) CRIMINAL OFFENSE INVOLVING DISHONESTY.—The term 'criminal offense involving dishonesty'—

''(i) means an offense under which an individual, directly or indirectly—

''(I) cheats or defrauds; or

''(II) wrongfully takes property belonging to another in violation of a criminal statute;

''(ii) includes an offense that Federal, State, or local law defines as dishonest, or for which dishonesty is an element of the offense; and

''(iii) does not include—

''(I) a misdemeanor criminal offense committed more than one year before the date on which an individual files a consent application, excluding any period of incarceration; or

''(II) an offense involving the possession of controlled substances.

''(C) PRETRIAL DIVERSION OR SIMILAR PROGRAM.—The term 'pretrial diversion or similar program' means a program characterized by a suspension or eventual dismissal or reversal of charges or criminal prosecution upon agreement by the accused to restitution, drug or alcohol rehabilitation, anger management, or community service.''.

SEC. 4. REVIEW AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration shall—

(1) review the rules issued to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act on—

(A) the application of section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829) and section 205(d) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1785(d));

(B) the number of applications for consent applications under such sections; and

(C) the rates of approval and denial for consent applications under such sections;

(2) make the results of the review required under paragraph (1) available to the public; and

(3) issue a report to Congress containing any legislative or regulatory recommendations for expanding employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense.

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to include extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5911, the Fair Hiring in Banking Act. I thank the chair of our Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, for this important piece of legislation and the Members of both sides of the aisle who came together to support this bill.

For far too long, American citizens, especially people of color, who have paid their debt to society have continued to face unnecessary barriers to employment within the financial services industry.

Black and Latinx people are overpoliced and face harsher prosecution and sentencing than their White peers for the same crimes. Arrest records for such convictions often prevent individuals from securing employment, putting them at higher risk of homelessness and recidivism.

Until recent changes by the FDIC and the NCUA, if a bank or credit union wanted to hire an individual who is highly qualified but happens to have a couple of minor drug possession violations on their record from 30 years ago, they would need to go through a cumbersome process for filing for a waiver from the FDIC or NCUA to allow them to hire this highly qualified individual. This is true whether the job that they are applying for is a janitor or a bank teller.

These kinds of policies created entirely unnecessary and unjustified barriers to employment for highly qualified individuals who have done their time and who deserve to be given a second chance to reintegrate into society.

This bill would codify and expand on these recent changes from the FDIC and NCUA to break down these barriers. In particular, this bill reduces the lookback period for certain criminal charges from an indeterminate timeline to 7 years, or 5 years from the time a person is released from incarceration.

The bill also makes it clear that criminal offenses that have been expunged, sealed, or dismissed are not included in the FDIC or NCUA review of eligibility to work for an insured bank or credit union.

This bill also would build on the administrative changes that FDIC and NCUA have made by providing statutory clarity and the definition of certain crimes of dishonesty that receive special treatment under their rules.

We must ensure that those who have successfully paid their debt to society are not arbitrarily denied job opportunities that they otherwise are qualified to do.

Again, I thank Chair BEATTY for introducing this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5911, the Fair Hiring in Banking Act. I appreciate the hard work of Congresswoman BEATTY from Ohio in its preparation and passage.

This bill is an important step toward continuing to expand employment opportunities for all Americans, including ex-offenders.

This bill is bipartisan. In fact, this bill codifies rules promulgated under the previous administration. The FDIC rules struck a balance between allowing qualified individuals to obtain employment through the waiver process with the need to protect the safety and soundness of our banking system.

Republicans and Democrats worked together on this bill to ensure that both of those objectives were met. In fact, I am proud to say that one place where we worked together to improve the bill was on the question of rehabilitation. Just because an individual once committed a crime does not automatically mean that they can never be trusted, nor does it mean they are unqualified to work in our financial system.

Madam Speaker, it is our responsibility as lawmakers to ensure that our banking system is safeguarded against bad actors, but it is also our responsibility to ensure that those who are

qualified to work in America's financial institutions have that opportunity to pursue happiness in that manner.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill and support those who have repaid their debt to society as they begin that important journey of shifting back to society, building a new life, and pursuing happiness.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding time, and I also thank him and the minority for their support of this bill.

Madam Speaker, with the historic recovery since President Biden took office, there are now 11.5 million job openings in the United States. Unfortunately, for 78 million justice-involved individuals—that is one out of every three American adults—those opportunities are too often out of reach.

Under current law, people with criminal records are prohibited from working in a federally insured financial institution like a bank or a credit union unless they get a waiver from the government. That is just not for major felonies but also for minor misdemeanors, like shoplifting or having an altercation.

That is why my bill, H.R. 5911, the Fair Hiring in Banking Act, would update the law to reduce barriers for individuals with criminal records seeking to work at a federally insured financial institution.

Take the example of a young person that had an altercation with a police officer, a misdemeanor, and got 6 months probation with no time served and without admitting guilt. They would fall under this.

Specifically, this bill would reduce the existing lifetime ban to a more effective 7-year ban. Research shows that after 7 years, someone convicted of a felony is no more likely to commit a new offense than any other person.

Importantly, my bill would keep in place the ban for people who are convicted of major financial offenses like bank fraud or money laundering.

The bill also, as you have heard, codifies some of the recent rulemaking of the FDIC to exempt those individuals whose crimes have been expunged or whose offenses happened before the age of 21.

I would like to point out to my colleagues that this is a bipartisan bill that passed the Financial Services Committee without controversy. It has the backing of major financial services industry groups and a broad range of organizations, from the United States Chamber of Commerce to Public Citizen.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Again, I thank Mrs. BEATTY for her work on this bill and her leadership as our subcommittee chair.

I think it deserves reiterating that when former FDIC Chair Jelena McWilliams was at the helm, she is the one who led the way to issue rules that allow individuals convicted of certain crimes who are currently barred from employment in the banking industry to apply for an exemption. Chair McWilliams did, I think, an outstanding job at the helm of the FDIC on behalf of the Trump administration.

H.R. 5911 takes the approach that would codify—put into law—aspects of that rulemaking, as well as expand the employment opportunities at banks and credit unions.

As Congresswoman BEATTY says, it does this, in part, by eliminating that waiver requirement for certain older criminal charges and reducing the lookback for crimes committed by persons under the age of 21.

This bill in no way eliminates the waiver requirement for crimes specific to a financial institution, and it doesn't change the 10-year minimum probation period.

This bipartisan bill codifies work done by the prior administration in an effective way that opens up, as I say, the opportunity for many people in this country to pursue happiness by way of a career in the financial services industry.

Madam Speaker, I spent almost four decades in the financial industry and have been involved in hiring hundreds of people in the banking industry, and this is the kind of a practical, commonsense view that I think will help many of our banks find and retain key members of their staff.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for her work. I encourage colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 5911 is just the next step toward addressing employment barriers for justice-involved individuals. More must be done, and I am glad that we can agree in a bipartisan manner to provide this opportunity with fair access to employment opportunities at banks and credit unions.

I thank Chair BEATTY for this bill, and I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important H.R. 5911.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5911, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

EMPOWERING STATES TO PROTECT SENIORS FROM BAD ACTORS ACT

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5914) to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5914

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 ''Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act''.

SEC. 2. GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES FOR ENHANCED PROTECTION OF SENIOR INVESTORS AND SENIOR POLICYHOLDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 989A of the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 (15 U.S.C. 5537) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 989A. GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES FOR ENHANCED PROTECTION OF SENIOR INVESTORS AND SENIOR POLICYHOLDERS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

''(A) the securities commission (or any agency or office performing like functions) of any State; and

''(B) the insurance department (or any agency or office performing like functions) of any State.

''(2) SENIOR.—The term 'senior' means any individual who has attained the age of 62 years or older.

''(3) SENIOR FINANCIAL FRAUD.—The term 'senior financial fraud' means a fraudulent or otherwise illegal, unauthorized, or improper act or process of an individual, including a caregiver or a fiduciary, that—

''(A) uses the resources of a senior for monetary or personal benefit, profit, or gain;

''(B) results in depriving a senior of rightful access to or use of benefits, resources, belongings, or assets; or

''(C) is an action described in section 1348 of title 18, United States Code, that is taken against a senior.

''(4) TASK FORCE.—The term 'task force' means the task force established under subsection (b)(1).

''(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) TASK FORCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall establish a task force to carry out the grant program under paragraph (2).

''(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The task force shall consist of the following members:

''(i) A Chair of the task force, who—

''(I) shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Commissioners of the Commission; and

''(II) may be a representative of the Office of the Investor Advocate of the Commission,

the Division of Enforcement of the Commission, or such other representative as the Commission determines appropriate.

''(ii) If the Chair is not a representative of the Office of the Investor Advocate of the Commission, a representative of such Office.

''(iii) If the Chair is not a representative of the Division of Enforcement of the Commission, a representative of such Division.

''(iv) Such other representatives as the Commission determines appropriate.

''(C) DETAIL OF EXECUTIVE AGENCY EMPLOYEES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that Federal agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its functions under this section. The detail of any such personnel shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

''(2) GRANTS.—The task force shall carry out a program under which the task force shall make grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities, which—

''(A) may use the grant funds—

''(i) to hire staff to identify, investigate, and prosecute (through civil, administrative, or criminal enforcement actions) cases involving senior financial fraud;

''(ii) to fund technology, equipment, and training for regulators, prosecutors, and law enforcement officers, in order to identify, investigate, and prosecute cases involving senior financial fraud;

''(iii) to provide educational materials and training to seniors to increase awareness and understanding of senior financial fraud;

''(iv) to develop comprehensive plans to combat senior financial fraud; and

''(v) to enhance provisions of State law to provide protection from senior financial fraud; and

''(B) may not use the grant funds for any indirect expense, such as rent, utilities, or any other general administrative cost that is not directly related to the purpose of the grant program.

''(3) AUTHORITY OF TASK FORCE.—In carrying out paragraph (2), the task force—

''(A) may consult with staff of the Commission; and

''(B) shall make public all actions of the task force relating to carrying out that paragraph.

''(c) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the task force, in such form and in such a manner as the task force may determine, that includes—

''(1) a proposal for activities to protect seniors from senior financial fraud that are proposed to be funded using a grant under this section, including—

''(A) an identification of the scope of the problem of senior financial fraud in the applicable State;

''(B) a description of how the proposed activities would—

''(i) protect seniors from senior financial fraud, including by proactively identifying victims of senior financial fraud;

''(ii) assist in the investigation and prosecution of those committing senior financial fraud; and

''(iii) discourage and reduce cases of senior financial fraud; and

''(C) a description of how the proposed activities would be coordinated with other State efforts; and

''(2) any other information that the task force determines appropriate.

''(d) PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS; AUDITS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The task force—

''(A) may establish such performance objectives and reporting requirements for eligible entities receiving a grant under this section as the task force determines are necessary to carry out and assess the effectiveness of the program under this section; and

''(B) shall require each eligible entity that receives a grant under this section to submit to the task force a detailed accounting of the use of grant funds, which shall be submitted at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the task force may require.

''(2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years, and again not later than 5 years, after the date of the enactment of the Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act, the task force shall submit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report that—

''(A) specifies each recipient of a grant under this section;

''(B) includes a description of the programs that are supported by each such grant; and

''(C) includes an evaluation by the task force of the effectiveness of such grants.

''(3) AUDITS.—The task force shall annually conduct an audit of the program under this section to ensure that eligible entities to which grants are made under that program are, for the year covered by the audit, using grant funds for the intended purposes of those funds.

''(e) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant to an eligible entity under this section may not exceed $500,000, which the task force shall adjust annually to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

''(f) SUBGRANTS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section may, in consultation with the task force, make a subgrant, as the eligible entity determines is necessary or appropriate—

''(1) to carry out the activities described in subsection (b)(2)(A); and

''(2) which may not be used for any activity described in subsection (b)(2)(B).

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 989A and inserting the following:

''Sec. 989A. Grants to eligible entities for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise to voice my support for H.R. 5914, the Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act. I thank Mr. GOTTHEIMER for introducing this legislation that provides grants to State securities regulators to support programs that protect senior investors. I also thank Mr. MCHENRY, the minority spokesperson, for working with us on this important bill.

Madam Speaker, seniors are particularly vulnerable to investment frauds, scams, and deceptive practices. In October of last year, in its annual report on elder fraud and abuse, the Department of Justice reported that in 2020 alone, seniors suffered over $1 billion in financial losses due to fraud.

State securities and insurance regulators are on the front lines of protecting our investors. The SEC, with the support of its Investor Advocate and Division of Enforcement, is well placed to evaluate and administer grant programs to bolster State regulators' efforts to better protect senior investors.

This bill is widely supported by investor advocates and State securities regulators, including the North American Securities Administrators Association, the Consumer Federation of America, Public Citizen, and the CFA Institute.

Madam Speaker, I, again, thank Members on both sides for coming together on this bill, and I urge its passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 5914, the Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), my friend, for his work on this important legislation.

Protecting investors, especially the most vulnerable to financial crimes and fraud, is a bipartisan effort. In the great State of Arkansas, our seniors make up 17.4 percent of our population and, across the Nation, with 54 million seniors over the age of 65, senior investors are a frequent target of investment fraudsters.

It is especially important that we protect this population against fraud and punish bad actors, especially since these investors are largely on fixed incomes, living on their savings.

H.R. 5914 better equips State securities regulators and their enforcement and investigative arms to pursue, punish, and deter financial crimes and fraud committed against our seniors.

With this being a new grant program, important provisions have been included that require an interim and final report to the Congress. This will allow us to determine the effectiveness of this program before it is renewed.

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

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my colleague from New Jersey Mr. GOTTHEIMER's bill, H.R. 5914, the Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

Increasingly, senior investors and consumers have become the target of financial exploitation. Sadly, one in five older Americans have been victimized by financial fraud.

Madam Speaker, in today's world of technology and telemarketing calls and robocalls, it is only getting worse.

I can tell you, Madam Speaker, that I have had many lives in my life. I am like a cat. The first life I had was as a geriatric social worker. I saw it back then, but it was a little bit different. Now, with technology and all the high-tech things that one can do, it gets worse and worse. The numbers are getting higher, and the dollar values are getting higher.

Protecting seniors from financial exploitation is critical to ensuring that seniors can maintain a secure retirement.

This bill will help do that. It creates a senior investor protection grant program to be implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which will work closely with State securities regulators to protect older investors and educate seniors about financial matters and financial scams.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Representative GOTTHEIMER for bringing this bipartisan bill before us today. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this bill, and I look forward to seeing it come to fruition.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, let me again urge our colleagues to provide support for this bill.

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

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

Madam Speaker, this is a strongly bipartisan bill aimed to strengthen senior investment protection programs at our States' securities and insurance regulators. It will help protect millions of seniors who are vulnerable to scams and fraudsters.

I thank Mr. GOTTHEIMER for his leadership on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5914, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

SMALL BUSINESS MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS, SALES, AND BROKERAGE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2021

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 935) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 935

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. REGISTRATION EXEMPTION FOR MERGER AND ACQUISITION BROKERS.

Section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(13) REGISTRATION EXEMPTION FOR MERGER AND ACQUISITION BROKERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), an M&A broker shall be exempt from registration under this section.

''(B) EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES.—An M&A broker is not exempt from registration under this paragraph if such broker does any of the following:

''(i) Directly or indirectly, in connection with the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company, receives, holds, transmits, or has custody of the funds or securities to be exchanged by the parties to the transaction.

''(ii) Engages on behalf of an issuer in a public offering of any class of securities that is registered, or is required to be registered, with the Commission under section 12 or with respect to which the issuer files, or is required to file, period information, documents, and reports under subsection (d).

''(iii) Engages on behalf of any party in a transaction involving a shell company, other than a business combination related shell company.

''(iv) Directly, or indirectly through any of its affiliates, provides financing related to the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company.

''(v) Assists any party to obtain financing from an unaffiliated third party without—

''(I) complying with all other applicable laws in connection with such assistance, including, if applicable, Regulation T (12 C.F.R. 220 et seq.); and

''(II) disclosing any compensation in writing to the party.

''(vi) Represents both the buyer and the seller in the same transaction without providing clear written disclosure as to the parties the broker represents and obtaining written consent from both parties to the joint representation.

''(vii) Facilitates a transaction with a group of buyers formed with the assistance of the M&A broker to acquire the eligible privately held company.

''(viii) Engages in a transaction involving the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company to a passive buyer or group of passive buyers.

''(ix) Binds a party to a transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company.

''(C) DISQUALIFICATION.—An M&A broker is not exempt from registration under this paragraph if such broker (and if and as applicable, including any officer, director, member, manager, partner, or employee of such broker)—

''(i) has been barred from association with a broker or dealer by the Commission, any State, or any self-regulatory organization; or

''(ii) is suspended from association with a broker or dealer

''(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit any other authority of the Commission to exempt any person, or any class of persons, from any provision of this title, or from any provision of any rule or regulation thereunder.

''(E) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

''(i) BUSINESS COMBINATION RELATED SHELL COMPANY.—The term 'business combination related shell company' means a shell company that is formed by an entity that is not a shell company—

''(I) solely for the purpose of changing the corporate domicile of that entity solely within the United States; or

''(II) solely for the purpose of completing a business combination transaction (as defined under section 230.165(f) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations) among one or more entities other than the company itself, none of which is a shell company.

''(ii) CONTROL.—The term 'control' means the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. There is a presumption of control if, upon completion of a transaction, the buyer or group of buyers—

''(I) has the right to vote 25 percent or more of a class of voting securities or the power to sell or direct the sale of 25 percent or more of a class of voting securities; or

''(II) in the case of a partnership or limited liability company, has the right to receive upon dissolution, or has contributed, 25 percent or more of the capital.

''(iii) ELIGIBLE PRIVATELY HELD COMPANY.—The term 'eligible privately held company' means a privately held company that meets both of the following conditions:

''(I) The company does not have any class of securities registered, or required to be registered, with the Commission under section 12 or with respect to which the company files, or is required to file, periodic information, documents, and reports under subsection (d).

''(II) In the fiscal year ending immediately before the fiscal year in which the services of the M&A broker are initially engaged with respect to the securities transaction, the company meets either or both of the following conditions (determined in accordance with the historical financial accounting records of the company):

''(aa) The earnings of the company before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization are less than $25,000,000.

''(bb) The gross revenues of the company are less than $250,000,000.

For purposes of this subclause, the Commission may by rule modify the dollar figures if the Commission determines that such a modification is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

''(iv) M&A BROKER.—The term 'M&A broker' means a broker, and any person associated with a broker, engaged in the business of effecting securities transactions solely in connection with the transfer of ownership of an eligible privately held company, regardless of whether the broker acts on behalf of a seller or buyer, through the purchase, sale, exchange, issuance, repurchase, or redemption of, or a business combination involving, securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, if the broker reasonably believes that—

''(I) upon consummation of the transaction, any person acquiring securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, acting alone or in concert—

''(aa) will control the eligible privately held company or the business conducted with the assets of the eligible privately held company; and

''(bb) directly or indirectly, will be active in the management of the eligible privately held company or the business conducted with the assets of the eligible privately held company, including without limitation, for example, by—

''(AA) electing executive officers;

''(BB) approving the annual budget;

''(CC) serving as an executive or other executive manager; or

''(DD) carrying out such other activities as the Commission may, by rule, determine to be in the public interest; and

''(II) if any person is offered securities in exchange for securities or assets of the eligible privately held company, such person will, prior to becoming legally bound to consummate the transaction, receive or have reasonable access to the most recent fiscal year-end financial statements of the issuer of the securities as customarily prepared by the management of the issuer in the normal course of operations and, if the financial statements of the issuer are audited, reviewed, or compiled, any related statement by the independent accountant, a balance sheet dated not more than 120 days before the date of the offer, and information pertaining to the management, business, results of operations for the period covered by the foregoing financial statements, and material loss contingencies of the issuer.

''(v) SHELL COMPANY.—The term 'shell company' means a company that at the time of a transaction with an eligible privately held company—

''(I) has no or nominal operations; and

''(II) has—

''(aa) no or nominal assets;

''(bb) assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents; or

''(cc) assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets.

''(F) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—On the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, and every 5 years thereafter, each dollar amount in subparagraph (E)(iii)(II) shall be adjusted by—

''(I) dividing the annual value of the Employment Cost Index For Wages and Salaries, Private Industry Workers (or any successor index), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the adjustment is being made by the annual value of such index (or successor) for the calendar year ending December 31, 2021; and

''(II) multiplying such dollar amount by the quotient obtained under subclause (I).

''(ii) ROUNDING.—Each dollar amount determined under clause (i) shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $100,000.''.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and any amendment made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to include extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1600

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of H.R. 935, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021. I thank its lead sponsors, Congressman HUIZENGA, who serves as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship and Capital Markets, as well as Congresswoman MALONEY who served as the chairwoman of the same subcommittee last Congress.

Congressman HUIZENGA and Congresswoman MALONEY have come together to put forth a commonsense bill, which provides relief for small and midsize businesses who are looking to merge or sell their companies.

Generally, mergers and acquisitions brokers act as intermediaries who conduct negotiated sales of privately held small- and medium-sized companies. These so-called M&A brokers essentially help facilitate the transfer of ownership and control of such companies to a buyer.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, which oversees brokers, can become involved in these transactions because M&A brokers facilitate securities transactions when they connect a selling company to a buyer.

In 2014, the SEC, via a no-action letter, permitted M&A brokers to effect securities transactions with the transfer of ownership of privately held companies without registering as a broker-dealer. This no-action letter helps to account for the fact that small and midsize businesses have fewer resources to pay for the services of registered broker-dealers, and ultimately do not pose the kinds of potentially systemic risks that larger companies may pose.

H.R. 935 would codify the SEC 2014 no-action letter and will further clarify and simplify the registration regime for M&A brokers, which will reduce costs for buyers and sellers.

H.R. 935 is consistent with the North American Securities Administrators Association's model State regulation for M&A brokers, which exempts M&A brokers from State securities legislation.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Members on both sides for coming together on this bill, and I urge its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the committee in support of H.R. 935, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act. I particularly want to thank the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), for his leadership on this issue on behalf of small businesses across our country. The importance of small businesses to our economy, our job creation, and the innovation across our Nation cannot be overstated. They are the backbone of all of our communities.

In October 2020, the SBA, the Small Business Administration, reported that there were 31.7 million small businesses in the United States. Yet, too often Democrats' heavy-handed approach to business regulation in this country can put that success at risk. A one-size-fits-all regulatory approach disproportionately burdens small enterprises. For those looking to grow through merger and acquisition, they often face additional costs, the expense of that transaction.

The committee has found that merger and acquisition brokers provide crucial services to small businesses whose owners desire to sell the business or merge with another firm. However, certain of these brokers face significant compliance costs, including SEC registration fees, which, of course, are passed on to their clients, the small businesses.

H.R. 935 helps to alleviate these costs by amending the Exchange Act to create a simplified registration system for these kinds of merger and acquisition brokers.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, the SEC, agrees with the premise of this bill. In fact, back in 2014, the SEC issued a no-action letter to exempt certain M&A brokers from registration, and that no-action letter, Madam Speaker, is relied upon today.

Without a change in law, the regulated community is left in a state of uncertainty when it comes to Federal securities laws. The gentleman from Michigan's bill will clarify, simplify, and provide much-needed certainty as to that process without compromising important investor protections.

I also remind my colleagues that this bill has passed the House in previous Congresses. Therefore, our committee urges our colleagues to support H.R. 935, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time until Mr. HILL yields back.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), the author of this legislation and the ranking member of our Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets Subcommittee.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation,

H.R. 935, the Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021.

Madam Speaker, this bill isn't new, we have been here before. In fact, this will be the third instance that my legislation has actually come to the floor. Each time Members of this body have unanimously supported the legislation before us today. I certainly hope that the third time is the charm.

Let's be clear. For small, privately-owned businesses, merger and acquisition advisers and business brokers perform crucial roles in preparing these privately held businesses for a sale or a merger by finding and screening potential business buyers or partners. These brokers play a vital role in navigating M&A transactions to successful outcomes.

Unfortunately, Federal securities regulations technically require an M&A broker to be registered and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as FINRA, just like a Wall Street investment banker selling or buying publicly traded companies. This is a problem long identified by both practitioners and the regulators themselves.

Whether it is a small, locally owned store in Holland, Michigan, my hometown, or a Fortune 500 company, today, the same rules apply, regardless of the size of the business, the size of the transaction, or whether they are publicly or privately held.

Sadly, these last 2 years have only increased the need for my bill. Despite $5 trillion in COVID relief packages, which have often picked winners and losers, rising costs due to inflation are making it difficult for many small businesses to keep the lights on today.

Recent data from the Federal Reserve itself showed that 85 percent of small businesses experienced financial hardships and difficulties in 2021. According to the Small Business Administration, 68 percent of small business owners say they are having a hard time keeping and hiring staff.

Nevertheless, small businesses continue to be the backbone of all of our local economies. Just look at my home State of Michigan, which is the home of very large companies like the automakers, office furniture makers, chemical companies, and medical device companies. But it also is a place where 98 percent of businesses are small businesses—98 percent of them—and they employ literally half of the Michigan workforce. Just as important, for every $100 spent at a local business, roughly $68 stays in the local economy, according to studies.

Small businesses need to grow and have to do a couple of different things to be successful. For some that means they need to consolidate; some may need to restructure and try to recover from the challenges that have been exacerbated by the pandemic or the economy or whatever it might be; and sometimes it may be a family succession plan that is happening within those small businesses. These innovators, entrepreneurs, and risk-takers are critical to our country's economic growth and prosperity. We need to level the playing field that gives an unfair advantage to those Wall Street big guys.

So, how did we get here?

As was discussed, in 2006 merger and acquisition brokers attempted to address their concerns with the Securities and Exchange Commission by developing a rule that would codify and simplify the ''broker-dealer'' regulation.

Unfortunately, due to the fallout from the great financial crisis, the SEC could not make the time for this rulemaking and make it a priority, which sent groups then to Congress for a legislative fix. Along the way, this bill has enjoyed bipartisan and bicameral support. It passed the Committee on Financial Services, not once, not twice, but now four times, including this last summer.

In 2014, the chief counsel of the Division of Trading of the Securities and Exchange Commission released the M&A broker no-action letter, which concluded that the SEC staff would not recommend enforcement against an unregistered person who was engaged in facilitating a securities transaction solely related to the purchase or sale of a privately held company—regardless of the size of the company—provided certain enumerated conditions were met.

H.R. 935 is consistent with the no-action letter but will clarify and simplify the merger process for small businesses and M&A brokers. The bill codifies the extensive investor protections, while not affecting the SEC's jurisdiction over M&A brokers.

However, a no-action letter is not legally binding. It cannot change securities laws. That is up to us, Congress. We must pass my legislation to provide legal clarity once and for all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. NEWMAN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, we have been on this journey for nearly 10 years, going back to the 113th Congress. While many of the Members who served with me back then no longer remain, the challenges small businesses face have not dimmed.

Madam Speaker, I recognize my colleague, Representative BRIAN HIGGINS from New York, who has been the original cosponsor from day one, and he has been on this journey every step of the way, as well as Congresswoman MALONEY and Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this commonsense bipartisan legislation.

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

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, let me conclude the discussion on H.R. 935 by thanking my friend from Michigan for his persistent leadership over many Congresses on this topic. I urge my colleagues to support him in this effort, putting it over the goal line, and getting a great result out of the Senate in the days ahead.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I certainly hope the third time is the charm, as the sponsor of the bill has reiterated. H.R. 935 will provide legal certainty to certain financial intermediaries who serve and support small business owners and buyers.

The bill would codify a longstanding no-action letter by the Securities and Exchange Commission. I thank its sponsors, Mr. HUIZENGA and Mrs. MALONEY.

Madam Speaker, I urge the speedy passage by the House, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 935, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

RUSSIA AND BELARUS FINANCIAL SANCTIONS ACT OF 2022

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7066) to require United States financial institutions to ensure entities and persons owned or controlled by the institution comply with financial sanctions on the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to the same extent as the institution itself, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7066

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 ''Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A United States financial institution shall take all actions necessary and available to cause any entity or person owned or controlled by the institution to comply with any provision of law described in subsection (b) to the same extent as required of a United States financial institution.

(b) PROVISION OF LAW DESCRIBED.—A provision of law described in this subsection is any prohibition or limitation described in a sanctions-related statute, regulation or order applicable to a United States financial institution concerning the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus, involving—

(1) the conduct of transactions;

(2) the acceptance of deposits;

(3) the making, granting, transferring, holding, or brokering of loans or credits;

(4) the purchasing or selling of foreign exchange, securities, commodity futures, or options;

(5) the procuring of purchasers and sellers described under paragraph (4) as principal or agent; or

(6) any other good or service provided by a United States financial institution.

(c) PENALTY.—A United States financial institution that violates subsection (a) shall be subject to the penalties described in the applicable statute, regulation or order applicable to a United States financial Institution.

(d) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''United States financial institution'' means any U.S. entity (including its foreign branches) that is engaged in the business of accepting deposits, making, granting, transferring, holding, or brokering loans or credits, or purchasing or selling foreign exchange, securities, futures or options, or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent. It includes depository institutions, banks, savings banks, money services businesses, operators of credit card systems, trust companies, insurance companies, securities brokers and dealers, futures and options brokers and dealers, forward contract and foreign exchange merchants, securities and commodities exchanges, clearing corporations, investment companies, employee benefit plans, dealers in precious metals, stones, or jewels, and U.S. holding companies, U.S. affiliates, or U.S. subsidiaries of any of the foregoing. This term includes those branches, offices, and agencies of foreign financial institutions that are located in the United States, but not such institutions' foreign branches, offices, or agencies.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and include extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act, sponsored by Congressman BRAD SHERMAN.

Within days of Russia's unjustified and inhumane invasion of Ukraine, President Biden demonstrated strong leadership when he brought our allies together to impose the toughest set of sanctions ever against a major world economy.

The effectiveness of these sanctions will depend in large part on strong enforcement of these restrictions and prohibitions by the U.S. and by our allies.

□ 1615

U.S. financial institutions, including banks, credit card companies, broker-dealers, money service businesses, cryptocurrency exchanges, and mobile wallets, play a pivotal role in the implementation of U.S. sanctions. There is some ambiguity, however, as to whether compliance by U.S. financial institutions extends to foreign entities that they own or control.

Congressman SHERMAN's bill will clarify that all foreign operations of U.S. financial institutions, including any subsidiaries domiciled outside the United States, must fully comply with all existing sanctions imposed in response to Russia's brutal war against Ukraine.

I thank Congressman SHERMAN for his good work on this bipartisan bill, as well as Congressman HILL for partnering with him. This is a commonsense clarification to ensure that we are doing all that we can to degrade the Russian economy until it is no longer able to fund its incursion into Ukraine and to show Russia that there are consequences for its actions. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, May 6, 2022.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: This letter confirms our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act. Thank you for collaborating with the Committee on Agriculture on the matters within our jurisdiction.

The Committee on Agriculture will forego any further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration. However, by foregoing consideration at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over any subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. We request that our Committee be consulted and involved as this bill moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. The Committee on Agriculture also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and ask that you support any such request.

We would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 7066, and request that a copy of our letters on this matter be published in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 9, 2022.

Hon. DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Washington, DC.

DEAR MISTER CHAIRMAN: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated May 9, 2022, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Agriculture of any jurisdictional claims over the matters contained in H.R. 7066, the ''Russian and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act.'' The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction.

The Committee on Financial Services further recognizes your interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Agriculture should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

Pursuant to your request, I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Illinois for managing the bill. It is also good to be on this House floor again talking on an issue that we share in common, and that is the importance of sanctions being successful as a part of our strategy to get Mr. Putin out of Ukraine. So it has been very good to partner with my friend from California (Mr. SHERMAN) on H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act.

Madam Speaker, U.S. financial institutions are already prohibited from engaging in transactions with sanctioned Russian entities, but H.R. 7066 extends that prohibition to entities owned or controlled by U.S. financial institutions as well. This is a commonsense provision, and it has helped other sanctions programs be more successful, and I cite particularly the efforts to isolate Iran and North Korea.

Under the President's ongoing Russia measures, anyone providing support to a sanctioned person runs the risk of being sanctioned themselves. We know that U.S. financial institutions are fully aware of us. Congress expects their full compliance and to be watchful on their affiliates that may also do business with Russia.

As the U.S. continues to pressure the Putin regime, we must seek and prevent opportunities for Russia to find loopholes for non-U.S. financial institutions.

I am glad to see that our current sanctions on Russia are making it more difficult for Moscow to find alternatives to Western banks. However, opportunities remain for us to tighten these multilateral sanctions and increase pressure on Russia, particularly in Russia's energy exports. Both the United States and Europe continue to provide carve-outs for energy transactions, and the next step on the sanctions ladder is to close these loopholes so that Russia cannot receive hard currency by selling oil and gas.

I hope that Republicans and Democrats can work together to pursue this kind of policy and continue to collaborate on how to tighten the financial noose around Putin. Just as we worked on this bill together, I hope Members on both sides of the aisle will come together and support the work of my friend from California.

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

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act.

I thank Chairwoman WATERS, Ranking Member MCHENRY, and my co-lead on this bill, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), for their work in bringing forward this legislation.

This bill passed unanimously in the Financial Services Committee in March. The Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act represents a significant step forward in imposing sanctions on Russia and on Belarus for their historic aggression.

I have spent 26 years on the Foreign Affairs Committee and well over a decade on the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus. I understand the importance of financial sanctions in changing Russia's behavior in part through my discussions with President Zelenskyy and other Ukrainian leaders who have pointed out that that is their Achilles' heel.

Chairwoman WATERS and I have for several years been pushing to prohibit Americans from purchasing all new Russian sovereign debt and have passed that through the House several times. But that was before the invasion.

As has been explained by my colleagues who have spoken, we now have effective sanctions prohibiting U.S. financial institutions from engaging in a wide range of transactions with Russian and Belarusian individuals and entities—particularly the Russian Central Bank—many of the state-owned enterprises and financial institutions, and oligarchs.

But what people have not focused on is that these sanctions apply only to U.S. persons and do not apply to the over 1,000 foreign subsidiaries of American financial institutions. As we meet here today, foreign subsidiaries owned by U.S. financial institutions are engaging in the very financial transactions that we have prohibited if engaged by a U.S. institution. It is time to deal with this gaping loophole. That is why this bill requires all U.S. financial institutions to prevent their foreign subsidiaries from engaging in transactions prohibited to U.S.-based financial institutions.

Madam Speaker, I think it is important that this bill has acquired bipartisan support and shows that Congress comes together to deal with this outrageous invasion, and I urge my colleagues to support this timely legislation.

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

I thank my good friend, Mr. SHERMAN, on this bill, and let me remind the leaders of the Kremlin that Americans on both sides of this aisle are unified in our efforts to cut off the economic flow to the Kremlin, and we share that objective with our friends in Europe. When I was in Europe a few weeks ago, just before Easter, leaders in both Poland and Romania reiterated that they are prepared to go further in economic sanctions against the Putin regime and Moscow.

So it needs to be clear that Americans, while we are fully on board with our transatlantic friends in constraining Mr. Putin, the announced sanctions by President Biden and the sanctions that we are talking about today are just a beginning point as this Congress works to provide lethal assistance with 31 countries to help the Ukrainians defend themselves. This Congress helps provide humanitarian assistance, along with countries from all around the world and the United Nations, to help the Ukrainians have the medicine, food, and material that they need to survive in this really outrageous and unprecedented attack by the Russians on the sovereign nation of Ukraine.

So it is important to note here that we are here not for the last time to talk about how to fine-tune, how to tighten, and how to direct our economic sanctions more successfully.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from California for our collaboration on this. I encourage all Members on both sides of the aisle to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. The Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act was passed by our committee with bipartisan support. It provides an important clarification to ensure financial institutions follow the law and implement sanctions on Russia and Belarus.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7066, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

UKRAINE COMPREHENSIVE DEBT PAYMENT RELIEF ACT OF 2022

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7081) to seek immediate bilateral, multilateral, and commercial debt service payment relief for Ukraine, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7081

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 ''Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SUSPENSION OF MULTILATERAL DEBT PAYMENTS OF UKRAINE.

(a) UNITED STATES POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to advocate that the respective institution immediately suspend all debt service payments owed to the institution by Ukraine.

(b) OFFICIAL BILATERAL AND COMMERCIAL DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT RELIEF.—The Secretary of the Treasury, working in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall commence immediate efforts with other governments and commercial creditor groups, through the Paris Club of Official Creditors and other bilateral and multilateral frameworks, both formal and informal, to pursue comprehensive debt payment relief for Ukraine.

(c) MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to support, to the maximum extent practicable, the provision of concessional financial assistance for Ukraine.

(d) MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR REFUGEES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to seek to provide economic support for refugees from Ukraine, including refugees of African descent, and for countries receiving refugees from Ukraine.

SEC. 3. REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.

Not later than December 31 of each year, the President shall—

(1) submit to the Committees on Financial Services, on Appropriations, and on Foreign

Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations and on Appropriations of the Senate, a report on the activities undertaken under this Act; and

(2) make public a copy of the report.

SEC. 4. WAIVER AND TERMINATION.

(a) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provisions of this Act if the President determines that a waiver is in the national interest of the United States and reports to the Congress an explanation of the reasons therefor.

(b) TERMINATION.—The preceding provisions of this Act shall have no force or effect on or after the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7081, the Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act which I introduced earlier this year. Ukraine needs significant financial resources to sustain its defense against Putin's brutal invasion, so my bill would provide Ukraine with urgently needed relief from crushing debt payments to international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, and the World Bank.

Let me provide some context. This year alone Ukraine owes $4.6 billion—more than $20 billion in total—to international institutions. And even as it is under siege from the invading Russian Army, Ukraine still owes payments on that debt. For example, the IMF imposes additional surcharges on countries that already have high levels of debt or are behind on their payments.

Ukraine is one of those countries. So while it fights a war against Russia, Ukraine also owes an estimated $14 million in surcharges to the IMF each month—money that Ukraine desperately needs to defend itself and to provide vital services to its citizens, and, once the war is over, to focus on reconstruction. These surcharges, along with loans and debt payments, will hold Ukraine back not only during this war but for years to come.

Now is not the time for development institutions to come collecting debts, and that is exactly why I introduced the Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act. My bill would direct U.S. representatives at these institutions to support the immediate suspension of Ukraine's debt payments, direct our government to coordinate comprehensive debt relief for Ukraine from government and commercial creditors, and direct U.S. Representatives to support additional financial assistance for Ukraine on generous terms.

I would also like to note key language that was put forth by Representative BEATTY which was included in the bill. The language makes clear that the financial assistance called for in the bill should include economic support for refugees from Ukraine for countries receiving refugees. It specifically includes support for refugees of African descent. African refugees from Ukraine have been experiencing discrimination in the current crisis. According to press reports, there have been incidences where African refugees from Ukraine have been stuck at the border, unable to cross safely while suffering through the cold without food or shelter. By adopting this bill, we will send a strong statement of support to these refugees.

I thank Chair WATERS, Ranking Member MCHENRY, and all those on the Financial Services Committee who helped get this bill to the House floor in a timely manner.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 7081, a simple but urgent measure to let Ukraine focus its limited resources on defense, aid, and reconstruction, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7081, the Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act.

Last month, Ukraine's President Zelenskyy gave a speech about rebuilding a free, sovereign, and democratic future for his sovereign nation of Ukraine. While it seems distant now, with Putin's war raging, we, in fact, must start to think about the country's eventual rebuilding, recovery, and rebirth.

The United States and our allies must support Ukraine to ensure that its debt repayments don't overwhelm the country while it continues to confront Russia's invasion and keeps up the fight every day, not only on the war front but on the home front in trying to keep its domestic operations functioning.

In fact, Madam Speaker, Ukraine is spending roughly some $5 billion a day in its core functions for government. So while Putin is pulverizing villages, plazas, parks, and ports, the Ukrainian Government presses on, serving its citizens.

But when this war is over, Ukraine will face an enormous financing need that will require international financial institutions to step in with support.

I am pleased to support this legislation, which calls for a suspension of Ukraine's debt service payments and urges debt relief from multilateral and bilateral creditors.

When you think of the hundreds of billions and certainly possibly trillions of dollars of long-term reconstruction that faces Ukraine, you have to recognize the need now for conserving cash flow and conserving its resources.

That rebuilding is going to take immense good government; investment in the country's municipal, health, and education infrastructure; energy resilience; and energy independence. That will be a special opportunity to strengthen democracy and the rule of law in Europe.

Prior to the war, Ukraine's economy had stagnated for too long. Therefore, international financial institutions should assess how best to foster Ukrainian industries that can expand exports, earn hard currency, and move forward.

This bill is an important step in our bilateral and multilateral efforts to help Ukraine mush on, get through this war, maintain its services to its citizens, and fight Putin to the end with his leaving the country.

This legislation was reported out of our committee unanimously, and I look forward to its passage today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of H.R. 7081 as one of the many actions this Congress has taken to support Ukraine in its fight against Putin's atrocities.

Since the invasions, the U.N. estimates that nearly 6 million refugees have fled Ukraine to neighboring countries, the largest refugee crisis since the 1990s.

That is why I authored the provision in this bill to use the United States' position on international financial institutions—the World Bank, IMF, et cetera—to encourage economic support for refugees.

The provision specifically makes it clear that this economic support should include refugees of African descent who have been experiencing difficulties and discrimination as they flee danger.

I express my thanks to Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for working with me and especially to the bill's sponsor, Congressman GARCÍA. I urge my colleagues to support this excellent bill.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I reiterate my thanks to my friend from Illinois for his work on this bill as one key component of helping Ukraine have the financial wherewithal, the financial resources, to fight back against Putin's illegal invasion.

I remind my colleagues that this debt suspension has a 7-year sunset in the bill, that this is in no way a panacea, but it is an absolutely critical element in the cash flow conservation for the Ukrainians as they attempt to deliver the important services that they have

to in their country of over 40 million people while a war wages on their domestic and sovereign ground.

Madam Speaker, let me urge a ''yes'' vote on this bill. I thank the gentleman from Illinois, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The debt service payment relief for Ukraine called for in H.R. 7081 would be a quick and efficient way to provide financial support for a country that we all want to do everything we can to help. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7081, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

ISOLATE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACT OF 2022

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6891) to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation from certain international meetings, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6891

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 ''Isolate Russian Government Officials Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. EXCLUSION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is the policy of the United States to seek to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation, to the maximum extent practicable, from participation in meetings, proceedings, and other activities of the following organizations:

(1) Group of 20.

(2) Bank for International Settlements.

(3) Basel Committee for Banking Standards.

(4) Financial Stability Board.

(5) International Association of Insurance Supervisors.

(6) International Organization of Securities Commissions.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, as the case may be, shall take all necessary steps to advance the policy set forth in subsection (a).

(c) TERMINATION.—This section shall have no force or effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) 30 days after the date that the President reports to Congress that the government of the Russian Federation has ceased its destabilizing activities with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of this section if the President reports to the Congress that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States and includes an explanation of the reasons therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6891, the Isolate Russian Government Officials Act, sponsored by the Congresswoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER). I commend her for her work on this bill, and I appreciate that she worked with Chairwoman WATERS to improve the bill.

The Russian Government participates, along with the U.S., in a wide range of international organizations that are intended to promote collaboration and harmonize global standards on critical issues like financial stability. However, Russia shattered any notion of international harmony by violating the sovereignty of Ukraine and its people with Putin's unlawful invasion.

As such, Russia should no longer have a seat at a table of meetings of a wide range of important bodies, including the Basel Committee and the International Organization of Securities Commissions.

I applaud the Biden administration for securing the suspension of Russia from the Bank for International Settlements and the Financial Stability Board. It is time to kick the Kremlin out of every other room and pass H.R. 6891.

Madam Speaker, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 9, 2022.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR WATERS: In an effort to work cooperatively and to expedite consideration of H.R. 6891, Isolate Russian Government Officials Act of 2022, the Committee on Foreign Affairs agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to the provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs takes this action with the mutual understanding that the Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in H.R. 6891 or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference convened for this legislation with your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 6891.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 9, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MISTER CHAIRMAN: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated May 9, 2022, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of any Rule X jurisdiction claims over the matters contained in H.R. 6891, ''Isolate Russian Government Officials Act of 2022.'' The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction.

The Committee on Financial Services further recognizes your interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Agriculture should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

Pursuant to your request, I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of Congresswoman WAGNER's bill, H.R. 6891, the Isolate Russian Government Officials Act.

As the United States and our allies confront Russia's aggression in Ukraine, we must show the world that the Congress can unite around bipartisan legislation to hold the Putin regime accountable.

I thank my friend, Congresswoman WAGNER, who recognized early that Russia's invasion of Ukraine required a complete rethinking of Moscow's involvement and engagement in our international organizations.

Congresswoman WAGNER is eminently qualified for that as she is a

senior member of both the House Financial Services Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee and has had the distinction of serving our Nation abroad as our Ambassador.

Congresswoman WAGNER's bill would establish that U.S. policy is to exclude Russia from participating in key international bodies until Moscow withdraws completely from Ukraine.

I think Americans join us in knowing that it is illogical and unreasonable for a country that threatens peace in Europe and financial stability globally to take part in overseeing the world's many multilateral financial system organizations.

Our strong sanctions against the Putin regime have been vital to raising the costs and imposing new ones, as we have talked about on this floor today, on Moscow, on Putin's leadership, on his cronies. But Moscow must pay a diplomatic cost as well.

We were in Romania and Poland, many of us on both sides of the aisle, over the last few weeks, and we have also had some extraordinary presentations by the distinguished Ambassador to the United Nations from Ukraine. Universally, diplomats in the European Union, across Europe, and at the United Nations are asking themselves: Are we really going to have business as usual when a member of the U.N. Security Council invades another United Nations member and destroys a country?

Today, we are proposing to employ a heavy diplomatic cost on Moscow, and that means leaving Russian Government officials on the outside, Madam Speaker, looking in.

After H.R. 6891 was introduced, Russia was suspended from the Bank for International Settlements and agreed to no longer participate in the meetings of the FSB, the Financial Stability Board. These moves would be codified in law when Mrs. WAGNER's bill is enacted. We now need the G20 to follow suit.

While it is a symbolic step for Treasury Secretary Yellen and other allied officials to walk out of the recent G20 meeting last month, where Russian representatives were attending, this Congress and our transatlantic partners need to do more.

Under this bill, a hostile Russia would have no future in the G20. H.R. 6891 presents a clear choice for the Putin regime: End your destabilizing, illegal violations of Ukrainian sovereignty or remain an international pariah.

Our response to Putin's invasion should signal to China a similar fate awaits Beijing should it ever decide to follow in Putin's ill-conceived footsteps. The costs imposed on Russia through this bill foreshadow costs that China or any other nation bears if it violates the international norms of behavior.

This strong measure passed unanimously in the House Financial Services Committee, and I, too, welcome its passage on this House floor. I thank Chair WATERS for her work on H.R. 6891 and appreciate the strong bipartisan work on this important national security, economic security, and diplomatic cost measure.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), the author of H.R. 6891. Let me reiterate Congresswoman WAGNER's experience as the vice chairwoman of the House Financial Services Committee and vice chairwoman for the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

□ 1645

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), who is managing this set of Financial Services Committee sanctions against Russia, for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 6891, the Isolate Russian Government Officials Act, a bipartisan bill that would exclude Russian Government officials from participating in key international bodies until Moscow puts a stop to its brutal and utterly unprovoked war on Ukraine.

These Russian officials would be excluded from international bodies, including the G20 and other organizations that oversee the world's financial system. Taking part in these groups' proceedings should be out of the question for a country that has ended decades of peace in Europe and threatened financial stability globally.

As we know, the U.S. and our allies have levied punishing sanctions against the Putin regime, and these measures have imposed immense costs on Moscow, but there must be diplomatic costs as well. That means leaving Russian Government officials on the outside of every one of these key organizations looking in.

After I introduced H.R. 6891, I was pleased to see the President called upon Russia to be ejected from the G20, and this legislation would ensure that Treasury and the Federal Reserve take all necessary steps to advance this as U.S. policy and law.

The Financial Services Committee, on a bipartisan basis, has traditionally pursued clear objectives in its national security legislation. Our bills are a means to an end, and my legislation is no exception.

While H.R. 6891 takes a hard stance against Russian officials, it provides an off-ramp for Moscow if, and only if, Putin chooses to end the violence in Ukraine. There is also waiver authority so that the executive branch can have maximum leverage when negotiating an end to the Russian hostilities.

But let's be crystal clear. Just as launching an illegal and unilateral attack on Ukraine was wholly Putin's choice, and his alone, so too is it his choice to bring Russia back into the fold of the international community by ending his war on Ukraine.

China, and other countries and adversaries, are watching our response to Russia closely, and our resolve in the face of Putin's invasion should signal to China, and others, that it will become an international pariah if Beijing ever follows Moscow's playbook.

Benefiting from participation in international organizations, including the ones in my bill, calls for a basic level of commitment to international order. We must not let others take this for granted.

Again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support of H.R. 6891, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill, the Isolate Russian Government Officials Act.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Illinois for his indulgence.

I rise in strong support of the effort of my good friend and colleague, Mrs. WAGNER of Missouri, on H.R. 6891. I think it is important that we speak with one voice in this body that the brutal, reckless, and unprovoked invasion of Russia in Ukraine and the terrible toll it has taken on the Ukrainian people is not acceptable, not to the American people and certainly not to this Congress.

Taking the steps enumerated in Mrs. WAGNER's bill is a very important matter in isolating Russia and in raising the cost to Russia of this reckless and brutal invasion.

It is not okay to target hospitals. It is not okay to target innocent citizens. It is not okay to target children, including children's cancer hospitals, with missiles raining down on their heads and killing the innocents.

It is not okay in the 21st century to settle disputes kinetically, that is to say, by military invasion. Until and unless Russia stops its actions in Ukraine and withdraws from its sovereign territory completely, we need to stand as one with our allies and as one Nation in saying that we will resist, and we will assist the Ukrainian people in resisting this ruthless action by Vladimir Putin and his kleptocrats in Moscow.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Missouri for her leadership, and I am proud to support this effort.

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

First, I reiterate my thanks to Mrs. WAGNER for her leadership on this bill and as she has done so well ably, even as a diplomat in our own House of Representatives, provided leadership through the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Financial Services on this issue.

Secondly, let me reiterate Mr. CONNOLLY's comment that we do speak in one voice on this House floor as it relates to Putin's illegal, unprovoked invasion of a sovereign nation, Ukraine, particularly egregious for a permanent

member of the U.N. Security Council, to place the world in this position. But I think we do have to take to heart Ukrainian Ambassador to the United Nations' view of ''we are not going to have business as usual.''

So while we speak as one voice here in the people's House, let's encourage the executive branch, under President Biden, to also speak with one voice on this point. Let's not have weasel words from former Secretary Kerry talking about, ''Oh, but we need the Russians' support on climate'' or Jake Sullivan saying, ''Oh, but we have got to have Russian support negotiating with Iran on the failed JCPOA reentry project of this administration.''

I agree it is not business as usual, and you can't have it both ways when you are having Ukraine, a nation of over 40 million people, the size of the State of Texas, in the heart of central Europe, invaded by a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. It is outrageous. They don't have a seat at the table, and this bill demonstrates it and demonstrates that strong bipartisan view in the House of Representatives that Putin doesn't deserve a seat at the table.

I think Americans, as I said earlier, believe it is illogical and unreasonable for a country that threatens peace on the Continent of Europe and financial stability globally in any way, shape, or form, take part in overseeing the economic affairs of our international order.

Therefore, I reiterate that this bipartisan support for Ukraine is fully embraced in H.R. 6891. I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I, again, thank Representative WAGNER, her staff, as well as Ranking Member MCHENRY and his staff for working with us on this legislation.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 6891, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6891, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. 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.

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

RUSSIA AND BELARUS SDR EXCHANGE PROHIBITION ACT OF 2022

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6899) to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6899

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 ''Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS EXCHANGE PROHIBITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may not engage in any transaction involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus.

(b) ADVOCACY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(1) vigorously advocate that the governments of the member countries of the International Monetary Fund, to the extent that the member countries issue freely usable currencies, prohibit transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights held by the Russian Federation or Belarus and

(2) direct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose the provision of financial assistance to the Russian Federation and Belarus, except to address basic human needs of the civilian population.

(c) TERMINATION.—The preceding provisions of this section shall have no force or effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) 30 days after the date that the President reports to the Congress that the governments of the Russian Federation and Belarus have ceased destabilizing activities with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of this section if the President reports to the Congress that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States and includes an explanation of the reasons therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for his leadership on H.R. 6899, the Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act of 2022.

Mr. HILL's legislation would codify the Biden administration's current position against exchanging any Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, held by Russia or Belarus for U.S. dollars.

SDRs are a special reserve asset created by the International Monetary Fund to supplement the official reserves of its members. SDR allocations are distributed to all IMF member countries in proportion to their shareholding in the fund, and countries can hold their SDRs as part of their precautionary reserve balances or convert them for hard currency to finance balance of payments needs, pay for imports, adjust the composition of their reserves, or pay back IMF loans.

In August of 2021, the IMF issued a $650 billion general allocation of SDRs, of which $275 billion went to emerging market and developing countries to help transform the global pandemic crisis into a fair and resilient economic recovery.

Given the recent sanctions placed by the G7 group of nations against Russia's central bank and other Russian financial institutions, as well as the international sanctions against the banking sector in Belarus, it would be difficult for Russia or Belarus to find any country willing to convert their SDRs, especially since such a transaction would be viewed by the rest of the world as a hostile action.

Even if the central bank of Russia were able to acquire a key freely usable currency, such as U.S. dollars, euros, yen, or pounds, as a result of an SDR transaction, current sanctions would effectively immobilize those assets.

I think it is useful for Congress to reinforce the administration's position against the conversion of SDRs held by Russia or Belarus, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation being considered here on the House floor, the Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act, H.R. 6899.

This legislation would prohibit the United States from exchanging any Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, with Russia or Belarus. These SDRs are reserve assets issued by the International Monetary Fund, the IMF.

This bill would also require the Secretary of the Treasury to work with other IMF member countries to prevent them from doing the same.

Now, let's be blunt. We should be especially concerned by Russia's ability to exchange its SDRs for Chinese renminbi or pledge their SDRs for a loan that isn't transparent to the world in support of Russia's illegal invasion by a country such as China, using those reserve assets.

□ 1700

This is a particular risk, as Moscow is increasingly forced to potentially turn to China in response to global sanctions imposed on the nation of Russia and its central bank. Mr. Speaker, the world is watching, and we must send a message that the United States is not standing idly by and allowing SDR assets to be used to finance the destruction of Ukraine.

Russia alone owns over $25 billion of these IMF reserve assets, and these IMF assets represent unconditional liquidity and a source of financing for the Kremlin. It is important to note that of that $25 billion of SDR assets on the books of the Russian central bank, more than $17 billion of it was just recently gifted to czar Putin last year, through the Biden administration's $650 billion green-lighting of a general SDR allocation by the IMF.

Nearly a billion dollars in SDRs were also awarded to Belarus last year, a move that our colleagues from the bipartisan Friends of Belarus Caucus warned would be rewarding state-sponsored violence against civilians.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on this House floor, in our committee, and in many other forums over many months, I urged Treasury Secretary Yellen and the administration not to pursue this flawed policy. There were superior policy choices with an eye to benefiting the poorest nations on our globe that have had the hardest macroeconomic impact as a result of COVID–19, superior policy choices, far superior to an across-the-board general allocation, because not only do wealthy countries get that allocation and the poor countries get it, but the foes of freedom get the allocation. We are back on this House floor today talking about the ramifications of when that happens. Two foes of freedom today, no doubt, are Belarus and Russia.

My warnings came long before the invasion of Ukraine began, but those warnings were not heeded. Today, we come to the House floor united as a bipartisan leadership team saying under no circumstances should the central banks of Belarus and Russia in any way, shape, or form have access to their special drawing rights, pledge their special drawing rights, or exchange their special drawing rights, and we once again urge our Treasury Secretary to put up the guardrails, lay those rules of the road out, prohibit anyone who is a member of the IMF from doing likewise. That work with our allies at the IMF is critical to ensure that China or some other nation doesn't throw Vladimir Putin an SDR lifeline.

Passing this bill, too, sends a clear signal to Beijing that the United States will not tolerate such a move, and I would argue our European Transatlantic partners would not tolerate such a move.

This bill also requires the administration to oppose conventional loans to Russia or Belarus if they approach the IMF as a lender of last resort. This is important, because as we seek to exert maximum pressure against these regimes, we cannot, as Mr. SHERMAN talked about a few minutes ago, allow loopholes to be exploited for potential assistance from the IMF.

H.R. 6899 presents a clear choice to Russia and Belarus: End the destabilizing activities in Ukraine or find yourself shut off from emergency liquidity just like on this floor we have talked about shutting off diplomatic efforts at global responsibility.

I conclude my comments by thanking Chair WATERS and her Democratic colleagues for their support of this bill and her work on this bill and her recognition of what a tragedy a backdoor bailout of Russia by others using central bank assets would be.

We will continue to find a way to deprive Russia of cash and financing as it continues to wage war in Ukraine. H.R. 6899 is a strong step in that direction. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

As Russia continues to wage war on Ukraine, this body, on a bipartisan basis, will continue to ensure that we are using all the levers to exert and utilize maximum pressure, maximum lethal assistance pressure to Ukraine, maximum diplomatic pressure through isolating Russia in international organizations, and maximum economic pressure that we are talking about on this floor, of which H.R. 6899 is one cog in that wheel.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank U.S. Senators RICK SCOTT and JOE MANCHIN, who have introduced the companion legislation to H.R. 6899 in the U.S. Senate.

I look forward to this becoming law soon. I urge all my colleagues to support the Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

In closing, I thank the bill's author, Representative HILL, for giving the Members of the House the opportunity to act together against Russia and Belarus and their war against the free world. I urge Members on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 6899.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRONE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6899, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

BENJAMIN BERELL FERENCZ CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6015) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6015

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 ''Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Benjamin ''Ben'' Berell Ferencz was born on March 11, 1920, in Transylvania, now modern day Hungary.

(2) In 1920, Ben and his family fled anti-Semitic persecution and emigrated to the United States. Ben grew up in New York City, and in 1940, was awarded a scholarship to Harvard Law School where he graduated with honors.

(3) After the onset of World War II, Ben enlisted in the United States Army in 1943, and joined an anti-aircraft artillery battalion preparing for the invasion of France. As an enlisted man under General Patton, he fought in most of the major campaigns in Europe.

(4) As Nazi atrocities were uncovered, Ben was transferred to a newly created War Crimes Branch of the Army to gather evidence of war crimes that could be used in a court of law to prosecute persons responsible for these crimes. Ben documented the horrors perpetrated by Nazi Germany, visiting concentration camps as they were liberated.

(5) At the end of 1945, Ben was honorably discharged from the United States Army with the rank of Sergeant of Infantry. He had been awarded five battle stars.

(6) In 1946, the United States Government recruited Ben to join the team working on the Nuremberg tribunals, a novel independent court established to try top-ranking Nazi officials for crimes perpetrated during the course of the war, including those crimes we now call the Holocaust. Mr. Ferencz was sent to Berlin to oversee a team of 50 researchers investigating official Nazi records, which provided overwhelming evidence to implicate German doctors, lawyers, judges, generals, industrialists, and others in genocide.

(7) By 1948, at age 27, Ben had secured enough evidence to prosecute 22 SS members of Nazi killing squads charged for the murder of over 1,000,0000 Jewish, Roma, Soviet, and other men, women, and children in shooting massacres in occupied Soviet territory. He was appointed chief prosecutor in the Einsatzgruppen Trial, in what the Associated Press called ''the biggest murder trial in history''. The court found 20 Nazi officials

guilty of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and membership in a criminal organization for their roles in the murder of over a million people. An additional two defendants were found guilty for membership in a criminal organization.

(8) After the Nuremberg trials ended, Ben fought for compensation for victims and survivors of the Holocaust, the return of stolen assets, and other forms of restitution for those who had suffered at the hands of the Nazis.

(9) Since the 1970s, Ben has worked tirelessly to promote development of international mechanisms to outlaw and punish aggressive war and the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. His efforts contributed to the establishment of the International Criminal Court and to the recognition of aggression as an international crime.

(10) Ben is a tireless advocate for international criminal justice and the conviction that the rule of law offers the world a sustainable path to stem conflict and reach peaceful conclusions to geopolitical disputes. His unwavering goal has been ''to establish a legal precedent that would encourage a more humane and secure world in the future''.

(11) Ben, at age 101, is still active, giving speeches throughout the world about lessons learned during his extraordinary career. He is compelled by the imperative to ''replace the rule of force with the rule of law'', promoting judicial mechanisms that can resolve conflict. He often tells young people to ''never give up'' because the fight for peace and justice is worth the long struggle ahead.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(b) UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide a duplicate medal described under subsection (a) to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum should make the duplicate medal received under this subsection available for display to the public whenever the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum determines that such display is timely, feasible, and practical.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today I will share with my colleagues the incredible life story and mission of Benjamin Ferencz, the chief prosecutor at the Einsatzgruppen Trial in Nuremberg, Germany, the man who brought to justice the individuals responsible for orchestrating the horrific war crimes committed during World War II.

I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL) for sponsoring H.R. 6015, this bill, honoring Mr. Ferencz's life and legacy. Benjamin Ferencz and his family immigrated to the United States when he was an infant, fleeing the persecution of Hungarian Jews in Romania.

He grew up poor in New York, but his perseverance, intellect, and yearning for justice earned him a scholarship from Harvard Law School. He joined the Army shortly after graduation and was tasked with gathering evidence on Nazi war crimes against the Jewish people and other marginalized groups, a fate that his own family could have met had they not fled.

At the age of 27, he was appointed chief prosecutor for the United States Army for a case involving war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by 22 individuals from Einsatzgruppen, a Nazi secret police death squad operating in Nazi-controlled Eastern Europe. He declared in his opening statement that the purpose of this case was ''to affirm by international penal action man's right to live in peace and dignity, regardless of his race or creed . . . a plea of humanity to law.''

The 22 defendants were charged with the murder of over one million people, including Jews, ethnic minorities, political dissidents, persons with disabilities, and members of the LGBTQ community, those who the Third Reich deemed to be different and, therefore, lesser. Mr. Ferencz secured conviction for all 22 defendants.

He spent the following decade advocating for the institution of an international criminal court and the international rule of law to prevent something like the Nuremberg trials from ever being necessary again. As Ferencz stated, ''If law is to be respected it must apply equally to everyone everywhere. If a permanent international criminal court had already existed, these ad hoc tribunals would not have been necessary.''

Throughout his life, Mr. Ferencz sought to make the world a safer, more equitable, and more peaceful place through his denunciations of war and his advocacy for the institution of international criminal law.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6015, which would grant Mr. Ferencz the highest congressional honor for his tireless efforts to advance justice.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6015, the Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act. I thank Congresswoman FRANKEL and the numerous original cosponsors for their work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Ben Ferencz was the last surviving prosecutor in the Nuremberg trials. A few minutes ago, we were reflecting on how few Army Rangers we have left from World War II. Truly, the Greatest Generation is passing before us.

Ben Ferencz is one of the few people remaining on Earth who had a front row seat to witness the horrors brought about by Nazi Germany before and during the war. As we witness the horrors now being carried out in Ukraine, it has never been more important for the world to hear his story.

Ben Ferencz's family fled to New York City to escape Romania's persecution of the Hungarian Jews. As a young man, Ferencz studied at the City College of New York and attended Harvard Law on a scholarship. After graduating from Harvard in 1943, Ferencz joined the U.S. Army. Like so many Americans, this was a decision that put him face to face with the potential of death and face to face with the worst case of persecution and genocide in history, the Holocaust.

After 2 years at Camp Davis in Holly Ridge, North Carolina, Ferencz was transferred to the headquarters of General Patton's Third Army. There he was assigned to a team tasked with setting up a war crimes branch, collecting the evidence of the horrors that had been carried out at the recently liberated concentration camps. One of those liberators in April 1945 was my father-in-law, Captain William A. McKenzie, a brand-new graduate of Texas A&M University, an Army engineer with Patton's Third Army. One spring day in April 1945, their convoy rolled up to the gates of Buchenwald concentration camp.

□ 1715

There, he bore witness to the Nazi terror, a terror that started with an

ideology of hate and superiority based on race and creed.

Bill McKenzie was just a good kid from Texas, put in an incredible position, and that was being one of the first U.S. Army officers to see smoke still coming out of the chimneys, bodies stacked up, and survivors.

In 1994, at the 50th anniversary of freedom in Europe and Paris, Bill McKenzie, that skinny captain from Texas A&M, got to meet a survivor from Buchenwald, Jacques Graubart, who was from Brussels, who had been imprisoned in Buchenwald and survived, and 50 years later, they met face to face in Paris, France.

Mr. McKenzie swaggered up to this man and said, Well, what unit were you in in World War II? And Mr. Gruber said, I wasn't in a unit. I was in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

And Mr. McKenzie was so caught with emotion, so embarrassed for his question, that he said, I never expected to meet a survivor. And Jacques looked at Bill McKenzie and said, I never expected to meet someone who saved us to say thank you.

So today, we are back on this floor to thank the work of Ben Ferencz and so many Americans and other Allies who worked against the ideology of the Nazis, such an affront to American values. And Ben Ferencz was there to put those puzzle pieces together that those American Army officers found at Buchenwald.

Ben Ferencz would travel to that concentration camp. He would collect the evidence of the horrors. He would honor us with the work in that war crimes branch. And Sergeant Ferencz was honorably discharged in 1945 and recruited to work on those trials for many, many years. For three years he led the researchers investigating those records, and we know it was no easy task.

As the lead prosecutor for the Einsatzgruppen case, Ben Ferencz successfully convicted 22 men for taking part in a mobile death squad, which was responsible for nearly a third of Jewish civilian deaths. His work at the Nuremburg trials established an incredible mandate for international criminal responsibility for the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

And Ben Ferencz' work, his sacrifice, echoes true for all of us as we see what Assad has done in Syria, and we see what Putin is doing in Ukraine. Ferencz' career spanned several decades and included fighting for proper compensation for the victims and the survivors of the Holocaust and working to establish an International Criminal Court.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and to my colleagues for their articulate words today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride as we move forward with a bipartisan bill to award the last living Nuremberg prosecutor, a prosecutor against Nazi criminals, Mr. Benjamin Ferencz, awarding him the Congressional Gold Medal, Congress' highest expression of appreciation for distinguished achievements.

In this day of partisan conflict, this is a rare show of bipartisanship with 296 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle. Mr. Ferencz is 102 years old, and to this day, is a tireless advocate for the rule of law and international justice. I have met Mr. Ferencz because I am blessed to say he is my constituent in Del Ray Beach, Florida, and he remains very alert and very humble.

My colleagues have said it, and I am going to quickly repeat a little of his history.

Mr. Ferencz emigrated to the United States with his family—he was only 10 months old—to escape the persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe. He grew up in New York City, eventually earning degrees from City College and Harvard Law School before serving in the Army during World War II.

He enlisted under General Patton before being transferred to a newly created war crimes unit to help collect evidence of Nazi war crimes. He would enter concentration camps and come face to face with the horrors of the Nazi regime's systematic murder of millions of Jews.

He once said: ''Even today, when I close my eyes, I witness a deadly vision I can never forget—the crematoria aglow with the fire of burning flesh, the mounds of emaciated corpses stacked like cordwood waiting to be burned. I had peered into hell.''

After the war, he was honorably discharged and awarded five battle stars for his service. And that is when he was recruited for his most notable role, chief prosecutor of the Nuremberg trial, that was later called the biggest murder trial in history. At age 27, it was his first case, and yet, he rose to the occasion, reminding the courtroom and the world that this was a case that dealt with our humanity.

And in his closing statement, he concluded about the Nazis on trial: ''Death was their tool and life their toy.'' And if they were found innocent: '' . . . then law has lost its meaning and man must live in fear.'' Not only did his words ring true in the courtroom, where all 22 Nazis officials he prosecuted were brought to justice, they resonated around the world and have been quoted time and time again when the international community rallies to decry crimes against humanity.

Nearly 80 days after the conclusion of these trials, we meet here during Jewish American History Month, after having just celebrated Israel's Independence Day and observing Yom HaShoah, the day set aside for Jews to remember the Holocaust. It is important to recognize we are still fighting the ongoing battle against racism, anti-Semitism, and Holocaust denial in this country and around the world, as we witness in horror the inhumanity of Putin's war on Ukraine.

So the timing of this bill has never been more important because Mr. Ferencz inspires us to stand up to the cruel barbarians of this world. Mr. Ferencz said it best: ''Nuremberg taught me that creating a world of tolerance and compassion would be a long and arduous task.'' His lifelong philosophy of ''law not war'' and ''never give up'' was quoted recently by Ukraine's Ambassador.

Today, in bipartisan fashion, we are going to recognize this magnificent man, committed to justice, peace, and human dignity with the Congressional Gold Medal.

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

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Congresswoman FRANKEL, for her efforts to recognize the hard work and dedication of Benjamin Ferencz. It is quite fitting that Mr. Ferencz be awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for his remarkable work prosecuting Nazis during the Nuremburg trials at this particular time.

First, because at a time when immigrants are being villainized, Mr. Ferencz is an example of an immigrant who fled to this country from the persecution of Jews by the Nazis and made this country proud with his military service and with his tireless advocacy for justice at the Nuremburg trials.

Second, because at a time of rising anti-Semitism globally and in this country, it is important to honor Mr. Ferencz who fought to hold responsible those whose anti-Semitic actions resulted in an unprecedented genocide: the murder of 6 million innocent Jews.

Third, because today we are witnessing another tyrant, Vladimir Putin, who reminds us of the brutality, the unprovoked aggression, and the unbridled cruelty of Adolf Hitler and his war machine.

We can only hope that when Mr. Putin's aggression against Ukraine and the Ukrainian people is put to an end, we have honorable and highly-skilled people like Mr. Ferencz who will hold Putin and other war criminals accountable in a court of law.

Finally, during this Jewish History Month, it is a privilege to recognize a Jew who served his country and his people with distinction, honor, and success. Mr. Ferencz was the embodiment of the Biblical instruction: Justice, justice you shall pursue.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Ms. FRANKEL, for her effort to make sure this Gold Medal is awarded to such a deserving recipient.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me thank Ms. FRANKEL for her leadership, Congresswoman MANNING for her testimony there, and we all, on both sides of the aisle, stand in recognition of Ben Ferencz' pioneering efforts of his and his colleagues in the Nuremberg trials for laying out the protection of evidence, the careful documentation of it, preserving a way to convict the perpetrators of the Holocaust.

Those lessons and Ben Ferencz' legacy live on today, as just a few months ago we received one of our first convictions in a court in Germany of an Assad henchman for murder and mayhem in Syria. There is no doubt in my mind that the chain of evidence and the actions of this Congress, the actions of the United Nations, to promptly set up an evidence protection and evidence documentation effort for Ukraine will bear fruit in coming days. Those are all efforts standing on the shoulders of Ben Ferencz and his colleagues in Nuremburg.

I urge all my colleagues to support this recognition of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, the gentlewoman from Florida, Congresswoman FRANKEL, for her leadership in sponsoring H.R. 6015, and for working so hard to ensure that Mr. Ferencz receives the recognition that he so clearly deserves.

Through his prosecutorial work, his teaching, his written works and his advocacy, for the establishment of the International Criminal Court, he has directly and indirectly brought countless criminals to justice and left a lasting humanitarian legacy.

The recent reports of Russian atrocities being committed against the people of Ukraine are a reminder that war crimes are far from being a relic of a past.

Now more than ever, we must act to honor and uplift those who have dedicated their lives to advancing justice, peace, and giving a voice to the voiceless.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 6015, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6015, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1730

SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY TRAINING ACT OF 2021

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2201) to manage supply chain risk through counterintelligence training, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2201

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 ''Supply Chain Security Training Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. TRAINING PROGRAM TO MANAGE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services, through the Federal Acquisition Institute, shall develop a training program for officials with supply chain risk management responsibilities at Federal agencies.

(b) CONTENT.—The training program shall be designed to prepare such personnel to perform supply chain risk management activities and identify and mitigate supply chain security risks that arise throughout the acquisition lifecycle, including for the acquisition of information and communications technology. The training program shall—

(1) include, considering the protection of classified and other sensitive information, information on current, specific supply chain security threats and vulnerabilities; and

(2) be updated as determined to be necessary by the Administrator.

(c) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—In developing and determining updates to the training program, the Administrator shall—

(1) coordinate with the Federal Acquisition Security Council, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and

(2) consult with the Director of the Department of Defense's Defense Acquisition University, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(d) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the training program is developed under subsection (a), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall promulgate guidance to Federal agencies requiring executive agency adoption and use of the training program. Such guidance shall—

(A) allow executive agencies to incorporate the training program into existing agency training programs; and

(B) provide guidance on how to identify executive agency officials with supply chain risk management responsibilities.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make the guidance promulgated under paragraph (1) available to Federal agencies of the legislative and judicial branches.

SEC. 3. REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the completion of the first course, and annually thereafter for the next three years, the Administrator of General Services shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on implementation of the training program required under section 2.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''information and communications technology'' has the meaning given the term in section 4713(k) of title 41, United States Code.

(3) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ''Federal agency'' means any agency, committee, commission, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(5) TRAINING PROGRAM.—The term ''training program'' means the training program developed pursuant to section 2(a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2201, the Supply Chain Security Training Act, led by Chairman GARY PETERS of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and Senator RON JOHNSON of Wisconsin.

I thank Representatives JOE NEGUSE and SCOTT FRANKLIN, who did excellent bipartisan work here to lead the House companion, H.R. 5962, which was reported by the Oversight and Reform Committee on February 4 without opposition.

This important bill to defend our Nation's information and communications technology supply chains cannot be enacted soon enough.

In December 2020, a Government Accountability Office report revealed that Federal agencies had failed to fully implement supply chain and risk management standards for information and communications technology.

That same month, the discovery of the SolarWinds breach made urgently clear how dangerous supply chain vulnerabilities can be. The networks of at least nine Federal agencies were compromised by Russian actors, allowing

them access to Federal systems for months before they were even discovered.

To help address these concerns, the Supply Chain Security Training Act establishes a training program for agency employees with responsibilities related to supply chain risk management, better preparing them to identify and mitigate supply chain threats associated with the acquisition of products and services.

The training requirements created by this bill will ensure that the acquisition workforce has the capability to identify items in the supply chain that could be used to exploit Federal information systems.

As the largest purchaser of goods and services in the world, the Federal Government relies on a complex supply chain that spans continents and is continuously targeted by foreign adversaries and cybercriminals scheming to breach Federal information systems.

To protect our national security interests and guard against these attacks, we must equip our Federal acquisition officials with the expertise and skills they need to reinforce our cybersecurity defenses through purchasing decisions.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, recent cyberattacks on the U.S. Government continue to reveal weaknesses in our Federal information technology systems. One such weakness resides in the software products Federal agencies purchase from the private sector.

IT and software products, like most goods and services, now rely on global supply chains for their development, and this means increased vulnerabilities to threats from malicious and criminal actors, as well as our foreign enemies, as my colleague, Mr. CONNOLLY, just recognized.

Congress must ensure Federal agencies proactively address supply chain security risks. The Supply Chain Security Training Act will ensure the Federal workforce properly understands these supply chain risks and the appropriate policies to implement to address the risks.

Specifically, the bill tasks the General Services Administration with developing, and the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, with implementing a governmentwide supply chain security training program. This training will prepare the Federal workforce to better identify and mitigate the security risks throughout the acquisition lifecycle of information and communications technology products and services. For instance, Federal agency personnel would be better able to recognize and avoid purchasing software products with malware vulnerabilities.

This is smart legislation that builds on existing congressional reforms. For instance, the bill requires coordination with the existing Federal Acquisition Security Council, an interagency effort established by Congress in 2018 to develop policies and procedures addressing supply chain risks.

Despite these existing efforts, there are currently no Federal workforce training requirements in place to ensure supply chain security policies are properly and consistently implemented. The national security stakes are too high to leave such a strategic gap in our Federal defenses.

S. 2201 represents a practical policy reform to a very real threat. I appreciate my colleagues Representatives NEGUSE and FRANKLIN's leadership on championing the House companion bill, H.R. 5962.

I look forward to seeing the Supply Chain Security Training Act pass the House and advance to the President's desk.

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on this side. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I also want to again recognize my colleagues, Representatives NEGUSE and FRANKLIN, who crafted the House companion legislation, H.R. 5962.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from South Carolina for her leadership and support on this important piece of legislation, which will help guard Federal assets.

I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2201.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1097) to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1097

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 ''Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term ''Executive agency'' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, except that the term does not include the Government Accountability Office.

(2) COMPETITIVE SERVICE.—The term ''competitive service'' has the meaning given that term in section 2102 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) COUNCILS.—The term ''Councils'' means—

(A) the Chief Human Capital Officers Council established under section 1303 of the Chief Human Capital Officers Act of 2002 (5 U.S.C. 1401 note); and

(B) the Chief Information Officers Council established under section 3603 of title 44, United States Code.

(4) CYBER WORKFORCE POSITION.—The term ''cyber workforce position'' means a position identified as having information technology, cybersecurity, or other cyber-related functions under section 303 of the Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. 301 note).

(5) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

(6) EMPLOYEE.—The term ''employee'' has the meaning given the term in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

(7) EMPLOYING AGENCY.—The term ''employing agency'' means the agency from which an employee is detailed to a rotational cyber workforce position.

(8) EXCEPTED SERVICE.—The term ''excepted service'' has the meaning given that term in section 2103 of title 5, United States Code.

(9) ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE POSITION.—The term ''rotational cyber workforce position'' means a cyber workforce position with respect to which a determination has been made under section 3(a)(1).

(10) ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE PROGRAM.—The term ''rotational cyber workforce program'' means the program for the detail of employees among rotational cyber workforce positions at agencies.

(11) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SEC. 3. ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE POSITIONS.

(a) DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO ROTATIONAL SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each agency may determine that a cyber workforce position in that agency is eligible for the rotational cyber workforce program, which shall not be construed to modify the requirement under section 4(b)(3) that participation in the rotational cyber workforce program by an employee shall be voluntary.

(2) NOTICE PROVIDED.—The head of an agency shall submit to the Director—

(A) notice regarding any determination made by the head of the agency under paragraph (1); and

(B) for each position with respect to which the head of the agency makes a determination under paragraph (1), the information required under subsection (b)(1).

(b) PREPARATION OF LIST.—The Director, with assistance from the Councils and the Secretary, shall develop a list of rotational cyber workforce positions that—

(1) with respect to each such position, to the extent that the information does not disclose sensitive national security information, includes—

(A) the title of the position;

(B) the occupational series with respect to the position;

(C) the grade level or work level with respect to the position;

(D) the agency in which the position is located;

(E) the duty location with respect to the position; and

(F) the major duties and functions of the position; and

(2) shall be used to support the rotational cyber workforce program.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF LIST.—Not less frequently than annually, the Director shall distribute an updated list developed under subsection (b) to the head of each agency and other appropriate entities.

SEC. 4. ROTATIONAL CYBER WORKFORCE PROGRAM.

(a) OPERATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and in consultation with the Councils, the Secretary, representatives of other agencies, and any other entity as the Director determines appropriate, the Director shall develop and issue a Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program operation plan providing policies, processes, and procedures for a program for the detailing of employees among rotational cyber workforce positions at agencies, which may be incorporated into and implemented through mechanisms in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) UPDATING.—The Director may, in consultation with the Councils, the Secretary, and other entities as the Director determines appropriate, periodically update the operation plan developed and issued under paragraph (1).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The operation plan developed and issued under subsection (a) shall, at a minimum—

(1) identify agencies for participation in the rotational cyber workforce program;

(2) establish procedures for the rotational cyber workforce program, including—

(A) any training, education, or career development requirements associated with participation in the rotational cyber workforce program;

(B) any prerequisites or requirements for participation in the rotational cyber workforce program; and

(C) appropriate rotational cyber workforce program performance measures, reporting requirements, employee exit surveys, and other accountability devices for the evaluation of the program;

(3) provide that participation in the rotational cyber workforce program by an employee shall be voluntary;

(4) provide that an employee shall be eligible to participate in the rotational cyber workforce program if the head of the employing agency of the employee, or a designee of the head of the employing agency of the employee, approves of the participation of the employee;

(5) provide that the detail of an employee to a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program shall be on a nonreimbursable basis;

(6) provide that agencies may agree to partner to ensure that the employing agency of an employee that participates in the rotational cyber workforce program is able to fill the position vacated by the employee;

(7) require that an employee detailed to a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program, upon the end of the period of service with respect to the detail, shall be entitled to return to the position held by the employee, or an equivalent position, in the employing agency of the employee without loss of pay, seniority, or other rights or benefits to which the employee would have been entitled had the employee not been detailed;

(8) provide that discretion with respect to the assignment of an employee under the rotational cyber workforce program shall remain with the employing agency of the employee;

(9) require that an employee detailed to a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program in an agency that is not the employing agency of the employee shall have all the rights that would be available to the employee if the employee were detailed under a provision of law other than this Act from the employing agency to the agency in which the rotational cyber workforce position is located;

(10) provide that participation by an employee in the rotational cyber workforce program shall not constitute a change in the conditions of the employment of the employee; and

(11) provide that an employee participating in the rotational cyber workforce program shall receive performance evaluations relating to service in the rotational cyber workforce program in a participating agency that are—

(A) prepared by an appropriate officer, supervisor, or management official of the employing agency, acting in coordination with the supervisor at the agency in which the employee is performing service in the rotational cyber workforce position;

(B) based on objectives identified in the operation plan with respect to the employee; and

(C) based in whole or in part on the contribution of the employee to the agency in which the employee performed such service, as communicated from that agency to the employing agency of the employee.

(c) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR ROTATIONAL SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An employee serving in a cyber workforce position in an agency may, with the approval of the head of the agency, submit an application for detail to a rotational cyber workforce position that appears on the list developed under section 3(b).

(2) OPM APPROVAL FOR CERTAIN POSITIONS.—An employee serving in a position in the excepted service may only be selected for a rotational cyber workforce position that is in the competitive service with the prior approval of the Office of Personnel Management, in accordance with section 300.301 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto.

(3) SELECTION AND TERM.—

(A) SELECTION.—The head of an agency shall select an employee for a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program in a manner that is consistent with the merit system principles under section 2301(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(B) TERM.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), and notwithstanding section 3341(b) of title 5, United States Code, a detail to a rotational cyber workforce position shall be for a period of not less than 180 days and not more than 1 year.

(C) EXTENSION.—The Chief Human Capital Officer of the agency to which an employee is detailed under the rotational cyber workforce program may extend the period of a detail described in subparagraph (B) for a period of 60 days unless the Chief Human Capital Officer of the employing agency of the employee objects to that extension.

(4) WRITTEN SERVICE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The detail of an employee to a rotational cyber workforce position shall be contingent upon the employee entering into a written service agreement with the employing agency under which the employee is required to complete a period of employment with the employing agency following the conclusion of the detail that is equal in length to the period of the detail.

(B) OTHER AGREEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS.—A written service agreement under subparagraph (A) shall not supersede or modify the terms or conditions of any other service agreement entered into by the employee under any other authority or relieve the obligations between the employee and the employing agency under such a service agreement. Nothing in this subparagraph prevents an employing agency from terminating a service agreement entered into under any other authority under the terms of such agreement or as required by law or regulation.

SEC. 5. REPORTING BY GAO.

Not later than the end of the third fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the operation plan under section 4(a) is issued, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report assessing the operation and effectiveness of the rotational cyber workforce program, which shall address, at a minimum—

(1) the extent to which agencies have participated in the rotational cyber workforce program, including whether the head of each such participating agency has—

(A) identified positions within the agency that are rotational cyber workforce positions;

(B) had employees from other participating agencies serve in positions described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) had employees of the agency request to serve in rotational cyber workforce positions under the rotational cyber workforce program in participating agencies, including a description of how many such requests were approved; and

(2) the experiences of employees serving in rotational cyber workforce positions under the rotational cyber workforce program, including an assessment of—

(A) the period of service;

(B) the positions (including grade level and occupational series or work level) held by employees before completing service in a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program;

(C) the extent to which each employee who completed service in a rotational cyber workforce position under the rotational cyber workforce program achieved a higher skill level, or attained a skill level in a different area, with respect to information technology, cybersecurity, or other cyber-related functions; and

(D) the extent to which service in rotational cyber workforce positions has affected intra-agency and interagency integration and coordination of cyber practices, functions, and personnel management.

SEC. 6. SUNSET.

Effective 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, this Act is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1097, the Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act. The bill was introduced by Senator PETERS with bipartisan support here in the House

with the companion legislation introduced by Representatives RO KHANNA and NANCY MACE.

The Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act enables cybersecurity professionals in the Federal Government to rotate through assignments outside of their regular position or agency on a voluntary basis.

The Office of Personnel Management would establish guidelines for the implementation of the program. The program would be authorized for 5 years, and after 3 years, the Government Accountability Office would assess its operation and effectiveness.

Achieving cybersecurity in response to the threats the Nation faces was identified in GAO's latest ''High Risk List'' as an area where the government is actually regressing. GAO reported that Federal agencies are struggling to ensure that staff have the skills required to address the critical cybersecurity risks that continue to intensify.

The program this bill creates allows the government to have its security employees to further develop their skills and agencies across the government to benefit from the employees' expertise.

Recent cyberattacks in both the private and public sectors have demonstrated the dire consequences of failing to improve the Federal Government's cybersecurity operations.

We know that adversaries in Russia, China, and other malign actors, state and nonstate, are consistently working to breach the U.S. Government's communications and data. Unfortunately, at times, they have been all too successful. In the 2020 SolarWinds breach, for example, Russian hackers infiltrated the networks of nine Federal agencies and went undetected for months.

This bill goes a long way toward improving Federal agencies' capacity to strengthen cybersecurity operations, help them retain top talent in that field, and facilitate the exchange of expertise in this critical area.

The security of Federal information technology systems and data is a national security priority, and it ought to be. It is essential to preserving public trust in government institutions and ensuring that agencies are better equipped to meet their missions in serving the American people.

I strongly support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government is under constant attack. We watch news story after news story of private companies being attacked by hackers across the country and, quite frankly, across the world. But our Federal agencies are also vulnerable.

Malicious hackers try to steal sensitive public information and disrupt the missions of our Federal agencies. In fact, in 2020, there were 11 Federal agencies that were hacked by actors aligned with countries like China and—you guessed it—Russia. And all too often, these malicious actors are successful.

My colleague, Representative RO KHANNA, and I recognized this reality and crafted the House companion bill legislation to the Senate bill we are considering today. That companion bill is H.R. 3599.

The Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act continues the Trump administration's efforts as laid out in the ''America's Cybersecurity Workforce'' executive order. This executive order promoted cyber rotational details at the Department of Homeland Security. Such programs help Federal cyber experts gain more diverse professional experiences and continue to sharpen their skills.

Our Nation's cyber readiness depends on maintaining a skilled Federal workforce to defend against constant attacks. Specifically, this bill establishes an additional governmentwide rotational opportunity for cyber-focused professionals.

The bill has necessary congressional oversight mechanisms, such as a requirement for a detailed operational plan and a future Government Accountability Office review. This will help Congress understand if the program is running as intended. Additionally, a 5-year sunset will provide Congress an opportunity to evaluate the program and decide whether to renew it for future years.

I thank my House and Senate colleagues for their work on this bipartisan bill, which builds upon the cyber workforce efforts of the prior administration, and I encourage my colleagues to support S. 1097 and send this necessary bill to the President's desk.

To any teenager who loves to code out there today, I encourage all of you to look at cybersecurity jobs and opportunities in your near future because we will need you in our workforce.

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

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, now more than ever, the cyber workforce of our Federal agencies needs to be well equipped to address the constant threats we face.

By expanding cyber rotation programs under this bill, we will help Federal agencies gain valuable experience and share best practices across the government.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my colleague from South Carolina for her leadership on a very important matter, and I urge passage of this important piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1097.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6531

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 ''Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. INCREASING SHARE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES TO AREAS OF PERSISTENT POVERTY AND OTHER HIGH-POVERTY AREAS.

(a) INCREASING SHARE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES.—

(1) GUIDANCE AND MEASURES TO INCREASE FEDERAL INVESTMENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, shall implement guidance to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to—

(A) areas of persistent poverty; and

(B) other areas of high and persistent poverty that the Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, determines to be appropriate.

(2) GUIDANCE FOR AGENCIES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall issue guidance to Federal agencies identifying—

(A) the scope and type of programs subject to the guidance and measures required by paragraph (1);

(B) the share of Federal investments to be targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1);

(C) the manner in which Federal investments are to be targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1); and

(D) measures to track the Federal investments targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1) over time.

(3) INVESTMENT AMOUNT.—In developing the guidance and measures under paragraph (1), the Director shall include a minimum goal that Federal investments targeted to areas of persistent poverty or other areas with high and persistent poverty be in an amount that is greater than the amount that is proportional to the population of such areas in the United States relative to the population of the United States as a whole.

(4) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, shall submit each fiscal year to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes—

(A) a list of the programs, by agency, under which the amount of Federal funds targeted to areas described under paragraph (1) were increased in the previous fiscal year, in accordance with such paragraph; and

(B) for each program listed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the amount of funds that were targeted under the program to an area of persistent poverty or other area with high and persistent poverty during the previous fiscal year;

(ii) the percent change from the fiscal year before the previous fiscal year in the amount of funds that were targeted under the program toward an area of persistent poverty or other area with high and persistent poverty; and

(iii) to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on the area, including data on the categories of individuals impacted by the targeting of funds to such areas under the program, disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether the individuals live in an urban area, suburban area, or rural area.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF AREAS OF PERSISTENT POVERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Bureau of the Census shall publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty.

(2) UPDATE.—The Bureau of the Census shall update annually the list published under paragraph (1).

(c) GAO REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the effectiveness of the measures implemented under subsection (a), including an assessment regarding the impact of increasing Federal investments spent in areas of persistent poverty and other areas with high and persistent poverty.

(2) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide at least two subsequent reports (as described in paragraph (1)) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2023, $5,000,000 for salaries and expenses (including for entering contracts with non-Federal persons) to carry out this Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(C) any other committee of Congress that has jurisdiction over an agency with a role developing or implementing measures under subsection (a).

(2) AREA OF PERSISTENT POVERTY.—The term ''area of persistent poverty'' means an area that is a high-poverty census tract or a persistent poverty county.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(4) HIGH-POVERTY CENSUS TRACT.—The term ''high-poverty census tract'' means a census tract that has a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the most recent American Community Survey 5-year data published by the Bureau of the Census.

(5) PERSISTENT POVERTY COUNTY.—The term ''persistent poverty county'' means—

(A) a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as determined by the Bureau of the Census) with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates by the Bureau of the Census in at least 25 of the last 30 years, including the most recent year for which the estimates are available; or

(B) for areas where Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates are not available, a county, parish, or equivalent level of geography, with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in at least 25 of the last 30 years, including the most recent year for which the estimates are available, as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act. This bill is bipartisan, and it was introduced by the distinguished majority whip, Representative JIM CLYBURN of South Carolina, and Mr. HAL ROGERS of Kentucky.

□ 1745

This bill is timely and would make a difference in the lives of the people across the Nation facing the difficulties of living in persistent poverty.

According to the Census Bureau, in 2020 the official rate of poverty in the United States was 11.4 percent. That statistic illustrates the hardships faced by over 37.2 million people. As we know, poverty can be experienced by Americans of all backgrounds in rural, urban, and suburban communities.

The aims of this important bill are straightforward. The bill would provide additional transparency about the areas of the country facing persistent poverty and would target more Federal resources for program assistance to those areas.

Specifically, H.R. 6531 would require the Census Bureau to publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty, and the Office of Management and Budget would work with agencies to direct additional funds to the places where people need them most.

Reports to Congress would be submitted annually—noting the programs included in the bill's efforts, along with assessments of the economic impacts of the additional investments, to the extent possible.

This bill also calls for GAO to evaluate the effectiveness of the investments over time. Those areas of the country facing exceptional hardship require our exceptional attention and support.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6531 directs the Office of Management and Budget to lead a government-wide effort to review the share of Federal funds addressing poverty in a consistent manner across agency assistance programs.

Specifically, this legislation will ensure that a more up-to-date and consistent listing of the areas of persistent poverty in our Nation will be used by agencies to determine funding allocations. This will help struggling rural Americans getting greater access to the many taxpayer-funded poverty assistance programs.

The Federal Government currently spends an enormous amount of taxpayer funds on low-income populations. However, it is important that funding be targeted especially to our most vulnerable counties experiencing prolonged struggles with poverty.

This bill creates a consistent approach across competitively awarded Federal grant and financial assistance programs.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Congressman CLYBURN and Congressman HAL ROGERS, for their bipartisan efforts on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the majority whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act, a bipartisan bill that I introduced with HAL ROGERS of Kentucky and Senators CORY BOOKER and ROB PORTMAN, to ensure that communities that have been determined to be suffering from persistent poverty received a more equitable share of Federal investments.

According to the Census Bureau there are nearly 500 persistent poverty counties in our great country. They are defined as counties that have had a poverty rate of 20 percent or more for the last 30 years.

These counties are as diverse as the country, including White communities in Appalachia, African-American communities in the South, Latino communities in the Southwest, and Native American communities throughout the West.

In 2009, I included a provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act requiring that at least 10 percent of the funds in three rural development accounts be spent in these counties. This became known as the 10–20–30 funding formula.

The formula worked effectively, efficiently, and equitably; funding infrastructure projects including water neglected for far too long.

Over the past 12 years, Democrats and Republicans have worked together to expand this approach to nearly 20 appropriations accounts. Much of this progress was made when Mr. ROGERS was chair of the Appropriations Committee, and I thank him for his leadership.

This legislation would expand this 10–20–30 targeted formula throughout the Federal Government; recognizing that the best way to target funding in these areas may differ from program to program.

Our bill gives discretion to Federal agencies led by OMB to tailor the policy to the needs of each program while requiring them to report to Congress on the progress being made to create and expand opportunities in these communities.

This bill does not increase Federal spending one iota. It simply targets Federal resources to communities that are most in need.

In closing, I thank my friend HAL ROGERS for his collaboration, and I ask our colleagues for their support of this effort to make America's greatness more accessible and affordable to all communities.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act.

The impetus for this legislation was the understanding that in certain parts of the country there are pockets of systemic poverty caused by a variety of factors that can be very difficult to boost economically.

Ranging from rural towns to populated urban areas, these areas of persistent poverty deserve a keen eye from our Federal Government and a plan to help them reinvigorate.

I have been proud to work with Majority Whip JIM CLYBURN on this for many years now with some modest success, but hopefully a great future today. I have been happy to work with Mr. CLYBURN on legislative efforts to alleviate persistent poverty and set up these communities for economic success and self-sufficiency.

This bill directs the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with Federal agencies, to develop and implement guidance and measures to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to areas of persistent poverty.

The bill will require the OMB director to submit to Congress each fiscal year a report including the list of programs, by agency, under which the amount of Federal funds targeted to persistent poverty areas were increased in the previous fiscal year.

By targeting Federal resources to these communities, we will spur economic development in the areas of the country that need it most and strengthen the American economy as a whole.

The bill further requires the U.S. Government Accountability Office to report on the effectiveness of the measures implemented, which will responsibly ensure that this legislation is making a meaningful impact.

We have made great strides to lift up impoverished areas, like Kentucky's Appalachian region, but we have more work to do in my district and similar parts of the country that need our attention. This targeted bill will help communities break through the cycle of poverty and provide resources necessary to thrive.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Whip CLYBURN for his partnership and his great work on this over the years and his commitment, and I urge support for the bill.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), and the manager for the minority.

Mr. Speaker, let me rise with enthusiasm for this legislation for it has been a long-time investment of Whip CLYBURN.

The Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022 tracks work that I have done as it relates to equity in various entities, but in particular in African Americans.

This work of Mr. CLYBURN, 10–20–30, has the ability to reach poor communities that have not been necessarily receiving the benefits equitably of Federal resources. This can be a great boost to our rural communities. It can be a source of change.

For example, in Texas, during the pandemic, we lost a large number of rural hospitals, and in those communities people were deprived of access to good healthcare. The hospitals just closed because they did not have the resources.

This, as well, deals with education, flood mitigation, infrastructure, all of these issues come out of appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. ROGERS who I know has been working with Whip CLYBURN for a long time on this equitable approach to the distribution of our funds.

I think it is important for the American people to know that Members of Congress are concerned that Federal funds get to the people, and they get to the people that are most in need—they are life-changing efforts.

For example, as we worked on the community projects, many Members have found that when they give those pointed dollars, you can change lives of communities, schools, neighborhoods, and families. This particular legislation, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act, is an appropriate approach to ensuring that tax dollars get to where they are needed and help those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 6531 and congratulate Mr. CLYBURN for his work.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 6531, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, let me just say, this is how it is supposed to work—watching the collaboration between our dear friend from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) and the dean of the House (Mr. ROGERS) on addressing endemic poverty in the United States is how this House works best. I congratulate both of them for showing us the way. I hope we emulate it on more than this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation. Let's help our fellow Americans when we can, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6531, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

□ 1800

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 903, RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2499, FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5129, COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7691, ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. RASKIN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117–320) on the resolution (H. Res. 1097) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance

of such employees duty, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5129) to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 903, RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2499, FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5129, COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7691, ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1097 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1097

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Homeland Security now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–40, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employees duty, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–41, modified by the amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 6 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 7 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. After debate pursuant to section 5 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 7 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 7. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 5 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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

SEC. 9. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5129) to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–42, modified by the amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 10 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 11 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 10. After debate pursuant to section 9 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 11 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 11. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 9 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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

SEC. 13. House Resolution 1096 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 14. House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021 (as most recently amended by House Resolution 1065, agreed to April 28,

2022), is amended by striking ''May 13, 2022'' each place it appears and inserting (in each instance) ''June 10, 2022''.

SEC. 15. Notwithstanding clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on a vote by the yeas and nays on the question of adoption of a motion that the House suspend the rules offered on the legislative day of May 10, 2022, or May 11, 2022, may be postponed through the legislative day of May 18, 2022.

SEC. 16. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part G of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SÁNCHEZ). The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), 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. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I ask for unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, today the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1097, providing for consideration H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act under a structured rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security. It self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman THOMPSON, makes in order eight amendments, and provides for one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 2499 and H.R. 5129 under structured rules. It provides 1 hour of debate for each equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. It self-executes manager amendments from Chairman SCOTT to both bills. It makes in order 8 amendments and 17 amendments respectively, and it provides for one motion to recommit for both bills.

The rule provides en bloc authority to Chairmen THOMPSON and SCOTT.

□ 1815

Further, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7691, the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairwoman DELAURO and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also deems passage of H. Res. 1096, a resolution, Recognizing Congressional Workers' Right to Organize.

The rule also provides recess instructions, suspension authority, and same-day authority through June 10.

Finally, the rule postpones requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on May 10 and May 11 through May 18.

Madam Speaker, the rule contains five essential points of action.

H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021: This legislation seeks to afford TSA employees similar rights, protections, and benefits afforded to most other Federal workers across the country in order to improve the agency's operations, workforce retention, and morale.

H.R. 2499 is the bipartisan Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022. This legislation establishes a science-based list of diseases for which an automatic presumption of work-related illness would apply for Federal firefighters who get sick, provided that they are employed in fire protection activities for at least 5 years. It also establishes a process for adding other diseases based on scientific data and analysis going forward.

H.R. 5129 is the bipartisan Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022. It reauthorizes and improves the popular and effective community services block grant program to help reach even more Americans, provide more community development across the country, and further reduce poverty.

The rule also contains a resolution recognizing the right of congressional staff to unionize.

Finally, it includes H.R. 7691, the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022. Madam Speaker, generations to come will look back at this moment to ask: What did our generation do when Vladimir Putin and his army invaded the sovereign nation of Ukraine and tried not only to crush its democracy and violate the spirit of its people but vaporize and annex the entire nation?

Well, today, let future generations observe the Biden administration and a bipartisan Congress has not only already provided more than $4 billion in security assistance to Ukraine, almost all of it coming after the February 24 invasion, but today, we are voting to provide nearly $40 billion to address the immediate and near-term security, economic, and humanitarian needs of the Ukrainian people that are urgent and desperate.

We will provide $6 billion for training, equipment, weapons, logistics support, supplies, salaries and stipends, and intelligence support; $4.35 billion in emergency food assistance, medical equipment, and other humanitarian aid; and billions more for humanitarian relief for the millions of refugees displaced by Putin's violence and bombardment of communities in Ukraine.

The aid that we vote on today will come with the fervent solidarity, admiration, and love of the American people. We are in awe of President Zelenskyy, the Ukrainian people, and their army. They have been hanging tough against terrible odds and terrible violence in a splendid display of democratic patriotism for their country. Their resolve is heroic, and it is breathtaking to behold.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I thank the Representative, Mr. RASKIN, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, we are here to discuss a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act; H.R. 5129, the Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022; and H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, which would provide needed benefits to firefighters and other Federal workers suffering from occupation-related diseases and simplifies the process of providing care and benefits for these workers to ensure they will not be caught up in bureaucratic red tape. Finally, the rule provides for consideration of a supplemental appropriation to Ukraine to ensure that they have the necessary funds to counter Russian aggression.

The community services block grant, or CSBG, aims to reduce poverty by improving economic security for low-income individuals and creating economic opportunities in their communities. This program has not been updated since 1998 and is in dire need of reform, but H.R. 5129 fails to accomplish that goal.

It continues to let States set the benchmarks for progress and allows ineffective programs to continue receiving taxpayer dollars.

It increases the income thresholds to 200 percent above the Federal poverty line, stretching Federal resources thinner and effectively robbing those most in need of help.

It allows grantees to use their facilities for voter registration, completely distracting from the program's goal to fight poverty and risking the introduction of partisan activity into nonpartisan efforts.

Worst of all, this bill cuts existing protections for faith-based charities. Without these protections, organizations that have fought poverty for years could be forced to remove their faithful beliefs from their work if they

want to continue providing important poverty relief. Why would we want to limit the number of organizations participating in this cause?

H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act, has so many flaws, I don't have time to mention them all. This bill goes against Congress' intent when it enacted the Aviation and Transportation Security Act to create the Transportation Security Administration, or the TSA, in November 2001 following the 9/11 terror attacks.

At the time, Congress recognized the importance of providing unique authorities to ensure that TSA could carry out its national security mission. Converting all 60,000 TSA employees into title 5 would limit that flexibility.

Under ATSA, the agency may exercise one-step removal for serious offenses such as intentional security breaches, theft, failure of drug and alcohol tests while on duty, or arrests for certain criminal offenses. Under H.R. 903, an employee who knowingly allows guns or explosives through a security checkpoint may no longer be immediately fired.

Furthermore, under this bill, matters of national security could be negotiable under collective bargaining negotiations. The flexibility that Congress intended for TSA would allow for the imposition of, for example, enhanced screening procedures based on credible threats. Under this bill, the implementation of new security requirements could be subject to negotiation with the union.

If the national security implications are not enough, how about the fact that TSA employees could actually lose benefits under this bill? If H.R. 903 becomes law, employees could lose the ability to trade shifts with one another, donate leave to their colleagues, and receive certain incentive pay. Some overtime pay would be prohibited, and current career milestone bonuses could no longer be offered.

Finally, this bill forces employees to unionize under AFGE specifically so employees wouldn't even get to choose their labor representation. This bill does not allow for an intervening union election and would require the DHS Secretary to consult with AFGE on leave benefits, additional pay, and incentives and bonuses for all TSA employees, now a 60,000-person workforce.

Everyone here, I am sure, is thankful for TSA and wants their employees to be satisfied with their working conditions. But that is a question of Congress prioritizing for that purpose, not an inflexible, forced unionization to appease the majority's base.

I urge my colleagues to heed the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Panel, a bipartisan group of former officials that strongly recommended against moving TSA personnel under title 5.

Madam Speaker, I oppose the rule and ask Members to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this important legislation of which I am a cosponsor and intend to vote for.

Firefighters are routinely exposed to high stress, smoke, heat, and various toxic substances. As a result, they are far more likely to contract cardiovascular disease, lung disease, and cancer than other workers.

I strongly support extending workers' compensation to America's Federal civilian firefighters as we will do with the Federal Firefighter Fairness Act, but I want to use this opportunity to call on House leadership and the Veterans' Affairs Committee to bring forward another related bill, the Michael Lecik Military Firefighters Protection Act.

I strongly support extending workers' compensation to our civilian firefighters, but we must extend the same benefits to our military firefighters. Not doing so would be nothing short of a dereliction of our sacred duty to them.

One such military firefighter was Michael Lecik, an Air Force firefighter. He deployed twice to the Middle East, and after coming home to central Virginia some years later, Mike was diagnosed with multiple myeloma, a blood cancer linked to the dangerous conditions of his service as a military firefighter, a connection we are acknowledging for Federal firefighters with our votes for the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act.

While I am grateful that we are moving this bill forward, I am deeply concerned and disappointed that we are not remedying this issue for the brave servicemembers like Mike who had similar exposures.

Mike died in March 2021 at the age of 41, leaving behind a loving wife and three school-age daughters. As he faced down his illness, he worked and advocated to ensure that other military firefighters would have their service-connected illnesses recognized.

In his honor and in service to military firefighters like him, I will continue to work to ensure an acknowledgment of harm is extended to all affected populations, including veterans dying from cancer without any acknowledgment of their service-connected injury.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the Representative from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding.

This Ukraine supplemental in this rule authorizes an additional $40 billion to provide defense articles and services, humanitarian aid, and financial support.

I do believe it is important that Western countries continue to support Ukraine in its fight against its barbaric aggressors, but honestly, do we not deserve a plan? Does the administration not need to come to us with where we are going with this?

This is an additional $40 billion on top of the several billion dollars that have already been spent. It is not that I object to the money. I object to not understanding how the administration is proceeding with this.

Look, it was just 10 months ago that we were all on a conference call with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security. They assured us that the government in Afghanistan was solid, and they were going to be okay. At the same time, we are all getting alerts on our phones that the government in Afghanistan is headed for the exits with all of our money.

Then it was October of this year with the clear signs that Vladimir Putin was amassing on the borders around Ukraine, and there was no solid discussion about whether or not this was important for the United States and whether or not we should do anything to counteract that.

□ 1830

Indeed, there were approvals for some transfer of weaponry, but it was slow to get there. Then the President made the unfortunate statement that a small incursion would perhaps be okay. The same Secretary of Defense and the same Secretary of State told us that this all would likely be over in 3 days' time, but they didn't take into account the nationality, the spirit of President Zelenskyy and his countrymen, who said: No, this is not going to happen in our country.

Look, none of us can predict the future, but truly the Biden administration really does need to justify the use of American resources as this conflict unfolds.

Is there a plan for when this supplemental funding runs out?

Will the United States defense production keep up with Ukrainian demand?

Who is keeping count on the number of Stingers and Javelin missiles that are leaving our stockpiles that should be defending our homeland? Are we depleting those so severely that we wouldn't be able to respond should we need to?

Are we providing resources that will give Ukraine an asymmetric advantage to eventually win this war? If we are not doing that, how long are we going to ask the American people to continue to fund the status quo?

Look, Russia advancing beyond Ukraine's borders into NATO territory would almost certainly also draw the United States into a war in Europe. But let me stress: That is a war in Europe. Where is the rest of Europe in this? We all want to prevent that outcome. We cannot let Vladimir Putin create this new world order in which he is the new tyrant of the world. To defeat him, we have to be united in our goals, united in the expenditure of American resources in support of those

goals, and we have to have a plan that we are confident is being followed.

It is not lost on me that this amount of money that we are asking to appropriate in an emergency fashion today is exactly one-half of the dollar amount of the weaponry that was abandoned in Afghanistan, abandoned to our enemies. Let's not find ourselves in that situation again.

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

Madam Speaker, the gentleman asks us to justify the use of American resources in supporting our democratic allies in Ukraine.

How would we justify the use of these resources?

Well, let's start with this. The Ukrainian people and President Zelenskyy have asked for our help. They have asked for these resources, and they need these resources in order to beat back a brutal, bloody, and illegal innovation by Vladimir Putin, who is violating the laws of war on a daily basis.

They have killed thousands of civilians, they have killed more than 150 children, murdering them, and his Army is raping and killing women, leaving their corpses in the street.

So we have a democracy trying to defend its sovereign borders against an autocrat who wants to rebuild the Russian empire, Vladimir Putin, the former chief of the KGB, who said that the greatest catastrophe of the 20th century was the collapse of the Soviet Union.

We were hoping that we would have a unanimous, bipartisan statement today in favor of aid to the besieged people of Ukraine. Instead, we get more voices of defeatism, pessimism, and gloom.

We have heard it before. We heard Representative CAWTHORN who said: Remember that Zelenskyy is a thug, remember that the Ukrainian Government is incredibly corrupt, and is incredibly evil and has been pushing woke ideologies.

We heard from Steve Bannon who said: No Republican should vote for any money for Ukraine, zero dollars for Ukraine.

We are hearing it from other candidates around the country, J.D. Vance, who says: I have got to be honest with you; I don't really care what happens to Ukraine one way or the other.

Madam Speaker, the democratic world is under siege by Vladimir Putin and his filthy army, which is murdering children, raping women, killing civilians. Which side are we on?

The Biden administration is rallying the democratic world, rallying the NATO countries. We should be standing on a unanimous, bipartisan basis with the people of Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this rule, which includes the resolution I introduced to provide House staff legal protection to organize and bargain collectively.

First, a big thank you to Speaker PELOSI, Majority Leader HOYER, Whip CLYBURN, and committee chairs LOFGREN and SCOTT for working with me to get this legislation across the finish line and a big thank you to the majority of Democrats for cosponsoring this resolution.

It feels surreal, and also completely right, to be here at this critical moment. I have spent much of my career helping workers form unions and bargain collectively. The power of workers to unite and demand fair wages, better benefits, and safer working conditions was central to the creation of the American middle class, and it is essential right now for working families simply trying to get by.

That is why I was humbled when congressional staffers approached me earlier this year and asked me to introduce a resolution that would grant them a fundamental human right, the right to organize and bargain collectively without fear of retaliation.

For months now, our workers have been organizing in the shadows, because they lack the legal protections to come forward. It should not and does not have to be this way for workers seeking to exercise their First Amendment right to freedom of association, especially here in the Halls of Congress.

I fervently believe that all workers deserve the chance to have a union and to be protected in pursuing one. This resolution approves regulations originally proposed in 1996, 26 years ago. Those regulations provide guidance for how legislative branch employees can exercise their statutory right to form or join labor organizations, as Congress expressly intended.

I can say without a doubt that here in the people's House, we could not serve our districts without the hard work and dedication of congressional staff. They manage our schedules, advise on policy, engage with constituents, and do so much more essential work with humility, with grit, and often with little to no recognition.

These same workers have endured trauma while providing public service, working through a global pandemic that has killed a million people in this country, and experiencing an assault on our very workplace on January 6, 2021.

The very least we can do is honor and respect their effort to organize in Congress, giving them the long-overdue right to find their collective voice. This resolution will protect bargaining over working conditions, wages, just-cause provisions, and more. We have heard loudly and clearly over the past few months: Congressional staffers want a union. Let's not make them wait a second longer.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the rule.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Ukrainian supplemental bill.

Madam Speaker, $40 billion, but there is no baby formula for American mothers and babies.

An unknown amount of money to the CIA in the Ukraine supplemental bill, but there is no formula for American babies and mothers.

Madam Speaker, $54 million in COVID spending in Ukraine, but there is no formula for American babies and mothers.

Madam Speaker, $900 million for nonprofits and organizations in Ukraine, but there is no formula for American babies and mothers.

Madam Speaker, $8.7 billion for economic support and funding in Ukraine, but there is no formula for American mothers and babies.

If this is about claiming that it is about saving lives, let's be real, then we would care about war-torn countries like Ethiopia. So that is a bunch of hypocrisy, because I never hear Ethiopia brought up here. Totally ignoring our own border crisis, our own baby formula crisis, and brutal inflation, skyrocketing gas prices that no one can afford, but $40 billion for Ukraine?

Stop funding regime change and money laundering scams and U.S. politician coverups of their crimes in countries like Ukraine. The American people do not support paying for constant U.S. involvement in foreign affairs while our own government fails our own country.

Let me remind everyone here: We swore an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and our borders. We should be paying attention to our country right now.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, here is a formula for the destruction of democracy: Repeating Putin's propaganda and disinformation and appeasing imperialist assaults on sovereign nations.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, workers' rights are human rights. The labor movement has shown us what is possible when we dream big and fight hard. Tonight, we will clear yet another hurdle in the battle for workplace safety and dignity.

I thank my colleague, Representative LEVIN, for his tremendous leadership on this resolution. With House Resolution 915, congressional staff will be able to organize and bargain for a better workplace without fear of intimidation or retaliation.

As someone who organized with unions, working people, and for collective bargaining rights before coming to Congress, I know how important it is that we guarantee our staff that same

right. As a co-lead of the PRO Act, I have continuously pushed for pro-worker policies that prioritize safety, equity, and better pay. Like other workers, congressional staff deserve to be protected at work. They put in long, hard hours. They work incredibly hard to serve the people.

We must lead by example and show our gratitude by ensuring our staff have the right to bargain, to organize, and to unionize.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider a bill that would block the Biden administration's effort to establish a so-called Disinformation Governance Board.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, policing of the First Amendment protected speech has no place in this country. Yet, the Biden administration, unsatisfied with their big tech and their mainstream media allies' efforts to control criticism of their disastrous agenda, have decided to propose a government-sanctioned, taxpayer-funded ministry of truth. This not only runs contrary to the values of our Nation but is likely unconstitutional and Congress should play no part in its creation. In fact, Congress should come together to uphold the constitutional principles that the best weapon against speech we don't like is not censure; it is more speech.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) to further speak on the amendment.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the previous question and in support of the immediate consideration of legislation introduced by Leader MCCARTHY and House Republicans to defund and prohibit the activities of the Biden administration's Disinformation Governance Board at the Department of Homeland Security. That is right: It is called the Disinformation Governance Board.

The notion that this ill-conceived effort will improve Americans' trust in their government is fundamentally absurd. In fact, it is just the latest example of how this administration, and specifically leadership at the Department of Homeland Security, remains grossly out of touch with what issues matter most to the American people.

At a time when the border is in a state of crisis and more Americans than ever before are being fatally poisoned with fentanyl, everyone in this room and in this country would be wise to take note that this, a Disinformation Governance Board, is what your Department of Homeland Security is focused on.

□ 1845

Are they focused on combating the drug cartels and human traffickers that are profiting from the chaos at our southwest border? Apparently not.

Are they focused on improving our economic security and resilience against unprecedented threats from China, Russia, and others? It doesn't seem like it.

Madam Speaker, as ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee, I witnessed firsthand the consistent lack of transparency demonstrated by Secretary Mayorkas and the Department of Homeland Security when faced with congressional oversight and legitimate requests for information on the department's mission.

Why on Earth would we trust the same department to now unilaterally expand their mission and decide for us, the public, what is or is not the truth? Why has the Department of Homeland Security been unable or unwilling to answer basic questions as to the functions, remit, or charter of this board when asked by Congress?

If the Biden administration was serious about making the board apolitical, as they claim they are, why have they opted to appoint known partisan operatives as its executive director and co-chairs? In fact, it is reported that the named executive director herself has promoted now-debunked claims on social media. Think about that. The person that they claim to be the executive director is now the one that has in the past herself engaged in disinformation. That is pretty ironic.

I ask you, Madam Speaker, and my colleagues across the aisle, where is the accountability for this misguided operation? With this vote, we have the opportunity to send a clear message: This administration should focus on restoring our national security, not making itself the arbiter of truth and speech. This is America, this isn't a Communist country.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. RASKIN for the time, and I thank Mr. LEVIN for what he has done to bring this resolution to fruition.

Madam Speaker, today I rise to defend the rights of our staff to organize. This really is about respect. We should respect their rights: Their right to have a decent day's pay for a hard day's work, their right to have the best healthcare that we can afford.

I respect them, I support them, and I respect the right of all workers to organize. Hence, I will vote for the legislation.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 7690 to defund the Biden administration's recently announced Disinformation Governance Board.

Madam Speaker, the Biden administration's decision to create this board is dystopian in design and should be doomed right from the start.

Madam Speaker, the Disinformation Governance Board should be defunded for one obvious reason. It is not only Orwellian, as everyone has said, but it is clearly unconstitutional. In America, we don't allow bureaucrats and government officials to choose what speech is deemed acceptable or censor and silence viewpoints they dislike.

This fundamental principle of our law must always be vigorously defended to preserve our freedom and to keep the government in check. I used to defend this principle in the Federal courts before I was elected to Congress, and I am so encouraged to work with so many colleagues, at least on this side of the aisle here, who are also fiercely committed to this cause.

Let's put this simply: There is zero role for the Federal Government in determining what constitutes true speech. But while we have everybody's attention, let's just recap this real quickly.

This Disinformation Governance Board will be housed within the Department of Homeland Security. It was just announced by ambush, very abruptly, by Secretary Mayorkas. There is no information about its budget. There is no information provided to us about the scope of its work, no information about how it will be kept accountable. Basically, there are no details at all. Remember, this is from the same administration that wants to spy on parents who speak up at school board meetings and spy on our bank accounts. This governance board is a glaring example of mission creep, and even its name is creepy.

Here is what we do know, Madam Speaker: The board is supposed to be headed by a young woman by the name of Nina Jankowicz, who refers to herself—no kidding—as the Mary Poppins of disinformation.

Miss Poppins is herself a frequent purveyor of untruths, such as calling the New York Post's report on Hunter Biden's laptop a ''Russian influence op'' and promoting the false claim that the Steele dossier was ''Republican opposition research.'' She also appears sympathetic to the cause of censorship because she told NPR recently that she shudders—that is her word—to think about a country where free speech absolutists, again quoting her, were taking over more platforms. She recommended that law enforcement and legislatures do more to censor Americans.

To help her hit the ground running in doing what is certain to be a short stint in this job, here is what we suggest: She ought to check out the recent

falsehoods from her own administration.

Here is a hit list:

The falsehood that Secretary Mayorkas has done an ''effective job'' managing the border crisis and that it is somehow secure. He said that under oath here a couple weeks ago.

The falsehood that economic contraction in Quarter 1 of this year is actually just masking some hidden, broad economic resiliency.

The falsehood that Biden's $3.5 trillion spending bill actually cost zero dollars.

The falsehood that inflation is a high-class problem, as they told us.

The falsehood that 70 percent of our current inflation is being caused by Vladimir Putin.

You get the point.

The problem with the government appointing itself as the arbiter of truth is that it is often the government itself that often engages in spin and untruth.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, if the Biden administration was itself a beacon of truth, this board would still be unconstitutional. I would tell my colleagues, if this was being proposed by a Republican administration, we would be fighting it just as vociferously.

I do find it noteworthy, however, that those who seem the most preoccupied with censoring Americans and policing disinformation are so often themselves the worst offenders at spreading it.

Again, here is the bottom line: The government has no role whatsoever in determining what constitutes truth or acceptable speech.

President Biden should dissolve this board immediately and entirely; and if he won't, Republicans will.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question so we may amend the rule to provide for immediate consideration of my legislation to defund the DHS Disinformation Governance Board.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, tonight we stand with courageous Ukrainians who refuse to give in to Putin's war crimes.

The morning after this unprovoked attack, I authored the first sanctions legislation in this Congress. Eventually, it may help. But what is needed immediately is more weapons and humanitarian relief.

Undoubtedly, Putin was encouraged by those he hoped would divide the West, like his admirer President Trump, who declared Putin ''a genius'' and called this ''a peacekeeping mission,'' and his close adviser who, even after the bombing got underway, claimed that Putin was being too gentle.

With our weapons, Ukrainians defend not only themselves, but freedom and democracy everywhere. Tonight, I hope that Republicans will join Democrats in what is truly a test of our commitment to freedom. Together, we offer strong support for Ukraine to push back on the brutal aggressor, end this terror, and maintain its independence.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 7690.

Madam Speaker, the Biden regime wants to talk disinformation? Okay, let's give them something to talk about.

Let's talk about how the White House said that it was Republicans that want to defund the police.

Let's talk about how Secretary Mayorkas said the southern border is closed.

Let's talk about how Joe Biden said his Build Back Better agenda cost zero American tax dollars.

Let's talk about how Biden's new press secretary falsely claimed Trump stole the 2016 Presidential election.

And remember Afghanistan? Let's talk about how Joe Biden said any American who wants to come home, we will get you home. Well, that sounds like the words of a lying, dog-faced pony soldier to me.

The American people will not have their speech monitored by corrupt, career professional politicians who lie day in and day out.

And now the DHS, a militarized department, has established a new Disinformation Governance Board, or more accurately known as the department of propaganda. DHS was created to stop terrorism. Now it is being used to terrorize the American people.

And who did Mayorkas hire to run this Orwellian ministry of truth? This lady, Nina Jankowicz. Mayorkas calls her an expert on disinformation, probably because she tells lies all the dang time. Nina said that President Trump would embolden ISIS. Well, he defeated it. Nina said the Hunter Biden laptop from hell was a Trump campaign product. Nina said that concerned parents who wanted a say in their children's education were pushing disinformation; and Nina said Big Tech should censor the Wuhan lab leak theory because it was, you guessed it, disinformation.

Nina doesn't seem to have a good relationship with truth and will surely use this board to silence Americans. Nina is no public servant. How is that, you say? Don't take it from me. Here are her words. Are these the words of a public servant? What do I need to do to—well, Madam Speaker, I will let you read the rest of that. This doesn't sound like someone who should be monitoring Americans' speech.

The Democratic Party has truly lost their minds, from intimidating judges at their homes, burning down pregnancy centers, and vandalizing churches, to calling moms and dads domestic terrorists, and now creating this department to censor free speech because extremists are scared of, what, Elon Musk?

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. They say social media censoring doesn't go far enough. And this needs to be defunded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is no longer recognized.

Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President while speaking on the floor of the House.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, the very distinguished gentlewoman from Colorado called the President of the United States, or likened him to, I think she said, a lying, dog-faced pony soldier.

We obviously could have taken those words down, but we have serious business to do here, and unlike some of our colleagues on the other side, we are not interested in censoring other people's speech. We want the whole world to see how the gentlewoman from Colorado speaks in public as a Member of Congress. We want everyone to look at that.

Meantime, we have come here tonight, Madam Speaker, to fight for the rights of the TSA workforce. More than 50,000 workers. We are giving them the same rights that other Federal workers have. We came here to fight for the rights of Federal firefighters, tens of thousands of them, who will be able to benefit from this legislation if and when they get sick from illnesses caused by their work as firefighters.

We came here to expand and improve the Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022, a bipartisan piece of legislation. Despite what was said about it on the other side, I believe there were eight Members of the minority who voted for it in the House Education and Labor Committee.

We are here to recognize the right of congressional staff to unionize, and we are here most significantly, Madam Speaker, on the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act.

It is for that act that the antics and the diatribes of our colleagues are so profoundly disappointing to those of us who have come here to support President Zelenskyy and the heroic people of Ukraine who are resisting a brutal, illegal aggression by Vladimir Putin and his army.

□ 1900

And we were hoping that we would have a bipartisan, unanimous support for this legislation to render the military and strategic economic and humanitarian aid that our democratic allies need, and they are asking for and deserve, to fight off this illegal criminal aggression by Vladimir Putin, who is not a genius but a war criminal and a mass murderer. That is what he is.

We are very proud of the work that President Biden has been doing in unifying the democratic world against the autocrat Vladimir Putin and his naked, bloody aggression against the people of Ukraine, which has cost the lives of thousands of civilians already. We have seen the war crime of rape spread at the hands of Russian's filthy soldiers, and we have seen them kill children, blow up schools and hospitals.

We don't see anything remotely like the seriousness and the solemnity that we would expect of Members of the United States Congress. Instead, they put up profanity, they mock the President of the United States, they make a disgrace of their own party by the way they behave on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, Vladimir Putin and his cheerleaders all over the world thought they would make quick work of the people of Ukraine and President Zelenskyy. They only had supplies for less than a week. Everybody thought it was just going to be game over, as some of our colleagues have said; that Vladimir Putin would just cut right through them.

But you know what they weren't counting on, Madam Speaker? They weren't counting on the spirit of a democratic people, the noble people of Ukraine who have heroically resisted every criminal aggressive act by Vladimir Putin and his autocratic cheerleaders around the world.

So today, 2½ months later, President Biden, having rallied the democratic world, having unified NATO, comes back to us and asks for nearly $40 billion in aid to support the strategic needs, the security needs, the economic needs, the humanitarian needs of a population that is reeling from the war.

Madam Speaker, we say the American people are here to support the Ukrainian people. That is what we are doing here tonight.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members that remarks in debate may not engage in personalities toward the President, including by repeating remarks made elsewhere that would be improper if spoken in the Member's own words.

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 7690 to DEFUND the Biden's Administration DHS Disinformation Governance Board.

However, before I get into that, I would remind my colleague that just a couple months ago, that the administration did offer a ride to President Zelenskyy, offered him a ride out of Ukraine to leave the country that he so valiantly has been fighting for. I want to make sure that that is set straight. And we will get back to the business at hand: The Disinformation Governance Board.

The fact is that the administration thinks that they should be policing disinformation. It is beyond alarming. And I am trying to put myself back into the shoes of the Founders 240 years ago, to think that the government would be in charge of personal views of the First Amendment.

The antics, as it has been called here, my 750,000-plus constituents don't think what I am saying right now are antics. What they are proud of is we are standing up to say that we do affirm that the government does not get to determine what is true and false.

Personally, I have heard the Secretary of Homeland Security, Mayorkas, claim that our border is secure, but millions of illegal immigrants are allowed to pour into our country, including known and suspected terrorists. Even more disturbing, is that Secretary Mayorkas has put an outspoken partisan person, who has mocked stories, including those about Hunter Biden's laptop, has praised the now-debunked Steele dossier, and other stories out into the public, while claiming to now be the purveyor of truth. The lack of credibility and the misinformation is beyond laughable.

The Department of Homeland Security should be focused on one thing, and this is not a partisan issue. It is our security. It is our Nation's security. That is what DHS was founded on after September 11. That is what the focus should be on right now, not fact-checking social media or censoring Americans.

Today, every Member of Congress will be put on RECORD, and the question will be: Do you stand on the side of free speech or not?

I stand on the side of free speech for my constituents, the 750,000 who I believe would not call what I am saying antics.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Our colleagues don't seem to want to talk about the chaos and the violence and the bloodshed that has been unleashed on the people of Ukraine. I am really shocked that they don't want to talk about it, but they want to talk about free speech.

Great. Let's talk about free speech in Russia.

More than 15,000 people arrested and detained as they crush the antiwar movement in Russia, as he jails political opponents in Russia. And they haven't said a word about that.

Have they said anything about the opponents of the war in Russia who have been thrown into jail? No.

They are talking about a board in America that I wasn't even aware existed—I am not sure it does—that has never thrown anybody in a jail.

How do they feel about Russian critics of the war being thrown into jail? How do they feel about more than 8 million Ukrainians who have been displaced by the war, who are living in the homes of the Polish people who have heroically opened their doors to them? They say nothing about that.

Do they think that Vladimir Putin is the leader of a democracy?

Is there any one of them who will stand up and say that Vladimir Putin is an autocrat, an authoritarian, a would-be totalitarian?

Do any of them remember that Vladimir Putin was the head of the KGB?

Is that their ideal model for civil liberties? Vladimir Putin, who said that the collapse of the Soviet Union is the greatest catastrophe of the 20th century?

Is this Abraham Lincoln's party we are hearing today? Or is it a cult of Donald Trump?

Madam Speaker, we have to decide which side America is going to be on. The democratic world has risen as one to support the people of Ukraine, and yet, our friends don't seem to want to talk about that. They don't want to seem to support this effort, which is extraordinary to me, as the people of Ukraine are doing whatever they can to fight this naked, illegal aggression, this unilateral war of aggression; unprovoked, unjustified, a violation of international law in every way.

Madam Speaker, it is incumbent upon us as the leader of the democratic world, if that is still what we want to be, to support democracies under attack by authoritarian regimes.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland talked about protecting this institution or talked about this institution, but we have a $40 billion bill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I haven't had a chance to review the bill. My staff is poring over the pages to try to see what's in it.

You want to talk about the institution? You want to talk about standing up alongside Ukraine?

Why don't we actually have a debate on the floor of the people's House instead of the garbage of getting a $40 billion bill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; not paid for, without having any idea what is really in it, with a massive slush fund that goes to the State Department—$13 billion; $8 billion for the Economic Support Fund, $110 million for embassy security.

We got $40 billion that is unpaid for, and you want to sit here and lecture this body about what we are going to do or not do about standing alongside Ukraine?

Why don't we talk about the American people who are hurting, the wide-open borders; the inflation that is killing people; the jobs that people can't get because of the cost of goods and services in this country.

Sitting here and being lectured to, when I don't even have time to look at a $40 billion unpaid bill.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ROY. 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 Texas (Mr. ROY).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes 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 188, nays 226, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 142]

YEAS—188

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)
Cawthorn
Chabot
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
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
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

NAYS—226

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bass
Beatty
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)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
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
Graves (MO)
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
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—15

Barragán
Bera
Gonzalez (OH)
Higgins (LA)
Kinzinger
McCaul
McKinley
Moore (WI)
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Reed
Rice (NY)
Strickland
Suozzi
Zeldin

□ 1943

Ms. STEVENS, Messrs. VICENTE GONZALEZ, O'HALLERAN, PAYNE, LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. BASS changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. FERGUSON, JOHNSON of Ohio, GRIFFITH, GOSAR, Ms. HERRELL, Messrs. BILIRAKIS, PALAZZO, HILL, and FULCHER 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

Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Babin)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Diaz-Balart (Cammack)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Herrera Beutler (Katko)
Horsford (Evans)
Huffman (Neguse)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Meng (Escobar)
Mfume (Evans)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rush (Evans)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Escobar)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Titus (Connolly)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wild (Evans)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

□ 1945

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 903, RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2499, FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5129, COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7691, ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PAYNE). The gentleman from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I reject the notion that America is not strong enough to stand with Ukraine as it tramples on autocracy. I reject the notion that America and the American people are not strong enough to stand with those in Ukraine who are fighting for their survival and fighting against the horrible violence of Vladimir Putin. I reject the notion that Americans are not empathetic about Mariupol and what the mayor at that time on April 12 said; he noted that 210 children were murdered by this vicious bombing in the midst of 21,000 dead.

As I traveled with Leader HOYER, over and over again I asked the question about the children. As UNICEF said, this war is a nightmare for Ukraine's children.

This supplemental for Ukraine recognizes that. It recognizes that democracy must stand but that children must be protected with the focus on humanitarian aid, eliminating or stopping human trafficking, and recognizing that girls and women have been raped. It is time for us to speak what the American people have spoken, that

they are standing with Ukraine. They want a victory for Ukraine.

This supplemental will help us stand with Ukraine. I ask my colleagues to support it and to recognize victory for Ukraine.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to comment a little bit. There have been some complaints that our speakers on our side of the aisle here are not addressing the issues in Ukraine and the bill that has been presented to us this afternoon. But right now we are talking about the rule, and we are dealing with procedures for what will happen the rest of this week.

This is a rules debate, and we will get to the substance of the issue and the debate on each of the bills that we are talking about right now. I am sure, I know that our Members will be talking about the Ukraine bill and some of the concerns and some of the positives about that bill with all of the time that is allotted for those debates later today. I am sure that there will be great discussion about each of the bills at great length.

In the meantime, there is great concern regarding the Disinformation Governance Board, and I think that this body needs to discuss that. That is why we bring it up.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the rule and the previous question, I ask Members to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks. We were interrupted by a motion to adjourn a few moments ago.

Ukrainians are being slaughtered by Putin's army as we speak. Schools, churches, and hospitals have been bombarded, and yet I think 188 of our colleagues voted just to pack it up and to go home instead of acting to provide the people of Ukraine and President Zelenskyy with the military and humanitarian assistance that they need. I am very glad, and I thank the bipartisan majority that rejected that approach, and I want us to make sure we are sending a message of hope and solidarity to the people of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, if we have isolationists in the House, I hope that they don't flatter themselves to think that Vladimir Putin is some kind of civil libertarian. Vladimir Putin is no civil libertarian for those people who have found the cause of civil liberties today. Vladimir Putin is no civil libertarian.

He is shutting down the freedom of speech and blocking his people's access to social media. He has thrown thousands of people into prison for protesting against his war in Ukraine. He just signed a new law to impose 15 years in prison on anyone who publishes or broadcasts what Russian Government censors consider false information about the invasion of Ukraine.

In fact, it is against the law in Russia now to even describe the invasion of Ukraine and the war against Ukraine as an invasion or a war. You can't describe it. Talk about Orwellian.

Why did we hear nothing from our colleagues about that?

Do they actually think that Vladimir Putin is fighting for civil liberties in his bloody and filthy invasion of Ukraine and his attempt to demolish a country?

Mr. Speaker, the American people in every public opinion poll we have seen stand strongly with the people of Ukraine. They understand illegal aggression when they see it. We know that Vladimir Putin is trying to crush the sovereignty of the people of Ukraine.

America stands with the NATO countries. America stands with the democratic governments and peoples of the world. America stands with democracy all over the world. That is who we are. That is who we are. We will never forget it, and we will never let go of it. We will not fall prey to Putin's propaganda, his disinformation, or the conspiracy theory that tries to blind us to the reality of what is happening in Ukraine today.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this past February, a Democrat staffer organization began a public campaign to unionize. A month later, the Committee on House Administration held a hearing on the topic of congressional unions.

To be clear, that hearing was not to consider the resolution that is before the House floor today, much less a mark-up. That hearing was, however, an opportunity to ask the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights—the office that administers the law governing unionization efforts in Congress—questions about how staffer unions would logistically work. The result of that hearing was more unanswered questions.

While unions play a vital role in many workplaces, including throughout my district, they just aren't feasible for Congress. OCWR's own General Counsel was unable to provide answers regarding how the unique office structures, fluctuating partisan balance, and unavoidable turnover due to elections would impact congressional unions. Yet Speaker PELOSI is bringing forward the resolution for a vote anyway.

This isn't about helping all staffers, because if it were then the majority would have given Republicans the opportunity to provide our input, including a chance to amend today's resolution. But once again, the majority is abandoning regular order to push a partisan proposal.

One of the main concerns of staffers is low pay. As a former staffer myself, I know both the opportunities and challenges of working in a Congressional office and can assure you that an office providing fair pay and maintaining a healthy work environment are the keys to recruiting and retaining top talent. And I have great news for everyone here today: you don't need to wait for the Speaker to unilaterally implement a pay order to start doing so. Every Member's office was provided a 21 percent MRA increase in March of this year.

Further, collective bargaining would not and could not address the issue of low pay—Federal law forbids this. Federal law also prohibits negotiation on healthcare and retirement benefits even if this resolution were to pass. Instead, union dues would just take more money out of staff's hard-earned paychecks without really anything to show for it.

Unionization also creates potential conflicts of interest that could impact a Member's constitutional responsibilities, including unique influence over Members' development and passage of certain legislation, and political contributions to Members using dues paid by their staff. As a reminder, under current law, congressional staff are not allowed to make political contributions to their employers.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution because it is quite simple: unions don't make sense for Congress.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1096 because I believe the time has come to recognize our Congressional Workers' Right to Organize. Just as celebrated Mexican American Civil Rights Activist and Labor Leader, Cesar Chavez said (" Se Puede."). Yes, you can.

Madam Speaker, the American Labor Movement was born out of a creed and fundamental belief rooted firmly in protecting the common interests of workers by promoting and advancing the social, political, and economic equality of every man, woman, and child.

Throughout our nation's history, workers have come together to bravely share their workplace experiences and illustrate their need for the protected right to organize. The earliest labor unions were inspired by a just society, deriving their ideals from the American Revolution. They sought to create conditions that fostered social equality, celebrated honest labor, and relied on independent and virtuous citizenship.

It was the American Federation of Labor, a union, that successfully negotiated wage increases for its members and enhanced workplace safety in the early 20th Century.

And it was the dedication and efforts from unions like United Farm Workers, United Auto Workers, and United Steelworkers, that have long championed religious freedoms, the evolving demands of the environmental movement; the rights of farm workers; promoting human rights both domestically and abroad; advancing civil liberties; social justice, and economic equality for every American.

It took President Franklin D. Roosevelt's leadership and the hard work of unions for Congress to pass the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, which is responsible for establishing the eight-hour day and five-day week for wage employees. As FDR once told union and civil-rights leader A. Philip Randolph, he agreed with the labor movement's ideas, but it was the work of the activists that made him go out and advocate for these reforms.

Throughout our Nation's history, workers and their unions have agitated lobbied, organized, struck, and voted for decades to achieve more equitable and safe working conditions.

For the past thirty years, it has been my great honor to serve the California's 40th Congressional District and the American people. I

have been able to do this through a hard-working, dedicated and committed staff.

I am happy to join my colleagues in bringing Congressional Staff closer to having the legal right to organize and bargain collectively.

Yes, you can.

(Si, Se Puede)

The material previously referred to by Mrs. FISCHBACH is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1097

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 17. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 7690) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to establish or carry out the activities of a Disinformation Governance Board of the Department of Homeland Security, 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 Homeland Security; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 18. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 7690.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. 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.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will record their vote by electronic device.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 203, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 143]

YEAS—218

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
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)
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—203

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

NOT VOTING—8

Bera
Higgins (LA)
Kinzinger
McKinley
Murphy (NC)
Reed
Strickland
Zeldin

□ 2015

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Babin)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Diaz-Balart (Cammack)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Herrera Beutler (Katko)
Horsford (Evans)
Huffman (Neguse)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Meng (Escobar)
Mfume (Evans)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rush (Evans)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Escobar)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Titus (Connolly)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wild (Evans)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The question is on the resolution.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 202, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 144]

YEAS—217

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
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
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—202

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
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
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
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
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

NOT VOTING—10

Bera
Frankel, Lois
Higgins (LA)
Kinzinger
McKinley
Murphy (NC)
Reed
Spartz
Strickland
Zeldin

□ 2029

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.

Stated for:

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall no. 144.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I was attending a funeral for a Thin Blue Line Brother and was unable to make it back to Washington in time to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 142, "nay" on rollcall No. 143, and "nay" on rollcall No. 144.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Babin)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Diaz-Balart (Cammack)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Herrera Beutler (Katko)
Horsford (Evans)
Huffman (Neguse)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Meng (Escobar)
Mfume (Evans)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rush (Evans)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Escobar)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Titus (Connolly)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wild (Evans)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

RECOGNIZING CONGRESSIONAL WORKERS' RIGHTS TO ORGANIZE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, H. Res. 1096 is hereby adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1096

Resolved,

SECTION 1. APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The regulations described in subsection (b) are hereby approved, insofar as such regulations apply to covered employees of the House of Representatives under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 and to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of such Act.

(b) REGULATIONS APPROVED.—The regulations described in this subsection are the regulations issued by the Office of Compliance on August 19, 1996, under section 220(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to implement section 220 of such Act (relating to the application of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code), as published in the Congressional Record on September 4, 1996 (Volume 142, daily edition), beginning on page H10019, and stated as follows:

"§ 2472 Specific regulations regarding certain offices of Congress

"§ 2472.1 Purpose and Scope

''The regulations contained in this section implement the provisions of chapter 71 as applied by section 220 of the CAA to covered employees in the following employing offices:

''(A) the personal office of any member of the House of Representatives or of any Senator;

''(B) a standing select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the Senate or House of Representatives, or a joint committee of Congress;

''(C) the Office of the Vice President (as President of the Senate), the office of the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Whip of the Senate, the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Majority Policy Committee of the Senate, the Minority Policy Committee of the Senate, and the following offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Senate: Offices of the Parliamentarian, Bill Clerk, Legislative Clerk, Journal Clerk, Executive Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Official Reporters of Debate, Daily Digest, Printing Services, Captioning Services, and Senate Chief Counsel for Employment;

''(D) the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Majority Whips, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Minority Whips, and the following offices within the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives: Offices of Legislative Operations, Official Reporters of Debate, Official Reporters to Committees, Printing Services, and Legislative Information;

''(E) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Office of the Senate Legal Counsel, the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel;

''(F) the offices of any caucus or party organization;

''(G) the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Office of Compliance; and

''(H) the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Office of Senate Security, the Senate Disbursing Office, the Administrative Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of House Employment Counsel, the Immediate Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Immediate Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Office of Legislative Computer Systems of the House of Representatives, the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives and the Immediate Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

''§ 2472.2 Application of Chapter 71

''(a) The requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, as made applicable by section 220 of the CAA, shall apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in section H2472.1 in the same manner and to the same extent as those requirements and exemptions are applied to other covered employees.

''(b) The regulations of the Office, as set forth at section 2420–29 and 2470–71, shall apply to the employing offices listed in section 2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.''.

ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1097, I call up the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARSON). Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the amendment printed in part G of House Report 117–320 shall be considered as adopted, and bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 7691

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

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $67,000,000, to remain available until expended, for expenses authorized by section 524(c) of title 28, United States Code, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this Act may not be used to increase the number of permanent positions: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, other appropriation accounts of the Department of Justice, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading in this Act may be used to investigate, seize, detain, forfeit, inventory, safeguard, maintain, advertise, sell, or dispose of any property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, related to Russian aggression, including Russian aggression toward Ukraine, or for any other necessary expense incident to the seizure, detention, forfeiture, or disposal of such property: Provided further, That the authorities included in the preceding proviso are in addition to any other authority provided by law.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Army'', $12,750,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, including for hardship duty pay.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', $37,500, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, including for hardship duty pay.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $675,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, including for hardship duty pay.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $1,590,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, including for hardship duty pay.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $1,493,532,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $939,779,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $195,262,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Space Force'', $800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $15,256,824,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, $6,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: Provided further, That such funds for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative shall be available to the Secretary of Defense under the same terms and conditions as are provided for in section 8139 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of Public Law 117–103): Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, up to $9,050,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, may be transferred to accounts under the headings ''Operation and Maintenance'' and ''Procurement'' for replacement of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and for reimbursement for defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training, provided to the Government of Ukraine or to foreign countries that have provided support to Ukraine at the request of the United States: Provided further, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of such transfers not less than 15 days before any such transfer: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

PROCUREMENT

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Army'', $350,970,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army'', $255,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Army'', $45,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Army'', $113,440,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Navy'', $1,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', $28,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Air Force'', $155,382,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $24,218,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For an additional amount for ''Defense Production Act Purchases'', $600,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army'', $128,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy'', $43,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'', $119,815,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $72,103,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for ''Defense Working Capital Funds'', $965,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Defense Health Program'', $13,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, which shall be for operation and maintenance to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. In addition to any other funds made available for such purposes, $500,000,000 is hereby appropriated for an additional amount for the Department of Defense and made available for transfer to ''Missile Procurement, Army'', ''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps'', ''Weapons Procurement, Navy'', ''Missile Procurement, Air Force'', and ''Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force'', only for the procurement of critical munitions to increase stocks of the Department of Defense: Provided, That none of the funds provided under this section in this Act may be obligated or expended until 60 days after the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees an execution plan: Provided further, That not less than 30 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 202. In addition to any other funds made available for such purposes, $50,000,000 is hereby appropriated for an additional amount for the Department of Defense and made available for transfer to ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', only to develop program protection strategies for Department of Defense systems identified for possible future export, to design and incorporate exportability features into such systems during the research and development phases of such systems, and to integrate design features that enhance interoperability of such systems with those of friendly foreign countries: Provided, That none of the funds provided under this section in this Act may be obligated or expended until 60 days after the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees an execution plan: Provided further, That not less than 30 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 203. During fiscal year 2022, section 331(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting ''$950,000,000'' for ''$450,000,000''.

SEC. 204. The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall carry out reviews of the activities of the Department of Defense to execute funds appropriated in this title, including assistance provided to Ukraine: Provided, That the Inspector General shall provide to the congressional defense committees a written report not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 205. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate on measures being taken to account for United States defense articles designated for Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, particularly measures with regard to such articles that require enhanced end-use monitoring; measures to ensure that such articles reach their intended recipients and are used for their intended purposes; and any other measures to promote accountability for the use of such articles.

SEC. 206. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter through fiscal year 2023, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide a written report to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate describing United States security assistance provided to Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, including a comprehensive list of the defense articles and services provided to Ukraine and the associated authority and funding used to provide such articles and services: Provided, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

TITLE III

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, to provide regulatory and technical support related to the situation in Ukraine: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 102 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215), such amount shall not be derived from fee revenue.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for ''CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support'', $54,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for carrying out public health and disease detection activities related to the situation in Ukraine, and for medical support, screening, and other public health activities related to populations displaced from Ukraine, both domestically and internationally.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Refugee and Entrant Assistance'', $900,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for carrying out refugee and entrant assistance activities in support of citizens or nationals of Ukraine, or a person who last habitually resided in Ukraine, for whom such refugee and entrant assistance activities are authorized: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used for grants or contracts with qualified organizations, including nonprofit entities, to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services, including wraparound services, housing assistance, medical assistance, legal assistance, and case management assistance: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used by the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (Director) to issue awards or supplement awards previously made by the Director: Provided further, That the Director, in carrying out section 412(c)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(c)(1)(A)) with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, may allocate such amounts among the States in a manner that accounts for the most current data available.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 401. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a citizen or national of Ukraine (or a person who last habitually resided in Ukraine) shall be eligible for the benefits described in subsection (b) if—

(1) such individual completed security and law enforcement background checks to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security and was subsequently—

(A) paroled into the United States between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2023; or

(B) paroled into the United States after September 30, 2023 and—

(i) is the spouse or child of an individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) is the parent, legal guardian, or primary caregiver of an individual described in subparagraph (A) who is determined to be an unaccompanied child under section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2)) or section 412(d)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)(B)); and

(2) such individual's parole has not been terminated by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) BENEFITS.—An individual described in subsection (a) shall be eligible for—

(1) resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits available to refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) to the same extent as such refugees, but shall not be eligible for the program of initial resettlement authorized by section 412(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(b)(1)); and

(2) services described under section 412(d)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)), subject to subparagraph (B) of such section, if such individual is an unaccompanied alien child as defined under section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2)).

(c) CLARIFICATIONS.—

(1) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to:

(A) preclude an individual described in subsection (a) from applying for or receiving any immigration benefits to which such individual is otherwise eligible; or

(B) entitle a person described in subsection (a) to lawful permanent resident status.

(2) Section 421(a) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193) shall not apply with respect to determining the eligibility and the amount of benefits made available pursuant to subsection (b).

(d) NON-APPLICATION OF THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995), shall not apply to any action taken to implement this section that involves translating a currently approved collection of information into a new language.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Diplomatic Programs'', $190,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For an additional amount for ''Capital Investment Fund'', $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'', $4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'', $110,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Operating Expenses'', $17,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'', $1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Disaster Assistance'', $4,348,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to humanitarian needs in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine, including the provision of emergency food and shelter, and for assistance for other vulnerable populations and communities, including through local and international nongovernmental organizations.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'', $8,766,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine, including for programs to combat human trafficking, of which up to $760,000,000 may be made available to prevent and respond to food insecurity: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries and may be made available as contributions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', $350,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist refugees from, Ukraine, and for additional support for countries in the Eastern European region impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', $400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine, including for programs to combat human trafficking and to document and collect evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Government of the Russian Federation in Ukraine.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', $4,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment by the Secretary of the Treasury to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its trust funds and facilities, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended, for assistance and related programs for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: Provided, That such amount shall be subject to the same authorities and conditions as if such amount was made available by title V of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117–103).

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

For an additional payment to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program by the Secretary of the Treasury, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. During fiscal year 2022, section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting ''$11,000,000,000'' for ''$100,000,000''.

SEC. 502. During fiscal year 2022, section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2364) shall be applied—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)(A)(ii), by substituting ''$1,000,000,000'' for ''$250,000,000''; and

(2) in subsection (a)(4)(C), by substituting ''$200,000,000'' for ''$50,000,000'', ''$1,000,000,000'' for ''$250,000,000'', ''$1,000,000,000'' for ''$500,000,000'', and ''$1,750,000,000'' for ''$1,000,000,000''.

SEC. 503. During fiscal year 2022, section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)) shall be applied by substituting ''$100,000,000'' for ''$25,000,000''.

SEC. 504. (a) Section 2606(a) of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117–103) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2022'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2022 through 2024'': Provided, That funds made available under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' in this title shall be available for loans under such section.

(b) During fiscal years 2022 and 2023, funds made available under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be utilized by Ukraine for the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.): Provided, That such procurements shall be subject to the applicable notification requirements of section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).

SEC. 505. (a) Funds appropriated by this title under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'', ''Capital Investment Fund'', ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'', and ''Operating Expenses'' may be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under such headings and with funds available under the heading ''Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs'' to respond to the situation in Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

(b) Funds appropriated by this title under the headings ''International Disaster Assistance'' and ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this title under such headings.

(c) Funds appropriated by this title under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' for assistance and related programs for Ukraine and other countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402(c)) and under the headings ''Transition Initiatives'' and ''Complex Crises Fund'' to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

(d) Funds appropriated by this title under the headings ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this title under such headings to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

(e) The transfer authorities provided by this title are in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

(f) The exercise of the transfer authorities provided by this title shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) Upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred pursuant to the authorities provided by this title are not necessary for such purposes, such amounts may be transferred back to such appropriations.

SEC. 506. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall jointly submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of funds appropriated by this title, with the exception of funds appropriated under the heading ''Multilateral Assistance'': Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a separate report, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, for funds appropriated under the heading ''Multilateral Assistance'': Provided further, That such reports shall be updated and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days thereafter until September 30, 2024, and every 120 days thereafter until all funds have been expended.

SEC. 507. (a) Funds made available by this title under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available for direct financial support for the Government of Ukraine, and such funds shall be matched, to the maximum extent practicable, by sources other than the United States Government.

(b) Funds made available to the Government of Ukraine as a cash transfer under subsection (a) shall be subject to a memorandum of understanding that describes how the funds proposed to be made available will be used and includes appropriate safeguards for transparency and accountability: Provided, That such assistance shall be maintained in a separate, auditable account and may not be comingled with any other funds.

(c) At least 15 days prior to the initial obligation of funds made available for the purposes of subsection (a), the Secretary of State or the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing procedures and processes to ensure such funds are used by the Government of Ukraine in the manner agreed to by such Government, including details on the memorandum of understanding and appropriate safeguards for transparency and accountability required by subsection (b), if applicable: Provided, That such report shall be updated every six months following the submission of the first report and shall be submitted until funds made available for such direct financial support are expended.

(d) The Secretary of State or the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the uses of any funds provided for direct financial support to the Government of Ukraine pursuant to subsection (a) and the results achieved, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2025: Provided, That such report shall also include the metrics established to measure such results.

(e) Funds made available for the purposes of subsection (a) by this title shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 601. There is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust, as authorized by the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1).

SEC. 602. In addition to the amounts otherwise available to the Department of the Treasury, $52,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided, That funds appropriated in this section in this Act may be transferred to other appropriation accounts of the Department of the Treasury, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 603. For payment to Anne Garland Walton, beneficiary of Don Young, late a Representative from the State of Alaska, $174,000.

SEC. 604. Funds appropriated by this Act for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 605. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 606. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 607. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 608. Each amount provided by this Act is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This Act may be cited as the ''Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''.

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

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 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.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, which provides $40.1 billion in much-needed emergency security, economic, and humanitarian aid to support the Ukrainian people and defend global democracy in the wake of Russia's unprovoked attack on Ukraine.

For nearly 3 months now, Putin's greed, growing aggression, and unyielding pursuit of power have led to grievous loss of life and humanitarian devastation. The cruelty against innocent civilians at the hands of Putin and his cronies is devastating. The images of the violence and terror coming from Ukraine should horrify us all.

Entire cities are being demolished. Ukraine's democracy is being undermined every single day. Women and girls are being sexually abused by cruel Russian soldiers. Hospitals and universities, which should be safe havens, are being intentionally attacked. War crimes are being carried out every single day as part of a deeply dangerous pattern of extensive shootings, torture, and other violent crimes. Thousands of innocent children and their families have been brutally murdered. As a result, nearly 6 million Ukrainians have been forced to flee their country, and another 6½ million have been displaced inside war-torn Ukraine.

Given the magnitude of the terror campaign being waged against the Ukrainian people and Ukrainian democracy, we are morally obligated to ensure the brave Ukrainian fighters and the Ukrainian people have the security and economic aid that they need. I am proud to be standing here today in support of a bill that does just that.

This legislation invests strongly to support Ukraine's dire efforts to defend itself by keeping weapons and ammunition flowing without interruption. With $6 billion for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, we will provide the equipment, training, and weapons that the Ukrainian military and national security forces need to continue to protect the Ukrainian people. And at the same time, we are providing additional support for Ukraine and our allies and partners in the region as they continue to build and update their capabilities.

But we know very well that Russia's invasion is not only a threat to Ukraine's physical security, but also a threat to the very core of Ukrainian and global democracy. This bill will invest in critical economic assistance to help Ukraine protect its democracy by ensuring the continuity of its democratic government, by countering human trafficking, and by fighting dangerous Russian lies.

But the impact of this war does not end there. The prolonged invasion has taken an immense toll globally, where people the world over are suffering from a growing food insecurity and the rising costs of food. To address this devastating reality, we are providing more than $5 billion in emergency food assistance and support for agricultural development. As we support the fight against Russian aggression, those struggling to put food on the table, the most vulnerable people around our world deserve our support.

And none of the devastation caused would have been possible without help from Putin's cronies. For that reason, the funding in this bill will continue efforts to hold them accountable for the terror they have caused the people of Ukraine. With funds to seize, retain, and sell the forfeited property of Russia's criminal kleptocrats who enable Putin's regime war crimes, this bill ensures that we are one step closer to making them pay the full price for their actions. And in the process, we will be standing firmly with the Ukrainian people while combating the exploitation of Ukraine's vulnerable financial system.

For those Ukrainians who managed to find refuge at our borders, this bill provides funds to expand support services that will make sure they feel safe here as they search for peace and for freedom.

We are providing funds for trauma care, housing assistance, case management, English language classes, and for screenings, vaccinations, and ongoing public health surveillance.

The Ukrainian people are in desperate need of our support, and Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to threaten peace and democracy around

the globe. This bill will protect democracy, limit Russian aggression, and strengthen our own national security while, most importantly, supporting Ukraine. We have no room to fail and must act swiftly and decisively.

The Members of this body came together quickly in March to provide critical security and economic support for the people of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, while I am saddened and angry that we have to be here again today, Russia's continued aggression and this vicious invasion require us to act decisively in support of Ukraine, our allies in the region, and the millions of others suffering as a result of this war.

We need to protect global democracy, limiting Russian aggression in the longer term, and strengthening our own national security. Failure is not an option.

For those critical reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, 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. 7691, a bill that would provide additional assistance to Ukraine and other partners in the region. Ten weeks ago, we witnessed Russia begin its attack on the sovereign nation of Ukraine.

To support Ukraine and our allies during the unprovoked, illegal, and appalling attack, Congress provided nearly $14 billion in emergency funding through the fiscal year 2022 appropriations bills. That funding has been crucial in Ukraine's efforts to fight back against Putin's evil invasion.

The bill before us today would provide roughly $40 billion in assistance to address the ongoing conflict. With Russia continuing to take control of the country, more resources are needed to provide military assistance to Ukrainian forces, address the humanitarian crisis created by this conflict, and support our allies in the region.

A large portion of the bill will also go to backfill DOD's weapons and equipment. The United States has the best weapons in the world, and it is critical that we not only supply those to our allies in their time of need, as we have done in Ukraine, but that we ensure our own troops continue to have what they need.

As China, Iran, and North Korea watch our response, we must show the world that America stands firm with its allies and will do what is necessary to protect our interests abroad.

For those reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, who has been a leader leading the effort and the fight to make sure that we help to preserve democracy in Ukraine and to really be responsive to the Ukrainian people.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair DELAURO for her leadership in moving this bill to the floor with such dispatch and content.

I rise tonight to urge passage of this essential $40 billion supplemental security package for Ukraine.

The battle for Ukraine and what it is waging, for liberty, is not one for her to fight alone. The world must recognize the true evil that free people everywhere are confronting. Indeed, liberty's survival and the global rule of law are on the line. Russia invaded an independent sovereign nation without provocation. Ukraine is the scrimmage line for liberty on the Continent of Europe today.

Untethered to reason or humanity, Putin will not stop his brutal slaughter of innocents. Words and well wishes will not be enough. What Ukraine needs most of all is reinforcement; it needs arms, ammunition, combat vehicles, and air and sea defense.

Putin's Russia will never win this war. The courage and resolve of the Ukrainian people is already legendary, but to hasten the demise of Putin's murderous rampage, America must act without delay.

Ukraine's fight for liberty is the world's fight for liberty in this modern era. Let us arm Ukraine with the tools for the fight and put an end, sooner rather than later, to the bloodshed Putin's madness has unleashed. ''Glory to Ukraine, ''Slava Ukraini.''

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman DELAURO for uniting all of the subcommittees of Appropriations to bring this critical bill forward. I thank her for her leadership.

□ 2045

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 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7691, the emergency supplemental appropriations act for Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, this vital assistance will continue the support of Ukraine's heroic and inspiring assistance of their countrymen and will continue to support their heroic and inspiring resistance to Russia's unprovoked invasion. We and our allies must continue to provide the assistance critical to defeat Russian aggression and help preserve Ukrainian independence.

For those in this country and elsewhere, Mr. Speaker, who thought that war was a 19th or 20th century concern, this crisis has underscored the importance of capable military alliances, the centrality of NATO, and the critical importance of American leadership in the transatlantic alliance.

This bill provides essential military assistance across State Department and Department of Defense accounts. It also includes funding for Russian sanctions enforcement, returns our diplomats to Kyiv, and provides much-needed humanitarian relief for Ukraine and other countries impacted by this crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this emergency supplemental to support Ukraine and to address the global impacts of Putin's brutal invasion and war. I thank Chairwoman DELAURO, our Speaker, and Chairman MCGOVERN for moving this legislation so quickly.

Mr. Speaker, a little more than a week ago, I had the honor of visiting Eastern Europe to meet with Ukrainians and Poles and to learn about what was taking place firsthand. We met with civil society organizations funded by the United States that, in the midst of danger and violence, are supporting refugees, vulnerable people, and women and children.

I was deeply moved by their stories and their commitment, their resilience, and recognized very quickly what an emergency this is. So, I thank everyone again for bringing this bill to the floor right away. The Ukrainian people need our support to defend their territory, but we equally need to support their efforts to protect their people, their economy, their way of life, and, yes, their democracy.

As chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I am very proud that we provided $18.9 billion in assistance for economic security and humanitarian assistance for Ukraine in this bill.

This bill will help sustain the Ukrainian Government's essential services, protect refugees and internally displaced persons, clear unexploded ordnance, and combat human trafficking. It funds getting our dedicated and courageous diplomats back to Kyiv so that they can continue working on behalf of the United States to protect the people and the dignity of Ukraine. I salute them, commend them, and thank them for their service.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains precious resources to deal with the global food crisis that has been deepened by the Russian invasion. This is truly a defining moment in our history, Ukrainian history, Poland's history, and the world's history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to respond to the remarkable strength and resilience of the Ukrainian people and stand by them. We need to stand by them—we must stand by them—by

supporting this supplemental appropriations bill.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I thank her and the ranking member for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor. It is legislation that makes an immediate and substantial difference to what is happening in Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, 10 days ago, it was my solemn and extraordinary privilege to lead a congressional delegation to Kyiv, where we met with President Zelenskyy. In the heart of his war-torn nation, our delegation expressed our deep admiration for the courage of the Ukrainian people as they fought for their democracy against autocracy and our endless respect for his great, heroic leadership.

In return, really just from the start, President Zelenskyy expressed his gratitude to the American people, which I conveyed to this Congress and, therefore, to the American people for the extraordinary support that we have so far supplied—and now, tonight, more to come.

He praised our President for being such a source of hope as well as support to the people of Ukraine—not only for our support but for the unifying force he has been in this fight.

Mr. Speaker, as Putin desperately accelerates his campaign of horror and brutality in Ukraine, time is of the essence. That is why we are so pleased to hear that we could proceed immediately with this bill today so that it goes to the Senate and to the President's desk so that the assistance can reach the people of Ukraine and Eastern Europe. We cannot afford to wait. Again, time is of the essence.

The aid package we will pass today will be pivotal, and others have addressed what is in there in terms of weaponry and security issues, in terms of government and their economy, in terms of humanitarian assistance.

I was very pleased for the delegation to be joined by Chairman JIM MCGOVERN, chair of the Rules Committee, but the chair always of the food security initiatives in the Congress. He made very clear the link between what Putin is doing in Ukraine and the impact it will have on the rest of the world in terms of starvation because Ukraine has been the breadbasket of Europe and the world. All of the product—whether it is sunflower oil, whether it is wheat, corn, whatever—going to Africa and other places in the world is essential to their food security.

The brutality of Putin is not just what he is doing in Ukraine but the impact that it is having on food for the world. So when you are home thinking of what this is all about, just think: ''When I was hungry, you fed me,'' the Gospel of Matthew.

I also was so pleased that Mr. MEEKS, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was with us because we talked about sanctions, which are a product of his committee. I mention that because he knows his subject very well, as did President Zelenskyy. But the fact is, what we want to see is an end to war. If we could end war by using economic sanctions, all the better, all the better to spare human life on both sides of it.

But President Putin has initiated hostilities into a sovereign country with a band leading it, thinking that he was going to be well-received with a band. What could he have been thinking?

Again, Mr. MEEKS, in terms of negotiations, in terms of sanctions and the rest, led our visit very well.

Mr. SCHIFF, the chair of the Intelligence Committee, had a very clear conversation with President Zelenskyy, the speaker of their parliament, and the Foreign Minister about how respectful of what the Ukrainians are doing with their own security—and not to be misled into thinking that anything but their own security has led to some of the successes they have had.

BARBARA LEE, who we just heard from, the chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, just so remarkable in our visit to Poland to talk about how we have not only economic assistance or humanitarian assistance but accountability, as well as help for children who are suffering so much there.

Mr. KEATING, a member of both the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services, was very much into the accountability piece. He is chair of the committee that is Europe, Eurasia, environment, global issues across borders and understood the need for us to have public support and accountability for what we give.

JASON CROW, a member of the Intelligence Committee and the Armed Services Committee, spoke with great authority about weapons systems and the rest with President Zelenskyy and his team, about what they need, what we can convey back, and what judgments are made in that regard.

What is interesting about Mr. CROW is that he was a member at another time, earlier in his life—which wasn't that long ago—he was a member of the 82nd Airborne. When we met with the 82nd Airborne in Poland, they were happy to welcome one of their former members. They spoke the same language, some hoots and hollers of some kind. I don't know. But nonetheless, his participation there was beneficial, especially when it came to comparing notes on weapons systems.

What I think is important for the American people to know is that what Putin has done is not only an act of brutality; it is an act of cowardice.

Who but a coward would pretend he is going to war and bomb a maternity hospital?

Who but a coward would have his soldiers resort to the cruelty of rape of children or their parents in front of them—boys and girls?

Who but a coward would pile these children in trains and take them to Russia?

All of this will be a matter of coming to justice at some point, but right now, we have to have it come to a conclusion that you don't do that. It is outside the circle of civilized human behavior.

Putin: Coward.

In any event, what we are doing here is very important. It is buying weaponry and security assistance, government and economic assistance, humanitarian assistance.

I thank Congresswoman LEE and Mr. MCGOVERN for their focus on all of that, for the refugees, for the displaced within Ukraine, and for those who are trapped under fire without food or fresh water or anything because their civilian communities are being attacked by the coward Putin.

So, we are very proud of this effort today. We should all be very proud that we had the opportunity, when Putin decided whatever it is he decided, to be brutal and cruel and a coward, that we were there to help.

It is about democracy versus dictatorship. Democracy must prevail. Ukrainian people are fighting the fight for their democracy and, in doing so, for ours as well. We must help them win so that we can have bread for the world and feed the hungry, so we can stop the horrible behavior that they are doing in treating women and trafficking women and girls. This is unbelievable.

□ 2100

It is horrible, and the world needs to know why this is important. The world needs to know why we have decided to go forward with this as soon as possible.

This package builds upon the strong, ongoing support already delivered by the United States, thanks to the bipartisan, bicameral unity in the Congress and with the administration.

In our government funding legislation last March, we delivered $13.6 billion in humanitarian, security, and economic assistance. These resources are already reaching communities on the ground, helping the Ukrainians protect their people and repel Russian forces.

Just yesterday, President Biden proudly signed into law one of our consequential legislative initiatives, the revival of the historic lend-lease program. Lend-lease helped turn the tide in the fight against fascism in World War II, and it will be essential in our mission to rescue democracy from dictatorship today.

The House also passed one that I like to call seize and freeze: seize the Russian assets, freeze them, and then, to punish the Russian oligarchs funding this diabolical war, use the assets, when they thaw, to rebuild Ukraine.

At the same time, America has continued to move together with our allies to level a historic punishment against Putin for his senseless aggression, isolating Russia and devastating its economy.

I wish the people of Russia knew what he was doing to them, but he does not allow the truth to be heard by the Russian people.

I want to say one more thing about all of this, and that is, when we talk about our partners in NATO and the European Union, I want to sing their praises because they have seen that their dependence on Russian oil is a weapon of war for the Russians. They have seen that unless they diversify away from Russian oil, they will always be enslaved by needing that oil.

I am so pleased that they have made the decision that, in an appropriate timetable, they will be withdrawing from that, as we did in the House a number of weeks ago when we said—and the Senate did as well—we won't be purchasing any more Russian oil.

So again, for these and other reasons, it is just an honor to be associated with the courage of the people of Ukraine and the generosity of the people of Poland and other European countries that are receiving these refugees. They have opened their homes and their hearts to them, and we need to be helpful in every way that we can.

So, I salute our bipartisan leadership in bringing this to the floor.

I also thank Mr. ROGERS. He was chair of the committee when I was on the committee, and I appreciated his remarks earlier.

Again, I thank ROSA DELAURO for the efficiency and directness with which she was ready to bring this to the floor the minute the President said we can proceed with it as a single measure.

I urge a strong bipartisan vote for this act of mercy.

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

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 Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act.

The Biden administration, Congress, and the American people have been unflinching in our support for the people of Ukraine. Under desperate circumstances, the Ukrainian people have valiantly resisted Vladimir Putin's illegal, unjust, and unprovoked invasion of their country.

Today, the House of Representatives has another opportunity not only to stand with the people of Ukraine but to stand together with our fellow democracies against this authoritarian aggression by passing this supplemental.

As chair of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, I know how critical it is to continue our commitment to provide Ukraine with robust security assistance.

At the same time, we must provide the Department of Defense with additional tools to respond to the Russian aggression. That is why we have included $20.1 billion in this legislation, including $6 billion for the Ukrainian Security Assistance Initiative to provide equipment, weapons, and training to the Ukrainian military. We have included $9.1 billion to replenish stocks of the U.S. military equipment that has been donated to Ukraine.

Last month, I had the opportunity to travel to Germany and Poland and visit with our deployed servicemembers. Today, I am pleased that we have included flexibility for the Department of Defense to provide hardship pay for those deployed in the EUCOM region.

This legislation also includes funding for desperately needed humanitarian relief for Ukrainian families who have been displaced within Ukraine or have fled to neighboring nations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our Republican colleagues to join us in a show of bipartisan unity. Let us stand together. Let us pass this bill. Let us defend democracies everywhere from Russian aggression.

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

Ms. DELAURO. 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 the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, and I do so without hesitation or reservation. I do so because there is no way that we could stand idly by and watch the horror that is being heaped upon our Ukrainian brothers and sisters.

Rather than just wringing our hands and talking about how unfortunate it is, we are doing something about it. We are bringing aid and help and assistance.

I am proud to be part of a country that looks out not only for itself but recognizes that we either stand for something or we fall together.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for her leadership. I also must thank the country of Poland. I thank Poland for standing up in the face of dire circumstances.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the leadership that we have shown in this Democratic Caucus, joined by our Republican friends.

Let me thank the chairwoman, the manager of this bill, and the Republican manager, my friend from Texas.

The one point that I think we can all agree to: This is a vile and violent and brutal and senseless war. It is Vladimir Putin trying to return to the greatness of Russia that fought Nazism but is now making a fiasco and light of what fighting Nazism is all about.

Going to Ukraine with the Hoyer codel, my focus was on the terrible plight of children. In an op-ed that was printed in the Houston Chronicle, I said that our children in war must never suffer the nightmare that UNICEF says.

So, I support this supplemental for the very reason of dealing with, one, providing for the munitions and exportability of funds to procure critical munitions, but as well the humanitarian aid that is to correct the devastation of children who saw the bodies of their parents dead in the street.

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

Ms. DELAURO. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her kindness.

Dealing with the pictures that were depicted, but the stories that I heard of children sitting next to dead parents, or dead bodies, children unaccompanied, lost, orphaned.

So my conclusion is that, in addition to war, we must realize that our children are our future.

In this bill, the administration for children and families, $900 million to provide refugee support services, housing, English language, trauma and support services to help those who have been trafficked or may be trafficked, to help those who have been raped, young women and children; to deal with the Centers for Disease Control with $54 million to provide them medical support; and, of course, to be able to provide dealing with the migration and refugee circumstances that we saw in Poland that took 2 to 3 million refugees, including children.

□ 2110

We are standing on democracy. We are not afraid to stand with what is right, and we are not afraid to say glory to Ukraine. We want the victory for Ukraine, and we want defeat for Vladimir Putin. Regime change would be great, but we realize that will not happen, but defeat must happen. I support the supplemental. Let us stand for democracy.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member GRANGER for her support for this effort. As the Speaker pointed out, this has been a bipartisan measure since we moved on March 8. I also thank Chairman ROGERS for speaking here tonight as well.

The world must see that we are united in our support of Ukraine. I think the Ukrainian people—they need us. They are in desperate need of our support. Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to threaten peace and democracy around the globe, and Vladimir Putin must be held accountable.

Why is there an unprovoked attack on a sovereign Nation whose only desire is to be free, to be a democracy, to associate itself with the West? Why is that a provocation for being invaded, for the massive destruction that Ukraine is undergoing at the moment? Again, Vladimir Putin and his cronies must be held accountable.

This bill does that by protecting democracy, limiting Russian aggression, and strengthening our own national security. We must act swiftly and decisively tonight. We have not seen such a mobilization of support around the world for an ally since World War II. I am so proud that that mobilization has been led by a United States President, President Biden.

It is a moral obligation. It is a moral responsibility. We can't sit by and watch news day-in and day-out seeing the massive destruction that is being wrought on Ukraine and its citizens. President Zelenskyy said: Light will overcome darkness. And our job is to help to provide the light.

I think it was stirring when you had, in Moscow, victory day, and President Putin with his extraordinary display of power. Then watching President Zelenskyy walk down the street of Kyiv on his own by himself, an extraordinary leader who needs to know—and I think he does know—that the United States and the world is there to support his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I apologize for keeping people waiting. I tend to speak more briefly than I usually speak on my 1 minute, but not because of the importance of this subject, not because of the deep feelings that I have that this is the right thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, this supplemental appropriations bill is a down payment on the security and success of democracy. We have paid that price before, not only in dollars but in lives, not only in Ukraine, but throughout the world.

Yesterday, Vladimir Putin watched as the Russian military paraded through Red Square to commemorate victory in the Second World War. Instead of honoring, however, those who defeated fascism, Putin repeated his lies about the purpose of his criminal and unprovoked war against Ukraine.

Putin, like Hitler, and Stalin before him, has denigrated the law, humanitarian principles, morals, and any kind of status in the world. We know why Putin invaded Ukraine—not to free its people, they were free, they are free; not to protect Russian speakers, they were protected with all the rights and security of free citizens in a nation of laws. In fact, I suggested that the U.N. send observers into eastern Ukraine to protect Russian speakers.

Russia was not only under no threat from Ukraine, but not from any NATO nation either. No, the plain truth is that Vladimir Putin ordered the invasion of Ukraine because he wanted to consolidate and expand his own power and his control over Russia. In sum, he wants to recreate the Russian empire, a tyranny, a ruling over people by force, not by choice.

After the defeat of fascism in the Second War World, the United States and our allies built a global order based on human rights and the rule of law. In Ukraine, Putin sought to forge a new international order with help from China—one in which might makes right and strong men make rules.

In such a view, individual freedoms must yield to the benefit of the leader and his cronies or the greatness of the state or ruling party. Putin believed that a quick victory in Ukraine would show his might and strengthen his rule and deter America and our allies to stand up to future acts of Russian aggression.

We have all been surprised and heartened and admiring and awed by the courage and determination of the Ukrainian people and their leader.

□ 2120

In their valiant fight they have written a new chapter in the history of their nation and in the story of humankind's struggle for a free world.

Our own Nation: Give me liberty or give me death.

The first stage of the war in Ukraine was a victory for freedom and the Ukrainian people. With the help of Western arms and aid, Ukraine defeated Putin's attempt to win a quick and decisive victory and to occupy and control the capital of Ukraine. Indeed, they have given the Russian military a substantial bruising. But this war, as we know, is far from over.

In the east, Russian forces continue their fierce assault against Ukrainian defenses; their criminal assaults, their murderous assaults, their savage assaults. There is not an adverse adjective that you could use, Mr. Speaker, that does not apply to the actions of Russia, its soldiers, and its leaders. Their seizure of towns and villages and their war crimes against civilians is meant to demoralize the Ukrainian people into submission.

How awed we must be and proud of their determination not to be bludgeoned into submission. The world now knows that Ukrainians will fight to their last breath for their country.

We have pledged our lives, our honor—our sacred honor—and all that we have. That is what our Founders said fighting the behemoth power, the world power of its day. Because of the courage of our Founders and those minutemen and those minutewomen we prevailed.

I say this bill is a down payment. The world now knows that Ukrainians will fight to their last breath for their country—just as the fighters—and that is not just we have to say it, we have seen it in Mariupol.

This bill is a down payment for the success and security of democracy; not just of Ukraine democracy or Ukrainian freedom, but for the freedom of the global community. As I have said in recent weeks, America and our allies must ensure that Putin suffers a strategic loss from this invasion. If he does not, every two-bit dictator in the world will take the lesson that we can do the same.

President Biden understands this, which is why he requested this funding to provide Ukraine with the type of arms it needs to shift from defensive to offensive operations. The battle of Kyiv has at least for now been won. But this war will turn on the battle of the Donbas and the battle of the Black Sea coast.

I urge every one of my colleagues, do not be dissuaded tonight by politics. Do not be diverted from our support of democracy, which 435 of us support, or freedom or liberty about which all of us talk all the time. Talk is cheap; this victory for democracy is not, it has never been, and it is not today or tomorrow and the day thereafter.

Let us not let Putin achieve a victory over democracy and liberty and freedom. Vote ''yes'' for Ukraine, for the American people and our democracy, and for those who love liberty throughout this globe. Let us send a united message. Yes, we have political differences. Yes, we can sometimes be demeaning of one another. But when it comes to the defense of liberty and freedom, we shall be united. Vote ''yes.''

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, we were together, as I said earlier on March 8, in support of Ukraine. Let us be together tonight in support of Ukraine.

Let us tell Vladimir Putin that the United States is leading the world in support of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people. Let him understand that he is alone in this world and needs to pay a price for this outrageous invasion and unprovoked attack on a sovereign nation.

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

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered. Members will record their vote by electronic device.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 57, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 145]

YEAS—368

Adams	Aguilar	Allred
Aderholt	Allen	Amodei

Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
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
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
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
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (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
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
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
Stevens
Stewart
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
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—57

Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Cammack
Cawthorn
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Estes
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Greene (GA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Lesko
Long
Mann
Massie
Mast
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Sessions
Steube
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Westerman
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—5

Bera
McKinley
Reed
Strickland
Zeldin

□ 2205

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

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Babin)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Diaz-Balart (Cammack)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Herrera Beutler (Katko)
Horsford (Evans)
Huffman (Neguse)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kinzinger (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Meng (Escobar)
Mfume (Evans)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rush (Evans)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Escobar)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Titus (Connolly)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wild (Evans)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 5996

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 5996, a bill originally introduced by Representative FORTENBERRY of Nebraska, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

□ 2210

REMOVAL OF NAMES OF MEMBERS AS COSPONSORS OF H.R. 7648

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York be removed as cosponsors of H.R. 7648.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN JOINT MEETING HIS EXCELLENCY KYRIAKOS MITSOTAKIS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Tuesday, May 17, 2022, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

VANESSA GUILLEN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 224) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''Vanessa Guillen Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 224

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

SECTION 1. VANESSA GUILLÉN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, shall be known and designated as the ''Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for bringing this bill forward, a bill that is literally very important, not just to the Guillen family but to so many constituents in my district.

I also recognize that we are in the midst of celebrating the 1-year anniversary of Vanessa Guillen's death.

Vanessa was one of my constituents before she was transferred to Fort Hood military base for her Army training. She was a rising star before her life was tragically cut short.

As Members of Congress, we have the moral obligation to honor Vanessa's memory and enact change that will end violence in our military installations.

Her story has captivated Americans of all backgrounds. It brought muchneeded attention to sexual assault in the military, and it has led to changes being implemented at Fort Hood and at military bases throughout the Nation and, in fact, the world.

I will not rest until there is justice for Vanessa Guillen and her family. There is still much work that will need to be done. But the naming of a post office in her memory this year of her first anniversary would be but a small gesture on the part of this Congress in naming a post office after her to memorialize her work and her legacy.

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

Mr. Speaker, Houston native and Army Specialist Vanessa Guillen was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas. In April 2020, she was reported missing from her unit.

Tragically, her body was found 2 months later along the Leon River near Fort Hood. It is believed Specialist Guillen was killed by a fellow soldier at Fort Hood who had been harassing her and stalking her.

Specialist Guillen's death spurred a national policy conversation about the way in which sexual harassment claims have been handled by the military.

I strongly support this postal-naming bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute this naming of a Houston post office after Vanessa Guillen and to congratulate my colleague, Congresswoman SYLVIA GARCIA, whose constituent Vanessa was, for her leadership in recognizing the importance of the life and legacy of Vanessa Guillen. She was a hero in life and a hero in death.

As the story is told, all of her life she wanted to be in the United States Army, and she was an impeccable member of the United States military. Her tragic story is not one that she deserved, the violent death, the sexual assault, the lack of oversight, the lack of knowledge and investigation and process that would have really saved her life.

She did her duty. She made those in positions of power aware of the journey and the trials and tribulations that she was facing. Yet, her life was lost but not her legacy, not her story, and not the response that has come about through the United States Congress. And that will continue.

As I heard my colleague say, she will not rest until Vanessa Guillen gets justice. This is one step of honor for all little girls to know what a brave and wonderful young woman she was and to be able to say to her family that we will never forget her story.

I honor her tonight; I honor her legacy; I honor her bravery; and I honor her story.

What are we to say to the young girls who seek to be part of the United States military and to fight and stand for their country? Yes, they can model their lives after the service given by Vanessa Guillen.

I thank her, brave that she was and, yes, a servant of the people of the United States. I thank her, and I salute her.

Congratulations for this post office to her family and her community and to Congresswoman SYLVIA GARCIA.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I wish to be associated with the words of my colleagues in honor of Vanessa Guillen. I thank my colleague, SYLVIA GARCIA, for putting this important legislation forward.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 224, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building.''

Ms. Vanessa Guillén was born to the parents of immigrants and grew up in Houston, Texas. In high school, she was a stand-out athlete and graduated in the top 15 percent of her class.

At a young age, Ms. Guillén knew that she wanted to serve her country in the United States Army. In June 2018, she joined the Army and trained as a 91F, Small Arms and Artillery Repairer. Tragically at the age of 20, Private First Class Guillén was killed while serving at Fort Hood leaving a hole in the hearts of her family and the community. Private First Class Guillén was posthumously promoted to the rank of Specialist on July 1, 2020.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of this young woman by naming the Post Office at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building.''

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 224.

Mr. Speaker, if there are no further speakers, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for giving a voice to thousands of women who don't have one with this postal-naming bill tonight. I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 224, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 224.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

□ 2220

LAWRENCE M. 'LARRY' WALSH SR. POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 700) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the ''Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 700

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

SECTION 1. LAWRENCE M. "LARRY" WALSH SR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303

East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the ''Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my legislation, H.R. 700, to name the Elwood, Illinois, post office after Larry Walsh, Sr., a public servant and a dedicated member of the Will County community.

Mr. Walsh was raised in Joliet and was a graduate of Joliet Junior College and a lifelong resident of Elwood, Illinois. Larry loved the State of Illinois and devoted his life to making it a better place.

He first began his career in public service as a member of the Elwood School Board and continued to serve his community as an elected Jackson Township supervisor, a member of the Will County Board, and an Illinois State Senator representing the 43rd District, a time during which he was widely reputed to have spent a certain amount of time playing poker with his colleague, then State Senator Barack Obama.

Larry finished his career in public service as the Will County executive, a position he held from 2004 until his passing in 2020.

Larry was a family man and a devoted farmer, a voice for disability issues, senior citizens services, and agricultural workers.

He championed the largest infrastructure improvement investment in Will County's history, alongside modernizing his county's public safety resources. Simply put, Will County is a better place today because of the decades of work that Larry devoted to it.

The Lawrence M. ''Larry'' Walsh Sr. Post Office will be a justifiable source of pride and a fitting tribute to a man who dedicated his life to local government and his community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation, one of the collegial and noble things that Congress can do for a collegial and noble man.

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

Mr. Speaker, Lawrence Walsh was born and raised in Joliet, Illinois, where he later served as an Illinois State Senator from 1997 to 2005. He also served his local community as the Will County executive, an office he held from 2004 until his death in 2020.

Mr. Speaker, I support this postal-naming bill honoring an Illinois community public servant, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the interests of time, I submit my statement in support of Mr. FOSTER's very important bill. I strongly support it.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 700, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the "Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office."

Mr. Larry Walsh Sr. was an American farmer, public servant, and dedicated member of the Will County community. In 1970, he began his career in public service as a member of the Elwood School Board. He was then elected as Jackson Township Supervisor in 1973, where he served until December 2004. Mr. Walsh also served on the Will County Board in 1974 and 1992.

From April 1997 until January 2005, Mr. Walsh was an Illinois State Senator, representing the 43rd District. As a public servant, his mission was always to better the lives of people who lived and worked in his community.

He brought a voice to disability issues, senior citizens' services, preservation, and agriculture concerns.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in commemorating Mr. Walsh's dedication to public service by naming the Post Office at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the "Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Post Office."

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 700, an important bill. I thank Mr. FOSTER for authoring it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 700.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

MARINE CORPS RESERVE PVT JACOB CRUZ POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5900) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5900

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

SECTION 1. MARINE CORPS RESERVE PVT JACOB CRUZ POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5900, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office.

Private Jacob Cruz grew up in Boyle Heights and was the second born of five children. At the age of 17, Private Cruz enlisted in the Marine Corps.

As part of the 2nd Marine Division, his mission was to secure the island of Betio in order to control the Japanese airstrip in the Tarawa Atoll. Tragically, during the battle of Tarawa, Private Cruz was killed. Private Cruz was declared unrecoverable for 77 years before his remains were identified and returned home to his family in Los Angeles.

On March 25, 2021, he was then laid to rest with full military honors. He was the recipient of numerous awards and citations, including the Silver Star, Purple Heart, Combat Action Ribbon, World War II Victory Medal, American Campaign Medal, Marine Corps Presidential Unit Citation, Asiatic-Pacific

Theatre Campaign Medal, Marine Corps Medal, and the Gold Star Lapel Button.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in paying respect to this World War II hero by naming the post office at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, tonight, I am honored to speak about Private Jacob Cruz, a marine killed in the World War II Pacific campaign.

Private Cruz fought bravely alongside other marines and soldiers who were also killed in battle. However, until recently, many of these American heroes were laid to rest abroad in unknown or lost graves.

In 2019, thanks in part to the Virginia nonprofit History Flight, Private Cruz's remains were finally identified. Later in 2021, his remains were finally returned to the United States and returned to his family members. Private Cruz now lies in rest here in the United States, the country he gave his life defending.

Today, we honor this American hero by renaming a U.S. Post Office in his honor. I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this important bill, H.R. 5900, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5900.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

VETERANS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6386) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the ''Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6386

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

SECTION 1. VETERANS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the ''Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

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

There was no objection.

□ 2230

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI), who is the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Mr. Speaker, I stand in honor of veterans across this country, in Illinois, and, of course, in my Eighth District of Illinois which I represent. I salute veterans for their bravery, their courage, their sacrifice, and their patriotism. I wish to honor the men and women who take up our flag in service for our great Nation and express my immense gratitude.

It is for this reason I have introduced this bill to rename the Post Office in Schaumburg, Illinois, in honor of the veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars. Since 2001, between 2 to 3 million servicemembers have served in post-9/11 war operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. The new name of this Schaumburg Post Office will be a constant reminder for my community of the bravery of veterans from these wars.

How we honor our veterans reflects who we are as a country. I look forward to passing my legislation today to rename this Post Office in honor of veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars.

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

Mr. Speaker, our soldiers sacrifice so much for our Nation. Naming a Post Office for those veterans who served in Iraq and Afghanistan is the least we can do to honor them. When local residents visit this Post Office in Schaumburg, Illinois, hopefully, they will be reminded of all the sacrifices made by our servicemembers in support of American freedom, democracy, and national security that we hold so dear here and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I support this postal-naming bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I associate myself with the comments of my two colleagues.

Chair MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6386, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the ''Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building.''

Our nation's veterans do not sign up for a normal job. They enlist knowing full well that they may be injured or killed in service to our country.

Over the last 20 years of conflict, more than 2.3 million Americans served in Iraq and Afghanistan. Of these service members, more than 6,800 were killed and tens of thousands more have suffered the scars and trauma—both seen and unseen—of serving in combat.

It is our responsibly to remember and honor all of their sacrifices.

This bill will ensure that their service is never forgotten.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the brave men and women who sacrificed so much over the last two decades serving our country in Iraq and Afghanistan by supporting this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6386.

I congratulate Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI on his excellent bill. I am prepared to close. I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6386, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6386.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

ROSA LOUISE McCAULEY PARKS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6614) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the ''Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6614

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

SECTION 1. ROSA LOUISE MCCAULEY PARKS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the ''Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6614 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building.

Mrs. Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama. She attended elementary school in Pine Level, Alabama, and eventually went on to attend the Alabama State Teacher's College High School. Unfortunately, she was not able to graduate with her class due to the passing of her grandmother. Mrs. Parks further delayed her education to take care of her family when her mother fell ill. She eventually received her high school diploma in 1934 after marrying Raymond Parks on December 18, 1932.

In the 1930s, Mrs. Parks was an early activist in the effort to free the Scottsboro Boys. With her husband, Raymond, she worked as the secretary and later the youth leader of the local branch of the NAACP.

Mrs. Parks' refusal to surrender her seat to a White male passenger on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus on December 1, 1955, triggered a wave of protests that reverberated throughout the United States. Her courageous act changed America's view of Black people and redirected the course of history.

After her arrest, Black people in Montgomery organized and promoted a boycott of the city bus line that lasted 381 days. Inspired by the Montgomery protests, other actions took shape in the form of sit-ins and eat-ins to demand equal rights for all people.

From 1965 to 1988, Mrs. Parks worked for Congressman John Conyers' staff as he represented what was then the First Congressional District of Michigan.

In February 1987, she co-founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development with Ms. Elaine Eason Steele in honor of her late husband Raymond. The goal of the institute was to motivate and empower youth not targeted by other programs to achieve their highest potential. Mrs. Parks saw the energy of young people as a real force for change.

Mrs. Parks received more than 43 honorary doctorate degrees, hundreds of plaques, certificates, citations, awards, and keys to many cities, such as the NAACP Spingarn Medal, the UAW's Social Justice Award, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Non-Violent Peace Prize, and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999.

In September of 1996, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton. In the State of Michigan, the first Monday after February 4 has been designated as Mrs. Rosa Parks Day.

On October 24, 2005, Mrs. Parks peacefully passed away.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of this great civil rights activist by naming the Post Office at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Rosa Parks is known as the ''Mother of the Civil Rights Movement.''

Her brave resistance set in motion one of the largest social movements in American history: the Montgomery Bus Boycott. After 381 days, the Montgomery Bus Boycott ended after the Supreme Court held that any law requiring racially segregated seating on buses violated the 14th Amendment.

Because of her brave actions, Mrs. Parks lost her job and faced death threats the remainder of her life, but she never gave up the fight. She moved with her family to Detroit in 1957, where she continued to support the civil rights movement.

Mr. Speaker, I support this postal-naming bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 6614, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6614.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2240

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 91) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the ''Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 91

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

SECTION 1. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the ''Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 91 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street, Easley, South Carolina, as the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin was born in Easley, South Carolina, on November 10, 1992. In 2011, he graduated from Pickens High School. Following his graduation, he enlisted and was sworn in at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

In August 2012, Private First Class Austin graduated basic training and advanced infantry training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, as a combat engineer.

Immediately following, he was stationed at Fort Stewart, Georgia, where he was assigned to the 4th Brigade Special Troops Battalion, 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division. He was later deployed to Afghanistan in 2013.

On April 17, 2013, Private First Class Austin suffered massive head and chest trauma after an attack while driving an armored truck on patrol in Wardak Province, Afghanistan.

On April 21, 2013, at the age of 20, Private First Class Austin succumbed to his injuries in Landstuhl, Germany. Posthumously, he was awarded a Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Palmetto State Hero award, and the South Carolina Governor's Award for Extraordinary Sacrifice and Heroism.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Private First Class Austin by naming the post office at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 91 to honor Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin, a fallen son of South Carolina who gave his life in service to our country, by designating the Easley, South Carolina post office the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

This resolution is cosponsored by the entire South Carolina delegation and supported by the city of Easley, their city council, as well as the family of Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin, his parents, Curt and Yolanda Austin.

Not long after he won his stripes as a private first class in the Army, he was driving an armored truck on patrol in the Wardak Province of Afghanistan when insurgents attacked. A bomb exploded, and he suffered massive head and chest trauma. Private First Class Austin died in Germany days later, on April 21, 2013, at the young age of 20.

Private First Class Austin was posthumously awarded a Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Palmetto State Hero award, and the South Carolina Governor's Award for Extraordinary Sacrifice and Heroism.

Private First Class Austin was an avid sportsman, a 2011 graduate of Pickens High School, and a member of Rock Springs Baptist Church in Easley.

I attended his service, and the pastor said he was awarded the medals posthumously, but he was awarded the jewels in his crown the minute he entered the pearly gates. He was that kind of believer.

He was an inspiration to many. He is an American hero and deserves to be honored for his bravery and sacrifice for our country as a soldier defending our freedoms and security.

As John 15:13 says, greater love has no one than this, that someone lay down his life for his friends. Barrett did that.

I thank the committee and Ranking Member COMER for bringing this measure to the floor and allowing us to honor our fallen heroes. Again, I urge passage of the legislation.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring Easley, South Carolina native and American hero, Private First Class Austin. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 91, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 91.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 92) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the ''Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 92

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

SECTION 1. SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the ''Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 92 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office.

Specialist Four Charles Johnson was born on August 4, 1940, in Pickens, South Carolina, to Mr. Charles Johnson, Sr., and Mrs. Essie Jamison Johnson.

He attended the Pickens County Training School and was a 1958 graduate of Clearview High School in Easley, South Carolina.

After completing high school, he enlisted in the United States Army with the military parental consent of his mother since he was only 17 years old when he began his military career.

Specialist Four Johnson completed his basic training at Fort Benning, Georgia, and was a paratrooper. Unfortunately, he was killed in action by a gunshot wound to the chest while serving in Vietnam.

His mother described him as a playful boy and happy all the time. He served with his brothers, Specialist Four John H. Johnson and Specialist Four Leroy Johnson.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Specialist Four Johnson by naming the post office at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, we come tonight to honor another Pickens County fallen hero, Specialist Four Charles Johnson, Jr., an American hero and fallen son of South Carolina, by designating the Pickens, South Carolina post office the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office.

This resolution is cosponsored by the entire South Carolina delegation and supported by the city of Pickens, their city council, as well as the family of Specialist Four Johnson.

Specialist Four Johnson, Jr., was killed in action on March 30, 1966, in Vietnam and was the first casualty from Pickens County in that war.

Specialist Four Johnson of Pickens, South Carolina, began his military career in the Army at a young age of 17

years old. He was one of three brothers to serve in Vietnam at the same time.

He was awarded the Purple Heart, the Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and the National Defense Service Medal, among other commendations.

□ 2250

Specialist Four Johnson was a 1958 graduate of Clear View High School in Easley, South Carolina, and was a member of the Griffin Ebenezer Baptist Church.

He is an American hero and deserves to be honored for his sacrifice for our country as a soldier defending our Nation. We know that freedom isn't free, and it is because of brave men like Specialist Four Johnson that we enjoy the freedom and security that we have today.

I thank the committee and Ranking Member COMER for bringing this to the floor and allowing us to honor our fallen heroes. Again, I urge the passage of this legislation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring Specialist Johnson, who was the first Vietnam war casualty from Pickens County, South Carolina.

Welcome home, Specialist Johnson.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 92, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 92.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR LAWRENCE E. 'RABBIT' KENNEDY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 207) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the ''Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 207

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

SECTION 1. COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR LAWRENCE E. "RABBIT" KENNEDY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the ''Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 207, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the ''Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building.''

Command Sergeant Major Lawrence Kennedy enlisted in the U.S. Army in October of 1940 by walking for 2 days from his hometown of Smithville to Tupelo.

Over the course of his 35 years in the United States Army, he served in World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war.

Command Sergeant Major Kennedy fought in the Battle of the Bulge, participated in 506 airborne jumps, and was featured on the cover of Life Magazine, along with the Army's 1st Cavalry 9th Division.

In 2017, Command Sergeant Major Kennedy was commended by the Mississippi legislature by House Concurrent Resolution 51, authored in honor of his outstanding military career.

After serving for 35 years, he continued to serve local veterans, founding the annual veterans' breakfast in partnership with Community Bank.

On July 20, 2017, Command Sergeant Major Kennedy passed away.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the legacy of this patriot by naming the post office at 215 1st Avenue in Armory, Mississippi, as the ''Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building''.

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 207, renaming the post office in Amory, Mississippi, for Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. ''Rabbit'' Kennedy. Rabbit is an American hero, and I am proud to sponsor this legislation in his honor.

Rabbit enlisted in the United States Army in October of 1940. To do so, he walked for 2 days from his hometown of Smithville to Tupelo. Rabbit served in World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war over the course of 35 years in the United States Army. There were not a lot of three-war veterans in our lifetimes, and he was a true hero. I am proud to have known him personally.

Rabbit's accounts of World War II battles are features of the 2014 book ''Last Eyewitnesses, World War II Memories: D-Day to 70th Anniversary.'' He fought in the Battle of the Bulge where he spent 9 days in a foxhole next to a dead German soldier.

Command Sergeant Major Kennedy led the Army's 1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam, and a photo of his leading his men into combat was featured on the cover of Life Magazine.

During his career in the United States Army, Rabbit Kennedy earned four Legions of Merit, four Bronze Stars, participated in 506 airborne jumps, and retired as one of the most decorated soldiers in the history of the United States Army.

In 2017, Rabbit Kennedy was commended by the Mississippi legislature in House Concurrent Resolution 51. He was also the first enlisted man inducted into the Hall of Fame at the United States Army Aviation Museum at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

Rabbit Kennedy continued to serve local veterans throughout his life, which is where I met him. He never quit helping veterans, even after he got out after his 35 years of military service.

Rabbit Kennedy is regarded as a community leader and a true American hero. On July 20, 2017, he went to be with the Lord and will always be locally remembered as a patriot and a member of the Greatest Generation.

It is a true and lasting honor to remember the service of Rabbit Kennedy. I just have to say again, he was an amazing man who served this country in three wars, but he always had time for everyone, and he always had time for a veteran in need and was always helping.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring one of the most decorated U.S. Army

soldiers in the history of our country, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 207 for this national hero, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 207.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

LANCE CORPORAL MARC LUCAS TUCKER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 209) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the ''Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 209

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

SECTION 1. LANCE CORPORAL MARC LUCAS TUCKER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the ''Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 209, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the ''Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building''.

Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker joined the Marine Corps at the age of 23. He was deployed to Iraq with the 9th Engineer Support Battalion, III Marine Expeditionary Force.

Everyone in his family and community knew that Lance Corporal Tucker chose a life of service, and his mother confirmed his commitment to the U.S. military, saying he was a ''lifer.''

On June 7, Lance Corporal Tucker called his mother to let her know about the timeline of his latest mission. Unfortunately, at 11 a.m., Ms. Bagwell recalls having a horrible headache, which she later learned occurred at the time of her son's death.

□ 2300

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Lance Corporal Tucker by naming the post office at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the ''Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building''.

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY and Ranking Member COMER for bringing these very important bills to honor our heroes in America. I think it is important that we honor and remember those who served this Nation, especially those who gave their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 209, renaming the post office in Pontotoc, Mississippi, for Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker.

At age 23, Marc Lucas Tucker joined the Marine Corps and deployed to Iraq with the 9th Engineer Support Battalion, 3rd Marine Expeditionary Force.

His mother, Mrs. Donna Bagwell, recalls her son wanting to be a marine from a very young age, following in the footsteps of his grandfather, who also served in the Marine Corps.

He was a 1999 graduate of South Pontotoc Attendance Center, where he was known for his patriotism and sense of adventure. He was a baseball player, an avid hunter, and a fisherman.

On June 8, 2005, Lance Corporal Tucker was killed in a vehicle accident while stationed in Okinawa, Japan.

During his funeral, he was awarded the Navy Cross and the Mississippi Medal of Valor by Marine Major John Harding. He has also been awarded the Combat Action Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, and Sea Service Medal.

The Pontotoc community continues to mourn the loss of this young man who dedicated his life to the service of his country. Today I aim to honor his family and countless others who have lost their loved ones in service for our Nation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman from South Carolina has no further speakers, I am prepared to close.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of my colleagues on this bill honoring Lance Corporal Tucker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 209, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 209.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

CW4 CHRISTIAN J. KOCH MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3508) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the OCW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Officeo.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3508

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

SECTION 1. CHRISTIAN KOCH MEMORIAL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, shall be known and designated as the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5

legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3508 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office''.

Chief Warrant Officer Koch grew up in the York/Leicester area and was a 1999 graduate of York Central School District. Before enlisting in the National Guard Infantry in March of 2000, he studied mathematics at Brockport State.

He graduated second in his basic training class with honors and was immediately awarded a slot in Airborne School and assigned to the A Company 1st Battalion 108th Infantry.

He was soon promoted to E5 and given a slot in Air Assault School, a distinct honor. In 2004, Chief Warrant Officer Koch was accepted into Warrant Officer School and went on to attend flight school and graduate in 2008. He was then deployed to Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom from 2008 to 2009, where he flew supplies and personnel.

Throughout his training and Active Duty, he served as an honor guard for veterans' funerals, participated in Veterans Day ceremonies, and had his unit featured in the Geneseo Warplane Museum. In addition, he participated in Operation Noble Eagle, guarding the northern border and the Ginna Nuclear Power Plant following the tragedy of 9/11.

Sadly, on January 20, 2021, Chief Warrant Officer Koch lost his life during a training mission with the New York State National Guard. He is survived by his wife and four children.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Christian's legacy by naming the post office at 39 West Main Street in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office''.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Christian Koch enlisted in the National Guard Infantry in March of 2000. He graduated second in his basic training class with honors. With such an excellent record, he was immediately awarded a slot in Airborne School. He was quickly promoted and granted a spot in Air Assault School, which was a unique honor.

In 2004, he was accepted into Warrant Officer School at Fort Rucker, Alabama. Upon completion, he then attended and graduated flight school in 2008. He was deployed to Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom, where he flew supplies and personnel. Later, he was deployed to Afghanistan as a medical evacuation pilot.

He passed away in January 2021 during a training mission, leaving behind his wife and their four children.

Mr. Speaker, to honor his legacy, I strongly support this postal-naming bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 3508, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3508.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 10, 2022.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I hereby submit my resignation, effective this day, May 10, 2022, as United States Representative of the 23rd District of the State of New York. Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I have submitted to New York State Governor Kathy Hochul.

Sincerely,

TOM REED.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 10, 2022.

Hon. KATHY HOCHUL,
Governor of New York State, Albany, NY.

DEAR GOVERNOR HOCHUL: I hereby submit my resignation, effective this day, May 10, 2022, as United States Representative of the 23rd District of the State of New York. Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I have submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

TOM REED.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3182. An act to provide that inclined sleepers for infants and crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6023. An act to require the United States Postal Service to continue selling the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp until all remaining stamps are sold, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 11 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 5911, the Fair Hiring in Banking Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5911

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2022–2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 6015, the Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 7066, the Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act of 2022, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–3992. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the actions of the government of Syria declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004, as modified, is to continue in effect beyond May 11, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117–116); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC–3993. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117–117); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC–3994. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the Central African Republic, declared in Executive Order 13667 of May 12, 2014, is to continue in effect beyond May 12, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117–118); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC–3995. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency, with respect to Yemen, originally declared in Executive Order 13611 of May 16, 2012, is to continue in effect beyond May 16, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117–119); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC–3996. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21–072, pursuant to Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–3997. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21–054, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–3998. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21–077, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–3999. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21–075, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4000. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21–010, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4001. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish Fishery by Non-Rockfish Program Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Western and Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210–0018; RTID 0648-XB337] received April 18, 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–4002. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; ''Other Rockfish'' in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210–0018] (RTID: 0648–XB388) received April 18, 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–4003. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 210217–0022; RTID 0648–XB372] received April 18, 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–4004. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's inseason modification of 2021 management measures — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #26 Through #30 [Docket No.: 210505–0101; RTID 0648–XB377] received April 18, 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–4005. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 210217–0022] (RTID: 0648–XB349) received April 18, 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–4006. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary specifications — International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Extension of Emergency Decisions of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission [Docket No.: 210603–0121; RTID 0648–XB334] received April 18, 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–4007. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 210210–0018] (RTID 0648–XB321) received April 18, 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–4008. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan; Inseason Action [Docket No.: 210415–0082] (RTID 0648–XB316) received April 18, 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–4009. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Chinook Salmon Prohibited Species Catch Limits in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210–0018; RTID 0648–XB312] received April 18, 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–4010. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's inseason modification of 2021 management measures — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #25 [Docket No.: 210505–0101; RTID 0648–XB310] received April 18, 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–4011. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Commercial Aggregated Large Coastal Sharks, Hammerhead Sharks, and Blacktip Sharks in the Gulf of Mexico Region; Retention Limit Adjustment [Docket No.: 201124–0317; RTID 0648–XB306] received April 18, 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–4012. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 210217–0022] (RTID 0648–XB292)

received April 18, 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–4013. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's inseason modification of 2021 management measures — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Commercial Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #22, #23, and #24 [Docket No.: 210505–0101; RTID 0648–XB274] received April 18, 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–4014. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Trawl Catcher Vessels in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210–0018; RTID 0648–XB233] received April 18, 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–4015. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 210217–0022; RTID 0648–XB231] received April 18, 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–4016. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Quota Transfer from VA to NY [Docket No.: 201209–0332; RTID 0648–XB229] received April 18, 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–4017. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Using Pot Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210–0018; RTID 0648–XB755] received April 18, 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–4018. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 180117042–8884–02; RTID 0648–XB751] received April 18, 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–4019. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary specifications — International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Extension of Emergency Decisions of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission [Docket No.: 210603–0121; RTID 0648–XB661] received April 18, 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–4020. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2021 Red Snapper Private Angling Component Accountability Measure in Federal Waters off Texas [Docket No.: 200124–0029] (RTID 0648–XB702) received April 18, 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–4021. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel; 2022 Interim Action [Docket No.: 220105–0003] (RIN: 0648–BL05) received April 18, 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–4022. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson–Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Pink Shrimp and Midwater Trawl Exemptions to Vessel Monitoring System Requirements for the West Coast Groundfish Fishery [Docket No.: 220223–0055] (RIN: 0648–BK73) received April 18, 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–4023. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Amendment 21 [Docket No.: 220105–0005] (RIN: 0648–BK68) received April 18, 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–4024. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; 2022 and Projected 2023 Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Specifications [Docket No.: 211217–0262; RTID 0648–XX072] received April 18, 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–4025. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final specifications — Pacific Island Pelagic Fisheries; 2022 U.S. Territorial Longline Bigeye Tuna Catch Limits [Docket No.: 211221–0265] (RTID 0648–XP016) received April 18, 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–4026. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Chinook Salmon Prohibited Species Catch Limits in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210–0018; RTID 0648–XB658] received April 18, 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–4027. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfers from NC to CT and ME to RI [RTID 0648–XB686] received April 18, 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–4028. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210–0018; RTID 0648–XB656] received April 18, 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–4029. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From VA to RI [Docket No.: 201214–0338; RTID 0648–XB654] received April 18, 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–4030. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; 2021 Closure of the Atlantic Herring Fishery [Docket No.: 210325–0071; RTID 0648–XB612] received April 18, 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–4031. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfers From VA to CT and NC to RI; Correction [Docket No.: 201214–0338; RTID 0648–XB615] received April 18, 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–4032. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 180117042–8884–02; RTID 0648–XB791] received April 18, 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–4033. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Non–American Fisheries Act Crab Vessels Operating as Catcher Vessels Using Pot Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 210210–0018; RTID 0648–XB777] received April 18, 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–4034. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries

[Docket No.: 180117042–8884–02; RTID 0648–XB796] received April 18, 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–4035. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; 2022 and Projected 2023 Specifications [Docket No.: 220126–0034; RTID 0648–XX073] received April 18, 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–4036. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Deep–Sea Red Crab Fishery; Final 2022 Atlantic Deep–Sea Red Crab Specifications [Docket No.: 220119–0025; RTID 0648–XX076] received April 18, 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–4037. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustments to 2022 Specifications [Docket No.: 220103–0001; RTID 0648–XX077] received April 18, 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–4038. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2022 and 2023 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish [Docket No.: 220216–0049; RTID 0648–XY118] received April 18, 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–4039. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Implementation of the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act [CIS No.: 2688–21; DHS Docket No.: USCIS–2021–0011] (RIN: 1615–AC73) received April 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4040. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment and Establishment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Columbus, GA [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0589; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ASO–23] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4041. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment Class E Airspace; Bonham, TX [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0742; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ASW–16] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4042. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Philadelphia, PA [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0922; Airspace Docket No.: 21–AEA–30] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4043. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment, Establishment, and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Neosho, MO [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0276; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ACE–1] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4044. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment, Establishment, and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Neosho, MO [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0276; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ACE–1] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4045. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule –Amendment Class D and Class E Airspace; South Florida [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0169; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ASO–3] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4046. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Monticello Airport, UT [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0924; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ANM–48] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4047. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Joseph State Airport, OR [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0925; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ANM–49] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4048. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Cameron Balloons Ltd. Fuel Cylinders [Docket No.: FAA–2021–1171; Project Identifier MCAI–2021–01361–Q; Amendment 39–21894; AD 2022–01–06] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4049. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0839; Project Identifier MCAI–2020–01697–R; Amendment 39–21877; AD 2021–26–18] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4050. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0873; Project Identifier MCAI–2021–00336–R; Amendment 39–21873; AD 2021–26–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4051. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Vulcanair S.p.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0871; Project Identifier MCAI–2020–01581–A; Amendment 39–21874; AD 2021–26–15] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4052. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule –Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0571; Project Identifier AD–2021–00101–T; Amendment 39–21835; AD 2021–24–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4053. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule –Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0504; Project Identifier AD–2020–01380–T; Amendment 39–21876; AD 2021–26–17] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4054. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31410; Amdt. No.: 3992] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4055. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31409; Amdt. No.: 3991] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4056. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No: 31406; Amdt. No.: 3989] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4057. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31407; Amdt. No.: 3990] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4058. A letter from the Management and Project Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V–170, V–175 and V–250; Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T–400; in the vicinity of Worthington, MN [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0479; Airspace Docket No.: 21–AGL–5] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4059. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Covington, GA [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0820; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ASO–29] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4060. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V–37 and V–270; Removal of V–43 in the vicinity of Erie, PA [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0324; Airspace Docket No.: 21–AGL–9] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4061. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Area Navigation (RNAV) T–302; Midwestern United States [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0473; Airspace Docket No.: 21–AGL–3] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4062. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Inyokern Airport, CA [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0805; Airspace Docket No.: 20–AWP–57] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4063. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D and Class E Airspace; China Lake NAWS (Armitage Field) Airport, CA [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0840; Airspace Docket No.: 20–AWP–56] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4064. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hereford, TX [Docket No.: FAA–2021–0815; Airspace Docket No.: 21–ASW–17] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4065. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Columbus, OH [Docket No.: FAA–2021–1151; Airspace Docket No.: 21–AGL–39] (RIN: 2120–AA66) March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 935. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies; with an amendment (Rept. 117–313). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 5911. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to expand employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–314). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 5914. A bill to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–315). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 6899. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus; with an amendment (Rept. 117–316). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 7081. A bill to seek immediate bilateral, multilateral, and commercial debt service payment relief for Ukraine; with an amendment (Rept. 117–317). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 6891. A bill to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation from certain international meetings, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–318, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. Waters: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 7066. A bill to require United States financial institutions to ensure entities and persons owned or controlled by the institution comply with financial sanctions on the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to the same extent as the institution itself, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–319, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RASKIN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1097. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employees duty, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5129) to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 117–320). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged from further consideration. H.R. 6891 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Agriculture discharged from further consideration. H.R. 7066 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 7690. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to establish or carry out the activities of a Disinformation Governance Board of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7691. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget; considered and passed.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 7692. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to temporarily increase the monthly exempt amount for 2022 and 2023 for individuals not attaining full retirement age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. KIND, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CASE, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KILMER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 7693. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to reauthorize the National Park Foundation; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself and Mr. MFUME):

H.R. 7694. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to modify the requirements relating to the evaluation of the subcontracting plans of certain offerors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 7695. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prescribe the minimum number of operational amphibious battle force ships that must be included in the combat forces of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 7696. A bill to establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BOWMAN (for himself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JONES, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 7697. A bill to support the development of limited equity cooperatives in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and 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. BROWNLEY (for herself, Ms. BASS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. CHU, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BERA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. LIEU, Mr. GARCIA of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Ms. PELOSI):

H.R. 7698. A bill to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Ventura, California, as the ''Captain Rosemary Bryant Mariner Outpatient Clinic''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mrs. BOEBERT, Ms. MACE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. DONALDS):

H.R. 7699. A bill to rescind certain amounts appropriated under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK:

H.R. 7700. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for additional recovery rebates to taxpayers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. JONES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. OMAR, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. MENG, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. POCAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, Mr. NORCROSS, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 7701. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 to prevent wage theft and assist in the recovery of stolen wages, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to administer grants to prevent wage and hour violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DUNN (for himself and Mr. GRIFFITH):

H.R. 7702. A bill to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a craniofacial, oral, or maxillofacial congenital anomaly or birth defect; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 7703. A bill to amend the CALM Act to include video streaming services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 7704. A bill to deter Chinese aggression towards Taiwan by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to publish a report on financial institutions and accounts connected to senior officials of the People's Republic of China, to restrict financial services for certain immediate family of such officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 7705. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to grant the Supreme Court of the United States security-related authorities equivalent to the legislative and executive branches; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARSON, Ms. DEAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. COHEN, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H.R. 7706. A bill to establish judicial ethics; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, Oversight and Reform, Rules, Financial Services, and Agriculture, 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. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7707. A bill to codify in statute the CDC title 42 expulsion order, which suspends the right for certain aliens to enter the United States along United States land borders, until February 1, 2025; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MENG, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 7708. A bill to halt removal of certain nationals of Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. ROSS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SIRES, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 7709. A bill to authorize programs to provide college scholarships and educational support to women and girls who have escaped Afghanistan and come to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 7710. A bill to establish the National Counter Human Trafficking Research and Development Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. NORTON:

H.R. 7711. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national program to conduct and support activities toward the goal of significantly reducing the number of cases of overweight and obesity among individuals in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 7712. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to grant the Supreme Court Police authority to protect the families of the justices, officers, and employees of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIMMONS:

H.R. 7713. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the concealment, removal, or mutilation of a Supreme Court opinion or draft opinion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 7714. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to establish requirements for outleasing certain Federal buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. HOYER (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. RASKIN):

H. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

[Omitted from the Record of May 6, 2022]

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. WELCH):

H. Res. 1095. A resolution responding to widening threats to freedom of the press and expression around the world, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States in promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance on World Press Freedom Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

[Submitting May 10, 2022]

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H. Res. 1096. A resolution approving certain regulations to implement provisions of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 relating to labor-management relations with respect to employees of the House of Representatives covered under section 220(e) of the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committees on House Administration and Education and Labor; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. LIEU, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. MENG, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CASE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. BERA, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. BROWN of Ohio):

H. Res. 1098. A resolution supporting the designation of May 10, 2022, as National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Mental Health Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. GUEST, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. BACON, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. KATKO, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JACOBS of New York, and Mr. ZELDIN):

H. Res. 1099. A resolution expressing support for recognizing the ''Police Unity Tour''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. BACON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. DEAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. JONES, Mr. TRONE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. CHU, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H. Res. 1100. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, to be observed from May 6 through May 12, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KELLER (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MANN, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BOST, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. EMMER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 1101. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should support the safe and responsible development of its energy resources via drilling, in an effort to maintain a robust energy supply chain that promotes national security, safeguards against energy scarcity, and reduces energy poverty for all Americans; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Ms. DEAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. RYAN):

H. Res. 1102. A resolution supporting the mission and goals of National Fentanyl Awareness Day in 2022, including increasing individual and public awareness of the impact of fake or counterfeit fentanyl pills on families and young people; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-163. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Maine, relative to Senate Joint Resolution S.P. 748, respectfully requesting that the United States House of Representatives pass, and the President of the United States sign, the Sunshine Protection Act of 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ML-164. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 250, urging the adoption of policies that will help lead to energy independence and lower energy costs in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ML-165. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, relative to House Resolution No. 133, urging the President and the Congress to call for the immediate cessation of the invasion by the Tigray People's Liberation Front in the Afar and Amhara regions of Ethiopia and condemning all violence against civilians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ML-166. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, relative to House Resolution No. 3737, urging actions to assist Americans with the everrising costs of energy and to effectively sanction Russia for their invasion of Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ML-167. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Resolution No. 184, urging the United States Congress to provide adequate funding for immigration services, including moneys for additional United States Citizenship and Immigration Services staff to process case backlogs and moneys for free or low-cost court-appointed legal counsel for low-income immigrants, including low-income immigrants in Hawaii; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-168. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 31, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-169. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 47, expressing support for the Jones Act and celebrating the centennial of the Jones Act as it continues to foster a strong domestic maritime industry; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ML-170. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Tennessee, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 1147, urging and encouraging President Biden and the United States Congress to utilize all available options to effect the full removal of Russian financial institutions from SWIFT as an appropriate and effective sanction against Russia's invasion of Ukraine; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services, Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means.

ML-171. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Wisconsin, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 90, supporting continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves to American refineries and supporting the development and delivery of oil from Canada to the United States; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 7690.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

Article 1, Section 9, clause 7 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7691.

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. POSEY:

H.R. 7692.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 7693.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution. Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to the powers granted under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.R. 7694.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 7695.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 13: ''To provide and maintain a Navy.''

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 7696.

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. BOWMAN:

H.R. 7697.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 7698.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 7699.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK:

H.R. 7700.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7701.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to ''regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mr. DUNN:

H.R. 7702.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation, of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 7703.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 7704.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 7705.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 7706.

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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7707.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 7708.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7709.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H.R. 7710.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7711.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 7712.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. TIMMONS:

H.R. 7713.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 7714.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 234: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 279: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 284: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 351: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 393: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 419: Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 426: Mr. ESTES, Mr. POSEY, Ms. LETLOW, and Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 475: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 521: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 541: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PENCE, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 565: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 675: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 705: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. BOEBERT, Ms. MACE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. ELLZEY, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, and Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 748: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 829: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 861: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 862: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 921: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 955: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 962: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.

H.R. 1179: Ms. CHENEY, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 1182: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 1219: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 1282: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 1321: Mr. CAREY and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1361: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 1390: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 1456: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1553: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 1577: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 1588: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 1623: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 1624: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 1655: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 1704: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 1865: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 1905: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 1933: Ms. WEXTON and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 1946: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1948: Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 2007: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2050: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 2126: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2181: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 2192: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2244: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 2252: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 2255: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 2256: Mr. COLE, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 2294: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 2335: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2351: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2358: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 2361: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2373: Mr. POCAN and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 2376: Mr. COLE and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 2400: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2454: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2489: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2565: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 2584: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2586: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 2638: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2669: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 2828: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 2898: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 2924: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 2965: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2974: Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MAST, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2992: Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. VAN DREW, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3101: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 3150: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 3160: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 3172: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 3259: Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 3281: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 3285: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3297: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 3353: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 3455: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 3461: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 3488: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 3491: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 3541: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3554: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 3577: Mr. STEIL and Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 3614: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 3648: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 3771: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 3780: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 3783: Mr. JONES and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 3790: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 3897: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 3927: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 4041: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 4114: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 4151: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 4193: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 4277: Ms. ESHOO and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 4390: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4436: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. BARR.
H.R. 4442: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 4457: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 4725: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4759: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4766: Mr. CRIST, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 4780: Ms. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 4886: Mr. SOTO and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4910: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 4949: Ms. MACE.
H.R. 5008: Mr. CRIST and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 5041: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 5064: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5073: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 5232: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5244: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 5430: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5537: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5538: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5539: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5540: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5631: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 5742: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 5750: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 5754: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. BENTZ, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 5769: Mr. COHEN and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 5819: Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 5841: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 6015: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 6087: Mr. SABLAN and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 6093: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 6100: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 6132: Mr. GUEST and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 6219: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 6251: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 6272: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 6300: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 6314: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 6381: Ms. MANNING, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 6398: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 6411: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 6421: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6436: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 6437: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 6448: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 6482: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 6531: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 6546: Mr. SIRES and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 6552: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 6570: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 6577: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BASS, Mrs. MCBATH, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 6584: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 6589: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 6600: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 6629: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 6630: Mr. MCCARTHY.
H.R. 6631: Mr. MCCARTHY.
H.R. 6636: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 6663: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 6705: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 6732: Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 6736: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6749: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 6785: Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6792: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 6860: Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. PORTER, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. NEAL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 6862: Mr. DOGGETT and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 6891: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6937: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 6943: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 6954: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6972: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 7020: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 7030: Mr. BARR and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 7079: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 7088: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7116: Ms. SCHRIER and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 7122: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 7147: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 7203: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. STAUBER, and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 7236: Ms. BASS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 7249: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 7255: Ms. WILD and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 7307: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 7310: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 7352: Mr. MFUME and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 7359: Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HERN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7365: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7374: Mrs. MCBATH and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 7376: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7382: Mr. MORELLE, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 7395: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 7404: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 7409: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 7426: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 7431: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 7433: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 7458: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7465: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 7502: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 7511: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 7518: Mrs. DINGELL and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 7519: Mrs. DINGELL and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 7542: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 7549: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 7550: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 7559: Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. COMER.
H.R. 7570: Mr. DUNN, Mr. LONG, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, and Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 7579: Mr. GIMENEZ and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 7589: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 7599: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 7618: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, Ms. NORTON, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SIRES, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 7624: Mr. PENCE and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7631: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 7641: Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 7644: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. BASS, Ms. TITUS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 7647: Ms. BASS, Mr. STANTON, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 7648: Mr. NORMAN and Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 7659: Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 7662: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 7664: Ms. CRAIG.
H. J. Res. 72: Mr. COLE.
H. J. Res. 81: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H. J. Res. 86: Ms. MACE, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. CLINE.
H. Con. Res. 65: Mrs. KIM of California and Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H. Con. Res. 78: Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SIRES, Ms. Velázquez, Mr. CARSON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. NEWMAN.
H. Res. 404: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H. Res. 565: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H. Res. 583: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. TITUS.
H. Res. 662: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H. Res. 741: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H. Res. 891: Mr. HIMES.
H. Res. 975: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. Barragán, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MENG, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. CHU, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. OMAR.
H. Res. 1015: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H. Res. 1022: Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H. Res. 1036: Ms. TITUS.
H. Res. 1056: Ms. BASS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. ESHOO.
H. Res. 1070: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROY, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mrs. LESKO.
H. Res. 1071: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CROW, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CHU, Mr. GUEST, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. PALLONE.
H. Res. 1074: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H. Res. 1094: Mr. LAMALFA.

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. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine 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 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 7648: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

PT–112. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Council of the City of New York, relative to Resolution No. 67, condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine and calling upon Congress and President Joseph R. Biden to increase and expand the severity of sanctions imposed on Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PT–113. Also, a petition of Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, Texas, relative to respectfully requesting enactment of Federal legislation to prohibit Members of either house of Congress-and their close family members-from trading on the stock exchange until that Member's service in Congress has concluded; to the Committee on House Administration.

PT–114. Also, a petition of the Eleventh Olbiil Era Kelulau, Republic of Palau, relative to conveying heartfelt sympathies and condolences to the family, relatives, friends, and the people of Alaska for the untimely passing of Congressman Don Young; to the Committee on House Administration.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 2022 *No. 78*

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Savior, lead us today as a shepherd guides sheep. Direct our lives. Inspire our hearts. May the talents here on Capitol Hill help bring unity and healing to our Nation and world.

Lord, strengthen our lawmakers as they deal with unsolved problems and urgent global needs. Prepare them for the challenges yet to come. Make our Senators eager to lift burdens and ready to respond in service to humanity.

Help us all to feel a bit of the responsibility for the challenges that hang heavy over our Nation and world.

We pray in Your powerful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 10, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 4164

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4164) to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds for the establishment or operation of the Disinformation Governance Board in the Department of Homeland Security.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bill will now be placed on the calendar.

ABORTION

Mr. SCHUMER. So, Mr. President, tomorrow, the U.S. Senate will vote to protect one of the most fundamental freedoms that women have in this country: the freedom to choose whether or not to have an abortion. Few decisions are more personal and few decisions are more private than decisions women make regarding their own pregnancies. Few should be more out of bounds to elected politicians and to the whims of government. But, sadly, few rights are in as much peril right now as the fundamental right to choose.

If this abominable decision becomes law, women will lose their freedom in so many ways—a giant step backward in the United States, where expanding freedom has always been our goal and our aspiration.

Tomorrow's vote will be one of the most important votes we take in this Chamber in decades because, for the first time in 50 years, a conservative majority—an extreme conservative majority—on the Supreme Court is on the brink of declaring that women do not have a right to an abortion, they do not have the right to control their own bodies, and they do not have the right to healthcare in the ways that they believe they need.

If that happens, tens of millions of women will see their freedoms contract in the blink of an eye. Our children will grow up in a world where they have fewer rights than their parents and grandparents had. America will take a painful and damaging step backward.

The American people will be watching the Senate closely tomorrow, and they will not forget how their elected Senators voted. I ask my colleagues to think carefully about their vote, to grapple with the impact of a world without Roe because all of us will have to answer for this vote for the rest of our time in public office.

Now, it is worth saying over and over again: Last week's draft decision didn't come out of nowhere; it didn't materialize in a vacuum. On the contrary, it is precisely the outcome that extreme Republicans have been working toward for years. Leader MCCONNELL himself has admitted that this was their plan

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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all along. They have worked for years to confirm radical judges, plucked right out of the Federalist Society playbook, with the express goal to ''pick away at Roe v. Wade.'' That is their quote.

The radicals on the hard right have passed wave after wave of draconian restrictions at the State level, making abortion nearly impossible to access. One of those laws is about to be upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

These radicals have taken what were once outlandish ideas, like prison time for women and doctors and abortion bans without exception for rape and incest, and brought them to the forefront. Ideas that were radical and out of hand they are now talking about freely. Should Roe ultimately be overturned, many of us fear it would be just the start.

Over the weekend, Leader MCCONNELL acknowledged where this is ultimately going. Without Roe, proposals for a nationwide ban on abortions are now possible if Republicans retake the Senate. That is what Leader MCCONNELL said this weekend. That is right—a national ban on abortion. Not very long ago, the idea seemed to belong on the extreme of the extremes. Now the Republican leader himself acknowledges this is on the table—just a glaring indication of how radicalized the Republican Party has become in recent decades as the MAGA wing has all but completed its cancerous takeover.

All the times that Republicans disguised their hostility to Roe as a matter of ''States' rights'' have been exposed for what they are: hypocrisy, a smokescreen hiding the real objective. It is one of the oldest, most sinister arguments Republicans have used for decades. For MAGA Republicans, this has never been about States' rights; it has always been about getting rid of abortion altogether.

The hypocrisies run deeper still. It is worth noting that the very same party that spent years opposing healthcare by saying that ''the American people want healthcare decisions left up to families and doctors''—that is what they said as they opposed ACA year after year. They said, again, the American people want healthcare decisions left up to their families and doctors when it came to ACA. They are now the very same radicals who are telling Americans: No, it is not up to your family and your doctor; it is your body, our choice—the radical right's choice, the choice of five men on the Supreme Court who are extreme.

Now, many on the other side can't even bring themselves to own the horrors they have unleashed. They are trying to convince people they are not extreme, but the truth is that the MAGA wing of the Republican Party is running the show, and their actions prove how extreme they are.

Senate Republicans have spent a full week trying to change the subject to anything but Roe because they know how toxic this issue has become for them. The Republican leader tried to say, in vain, that the real story of the draft decision was not the end of Roe but the source of the leaked draft? Tell that to 100 million Americans who will lose their most personal of rights. I am sure they don't care as much about the leaked draft as about how they can control their own bodies.

The chair of the Republican campaign arm, Senator SCOTT, released laughable talking points saying Republicans, of course, don't want to imprison doctors, even though his allies, his fellow MAGA Republicans, are pushing for exactly that at the State level. It would all be farcical if it wasn't so bone-chilling and the consequences were not so serious.

Senate Republicans can try to run from their role in securing Roe's extinction, but sooner or later, the truth wins out. Without the actions they have taken for years, reproductive rights wouldn't be staring straight into a doomsday scenario.

So, tomorrow, the vote to protect abortion rights will shine like a floodlight on every Member of this Chamber. Republicans who pretended disingenuously as if this moment couldn't possibly happen will have to answer to the women of America whose rights are about to be turned back by decades.

Tomorrow, there will be no more hiding; there will be no more distracting, no more obfuscating where every Member in this Chamber stands. Senate Republicans will face a choice: Either vote to protect the rights of women to exercise freedom over their own bodies or stand with the Supreme Court as 50 years of women's rights are reduced to rubble before our very eyes. The vote tomorrow will tell.

UKRAINE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now on Ukraine, later today, the House is set to vote on nearly $40 billion in emergency aid to help Ukraine as the Ukrainians continue to fight back quite successfully against Russian aggression. This is a large package, but the need is great, and time is of the essence. After the House passes the legislation, it is my intention for the Senate to act on it as soon as we can. The President has called on both Chambers of Congress to act quickly on the Ukrainian aid package, so act quickly we must.

The Ukrainian Ambassador will be visiting us at our caucus lunch this afternoon to discuss the upcoming package, and she will let us know how important it is to quickly approve it. Quickly approving this emergency funding is essential to helping the people of Ukraine in their fight against the vicious Putin. It will mean more funding to provide Javelins, Stingers, Howitzers, Switchblade unmanned aerial munitions, and other critical equipment. And it will mean more food, supplies, and shelter for the millions of Ukrainian refugees who are in the midst of the largest refugee crisis since the Second World War.

We have a moral obligation to stand with our friends in Ukraine. The fight they are in is a struggle between democracy and authoritarianism itself, and we dare not relent or delay swift action to help our friends in need.

And make no mistake, the Senate will move swiftly to get an emergency funding package passed and sent to the President's desk.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

INFLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, this all-Democratic government has managed a unique kind of economic turnaround. They took an economy that was ready to soar, turned it around, and drove it into the ground. American families are being crushed by 8.5 percent inflation. Democrats' policies have unleashed the worst inflation in more than 40 years.

Last March, the Senate Democratic leader said:

> I do not think the dangers of inflation . . . are very real.

At that time, the most recent inflation figure was 1.7 percent. Inflation has more than quadrupled since Leader SCHUMER said he wasn't worried.

Now, remember, the same Democrats predicted the Republicans' 2017 tax reform bill would harm the economy and hurt working people. Instead, what it produced is the best economic moment for American workers in modern history. Falling unemployment, low inflation, and wages grew faster for the bottom 25 percent of earners than for the top.

So Democrats' worldview has been proven absolutely wrong. But, of course, last year, they put it into action anyway. Democrats dumped $2 trillion on a recovering economy and paid people a bonus to stay home from work, even after vaccines were available, and the American people are hurting as a result.

American workers' real average weekly earnings declined 3.6 percent over the last year. Inflation has more than wiped out the average worker's wage gains. President Biden has handed the average American a big pay cut—a pay cut.

The cost of the essentials that families need have been skyrocketing. Gas prices are now the highest they have ever been in American history—ever. Americans are now paying roughly $4.40 per gallon. That is up about 2 whole dollars from when President Biden put his hand on the Bible. Grocery prices have shot up 10 percent

over the past year. Housing costs are up more than 6 percent. Clothing is up nearly 7 percent. Each category is the worst it has been since at least the early 1980s.

Remember, if and when the inflation rate begins to gradually slow, that does not mean all of these sky-high prices for goods and services will actually fall back down. In many cases, this painful and preventable inflation will be baked into prices going forward. These Democratic price hikes will likely be American families' new normal at the checkout counter, a permanent—permanent—direct result of their failed policies.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on a different matter, this week, our colleagues want a second run on some controversial nominees who stalled out last month.

Today, Senate Democrats will try again to confirm Professor Lisa Cook to the Federal Reserve Board. Professor Cook has no proven expertise in monetary economics at all, much less fighting inflation. One of her main supposed qualifications for this position is that she sits on the regional Fed Board in Chicago. The problem is, she was literally appointed to that position a few days before she was nominated for this one.

Professor Cook is a proven partisan who has promoted leftwing conspiracy theories and called for a fellow academic to be fired because that person did not support defunding the police. The American people deserve an independent, nonpartisan inflation fighter for this important post.

Likewise, the Federal Trade Commission is an important Agency that gets wide latitude to oversee our private sector. The American people need its Commissioners to be levelheaded experts who will put aside ideological axgrinding.

The two current Commissioners who were appointed by a Republican President were so qualified and uncontroversial, the Senate approved each of them on a voice vote. But to serve as their newest colleague, President Biden has picked a radical partisan named Alvaro Bedoya.

Mr. Bedoya is such a poor fit that the first time Leader SCHUMER tried to shut down debate on his nomination, he lacked the votes and had to call it off. But Democrats want this hardcore partisan confirmed very badly, so here we are once again.

Mr. Bedoya has publicly attacked police and law enforcement and demanded that our country not enforce—not enforce—our immigration laws. He has called for States to essentially nullify Federal immigration law, saying:

> Maryland police have no business working with ICE [and] I think it's high time that state legislators understand that they can do something about this.

He has volunteered statements that align with ''defund the police,'' demanding that none of the Democrats' trillions in stimulus waste should go to provide for law enforcement.

Mr. Bedoya's social media feeds have read like the rantings of a far-left activist with no aspiration to ever receive Senate confirmation.

He has embraced socialized medicine, critical race theory, and cracking down on citizens' Second Amendment rights. He has launched political attacks on current Senators and called the National Republican Party Convention a—listen to this—''White supremacist rally''—a ''White supremacist rally,'' the Republican National Convention.

The rabid partisanship is not just an extracurricular activity. We know Mr. Bedoya would apply it specifically to the work of the FTC. He is already on the record calling for the elimination of longstanding bipartisan FTC policy statements. He supports excluding minority party Commissioners from investigations.

This nominee would not be fit to neutrally oversee major economic decisions, no matter what the makeup of the Senate was. But he is an essentially foolish choice—foolish—when the American people handed this administration a 50–50 Senate.

I would urge my colleagues on both sides to stop this awful nomination so the President can reconsider and send us somebody suitable.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Ann Claire Phillips, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UKRAINE

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, for more than 70 days now, the Ukrainian people have endured—and more than endured, they fought back. They stood up to their invaders and have achieved amazing things against a superior force—superior, at least, on paper.

Many feared that Russia would crush Ukraine in days. Instead, Ukraine has not only withstood Russian aggression but has inflicted humiliating defeats on Russia. Twelve—twelve—Russian generals have reportedly been killed. Russia lost thousands of its troops, as well as hundreds of tanks and scores of aircraft. One estimate from British intelligence suggests that Russia may have lost more than a quarter of its ground combat strength.

Ukrainians successfully pushed Russia out of the Kyiv suburbs, have retaken territory outside of Kharkiv, and still—still—maintain a defiant hold on the steel plant in Mariupol despite being encircled by Russian troops.

At the same time we recognize Ukraine's successes and the fierce determination that has made them possible, it is also important to remember the devastation this war has inflicted. Thousands of Ukrainian civilians have been killed. Somewhere around 12 million Ukrainians have fled their homes. And the list of Russian atrocities gets longer every day—schools and hospitals intentionally bombed, executions and mass graves, torture, rape, the deliberate targeting of civilians, apparent war crimes.

In a few short weeks, Russia has brought unimaginable devastation. The port city of Mariupol—once home to more than 400,000 people—has been reduced to rubble. The city essentially no longer exists. Across Ukraine, an untold number of homes and buildings have been destroyed. It will take years to rebuild or remove the imprint of Russian aggression from the landscape, and some things cannot be entirely recovered. Just last night, Russia intentionally struck civilian centers in Odessa, bombing a shopping mall and a consumer warehouse without regard for innocent human life.

The Ukrainian people have displayed an incredible gallantry and resolve. They have embraced this fight and the cause of their country's freedom. They have not spent any time waiting around for anyone else to come and save them. In fact, a recent news story highlighted the fact that Ukrainians not only continue to oppose the Russians, they have actually started rebuilding in places even as the war continues to rage.

But it is also important to remember that the Ukrainian people cannot sustain this war without military support from the United States and other free countries. The weapons and military resources we have supplied are playing a crucial role in enabling Ukraine to continue standing up to Russian aggression, and it is essential that we continue that support for as long as the Ukrainian people need it.

At the end of April, the President sent Congress a request for $33 billion in emergency supplemental funding for critical security and economic assistance to Ukraine. Negotiations are ongoing about how we iron out a few matters. The top-line numbers may

change, but I hope Congress can act quickly to get Ukraine the military equipment it needs, as well as humanitarian support to help the millions of Ukrainians who have been displaced. We also need to make sure that our European partners are making similar contributions to help put President Zelenskyy in the strongest possible position to bring this war to an end. It would be a tragedy for Ukraine to have bought all this time with our help only to lose the initiative now.

So I hope that we can get this funding out the door as quickly as possible and that Democrats will not slow things down by attaching extraneous funding requests for unrelated policy riders. Thirty-three billion dollars is a substantial sum of money, but, as the news reports showing Ukrainian highways dotted with bombed-out Russian tanks attest, Ukraine is putting our military aid to good use.

The cost of inaction on our part—of allowing Vladimir Putin to destroy Ukraine and threaten NATO—would be much greater. We should not be so naive as to think that Putin's campaign of Soviet expansion will end with Ukraine. There are rightfully concerns that he will seek to escalate into former Soviet countries in Eastern Europe or even further. He has already hinted at a willingness to use nuclear weapons, and he proved in Syria that he is certainly OK with the use of chemical weapons.

I hope defenders of the Iran nuclear deal are making note of what nuclear power looks like in the hands of a nation with a malign agenda.

We cannot allow Putin to think that he can pursue his expansionist dreams unopposed.

The United States and all NATO members must remain committed to our shared defense and to supporting Ukraine in its fight for freedom. NATO countries should also preserve our open-door policy to nations that are seeking to contribute to the collective security of the alliance. There can never be too many allies in the quest to preserve peace and maintain a strong defense against tyranny, and we should welcome any nation that seeks to help further those goals.

Currently, Russia's main areas of control span from east of Kharkiv to previously contested parts of the Donbas and now along the coast of the Sea of Azov and past Crimea in an attempt to fully block Ukraine's access to the Black Sea. Russia has failed to capture Kyiv or break the resolve of the Ukrainian people, so now Putin wants to close Ukraine off from the world, which will harm not only Ukrainians but also Ukraine's trading partners that rely on Ukraine's substantial agricultural capacity.

Ukraine is a major exporter of wheat, corn, and sunflower oil. If Ukraine's ability to produce and export these products is compromised, which is already happening, we are likely to see not only price hikes but very serious food shortages as a result.

The World Food Programme reports that an additional 47 million people around the world could be facing acute hunger if the war in Ukraine continues. In a world in which hunger persists and famine looms, Putin's war of aggression in Ukraine threatens to cause casualties far beyond Ukraine's borders, which brings us back once again to the importance of supporting the Ukrainian people and their fight.

As President Zelenskyy said the other day in reference to the United States and Ukraine, we defend common values, democracy, and freedom. We do, indeed, Mr. President. We do, indeed.

The Ukrainian people are currently giving their all to secure a future of democracy and freedom in Ukraine. Let's continue to make it clear that they are not alone in that fight, and let's make sure they have the tools they need to win this war and secure Ukraine's freedom permanently.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

ROE V. WADE

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, my older daughter, Abigail—named for Abigail Adams, who urged her husband to ''remember the ladies''—is 7. She is generous, silly, and so, so smart. She calls herself a maker-kid and dreams of being an engineer or an army nurse but definitely not a helicopter pilot.

My younger daughter, Maile, just turned 4. Her laugh is contagious, and early on during the pandemic when I was mostly working from home, she proved that she was truly her mother's daughter by starting to pull pranks, including grabbing my phone and, oopsies, hanging up on whoever was on the other line when I was trying to conduct a Zoom meeting or review some legislation instead of playing with her. But Abigail and Maile might not be here today if it weren't for the basic reproductive rights Americans have relied on for nearly 50 years.

When Roe was decided in 1973, it changed the lives of so many women.

It saved the lives of 14-year-olds who were the victims of rape or incest, who otherwise would have had to turn to back alleys and back rooms.

It changed the lives of women who desperately wanted to be moms but who found out their pregnancies weren't viable. They would have to go through the pain and suffering and trauma of a full term, only to stillborn at the end of 9 months.

Personally, for me, it gave me my chance to be a mom, for I never would have had my creative, silly, drive-me-crazy-yet-love-them-infinitely two daughters if Roe hadn't paved the way for women to make their own healthcare decisions, as I was only able to get pregnant through IVF, a fertility process that Roe lays the foundation for.

Because of IVF, I got to experience all the joys of motherhood. Because of reproductive rights, my husband and I aren't just ''Tammy and Bryan,'' we are ''Mommy and Daddy.''

Because of Roe and the rights and laws it protects, we are a family. Yet, last week, we learned that the Supreme Court could be just weeks away from overturning Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, a decision that, if made final, would strip away reproductive rights for millions of women, forcing them to potentially live through the horrors and indignities that their grandmothers bore if they needed reproductive care, and this would just be the start.

For while the anti-choice movement has been working for years—decades—to get to this moment, overturning Roe is not their end goal. They want a national ban on abortion, something the Republican Senate Leader said was a possibility just last week.

They want to undermine access to contraception. In some States, legislation has already been introduced that would make IVF a crime. In Oklahoma, one woman was even convicted of manslaughter for having a miscarriage—a miscarriage. Criminalized for having a miscarriage. I have had a miscarriage, and there are no words to describe what mothers feel in that moment. For me, I was overcome with the rawest, most painful emotion I had ever experienced.

In that moment, losing my baby felt more searing than anything I had ever felt in my entire life. Yet if the GOP has its way, women may now have to live in fear that that worst moment of their lives may also send them to prison. And if extremists get what they are seeking, doctors who perform procedures, such as dilation and curettage, to help grieving families who have lost a pregnancy might be at risk of going to jail too. Doctors like the one who after my own miscarriage conducted the D&C to clear out my uterus that allowed me to immediately continue my dream of having a baby via IVF, my desperately wished for second child, my beautiful rainbow baby, Maile.

So let's be honest, what is happening is not about protecting life. If the anti-choice movement truly wanted to protect life, they would stop trying to strip away Americans' healthcare. They would be putting all of their efforts into addressing the growing maternal mortality crisis that has taken a tragic number of Black mothers' lives.

They would be pushing for desperately needed policies that support parents, like affordable childcare and paid parental leave. If Republicans actually cared about being pro-life, they would do something, anything, to stand up to the National Rifle Association.

So, no, this isn't about saving lives. This isn't about looking out for families. It is about getting a slap on the back from their base and exerting even more control over women's bodies. It is about deepening divides between the haves and the have-nots. It is about

making it even harder to undo centuries of harm unleashed by systemic racism and economic injustice, systems under which women of color have suffered the most. Look, I know that a lot of us are tired from the seemingly endless fight to protect our most basic human rights, but we can do more. We have to do more. We must.

Congress itself has the power. We have the ability to vote tomorrow to pass the Women's Health Protection Act, which would codify Roe v. Wade once and for all because, let me be clear, women seeking care should not be ashamed. The people who should feel shame are those forcing these women to live through unnecessary pain and suffering. The people who should feel shame are those who claim to be pro-life, yet would let a mother die in childbirth for an unviable pregnancy, who refuse to expand Medicaid, who believe guns should be easy to get but basic healthcare impossible to find. These are the people who should be ashamed. These are the people who have no shame. And I will be damned if I let my daughters grow up in a country that gives them fewer rights than their mom had.

So here I am today fighting for tomorrow that doesn't look like our yesterday because in that yesterday, those of us with uteruses were treated as second-class citizens. And I didn't learn to fly Black Hawk helicopters, go to war for this Nation, nearly lose my life fighting for the rights enshrined in that Constitution I protected, only to come back home and have those same rights stripped away from the next generation of girls who simply want to be able to follow their own dreams, like I did mine.

To me, it comes down to this: Women should be allowed to make their healthcare decisions without MITCH MCCONNELL's voice or Brett Kavanaugh's face haunting them at their OB/GYN appointment. So shame on those who want to take us back to the pre-Roe back alleys. Shame on those who don't dare regulate guns but want to regulate our uteruses.

I will fight with everything I have got to keep us out of those back alleys because it is the least that the women who came before us and fought for these rights deserve, and it is the least that our own daughters need. So enough of the hypocrisy, enough of the misogyny, enough of some men in hallowed halls of DC arguing that they know better than women in Illinois or Arizona or Missouri. We can and we must do better. That means proving that we care about women every day of the year, not just on one Sunday in May. That means codifying Roe now. Let's vote.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). The Senator from Texas.

ABORTION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, over the last several days, the radical left has taken the debate about abortion to dangerous ends.

Last week, a liberal group launched an intimidation campaign against six members of the Supreme Court. They posted a map online with their home addresses and encouraged protesters to take their complaints straight to the Justices' doorsteps. No surprise as swarms of protesters heeded their call. They showed up at some of the Justices' homes this weekend.

Even though this plan was in the works for several days, the White House remained silent and refused to condemn this clearcut example of doxing.

It wasn't until yesterday morning, once the weekend's protest had concluded, that the White House Press Secretary said the Justices should be able to do their jobs without fearing for their personal safety or the safety of their families. And that wasn't the only alarming update from the weekend.

A pro-life group in Wisconsin was vandalized and set on fire on Sunday morning. The person or persons responsible smashed windows and attempted to use a Molotov cocktail. They left graffiti on the exterior wall of the building that read, ''If abortions aren't safe, then you aren't either.''

Threats of violence are never acceptable. It doesn't matter who is making the threat or who is on the receiving end. There is a world of difference between legitimate public discourse protected under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and threats or acts of violence which are not.

Every single person in this Chamber, especially our Democratic colleagues, should affirm that any demonstrations about this heated issue cannot threaten the safety of anyone, Supreme Court Justices, pro-life advocates, or otherwise.

This past weekend's events have highlighted the need to better protect the Justices and their families. They deserve the protection that, at this moment, the Supreme Court Police are not able to provide. Last week, Senator COONS, the Senator from Delaware, and I introduced a bill to increase protection for all nine Justices and their families. This basically would be the same sort of authorities given to the Capitol Police in protecting Members of Congress.

The events of this weekend have underscored just how important this is. This legislation was at the request of the Chief Justice, who wants to ensure that members of the Court and their families have the security and protection they need, especially at this tense time when Justices are facing enhanced threats.

We currently have two Justices with school-age children, and in the coming months, that number will increase to three once Judge Jackson takes her place on the Supreme Court Bench. I am glad this bill passed the Senate last night, and I hope our colleagues in the House will take it up and pass it in the coming days.

This week, the issue at the center of this turmoil will be a topic of debate here in the U.S. Senate. The Democratic leader has promised that the Senate will vote on a radical abortion bill that goes far, far beyond codifying Roe v. Wade.

This radical pro-abortion bill that Senator SCHUMER has set for a vote on tomorrow allows for abortions at any point during a woman's pregnancy, up until the time of delivery.

It does this by prohibiting States from protecting an unborn child's right to life as long as one healthcare provider signs off that a pregnancy would pose a risk to the woman's physical or mental health.

It isn't hard to see that this is a blank check for abortion providers like Kermit Gosnell. You may remember that Dr. Gosnell was a physician in Philadelphia, PA, who ran something called the Women's Medical Society Clinic but which was dubbed a ''house of horrors'' during his subsequent trial.

He was also a prolific prescriber of OxyContin, but in 2011 Dr. Gosnell and his wife Pearl and eight employees were charged with a total of 32 felonies and 227 misdemeanors in connection with the deaths, illegal medical services, and regulatory violations at his abortion clinic.

Pearl and the eight employees pleaded guilty to various charges in 2011, while Dr. Gosnell pleaded not guilty and sought a jury trial. After that trial, Dr. Gosnell was convicted of first-degree murder in the deaths of three infants and involuntary manslaughter in the death of Karnamaya Mongar, an adult patient at the clinic following an abortion procedure.

Gosnell was also convicted of 21 felony counts of illegal late-term abortions and 211 counts of violating Pennsylvania's 24-hour informed consent law.

After his conviction, Gosnell waived his right to appeal, and in an exchange for an agreement from prosecutors not to seek the death penalty, he was sentenced to life in prison without parole.

Not only does the radical abortion bill that Senator SCHUMER has teed up a vote on tomorrow usurp the constitutional role reserved to the States, it would allow a child born after 21 weeks of gestation to be aborted. Next month, a baby who was born at 21 weeks and 2 days will celebrate his second birthday. But this extreme legislation would invalidate all State laws that limit abortions after 20 weeks of gestation.

This wouldn't just impact pro-life red States; this change is so radical that it would invalidate existing laws in blue States as well. In Massachusetts and Nevada, for example, abortions are restricted after 24 weeks. In California, Washington, and Illinois, abortions are restricted after viability.

If this legislation were to become law, those laws would be preempted under the supremacy clause of the Federal Constitution.

Now, this sort of radical lurch and knee-jerk reaction to a draft opinion

illegally leaked by somebody at the Supreme Court—this reaction is way out of step with the views of most Americans when it comes to the sensitive and emotional issue of abortion.

A poll last summer found that 65 percent of Americans believe abortion should be illegal in the second trimester. Opposition to third trimester abortion is even stronger—an overwhelming 80 percent of Americans are opposed to late third trimester term abortions.

But under this legislation, States would have no power to stop the radical procedure known as partial birth abortion as long as one provider signed off that the mother's mental health might be affected.

What that is, is not defined and is left to the imagination. But just when you think it is bad, it gets worse. This bill would also invalidate laws that prevent abortion from being used as a method of sex selection. In other words, this legislation allows a parent who is hoping for a son to abort a baby girl.

This is a type of practice that sadly became common in China during the era of the one-child policy. It is not something that should happen in America.

Not only that, this bill undermines State efforts to protect unborn babies with disabilities, like Down syndrome. Unborn children being killed based solely on gender or disabilities is a devastating problem in other countries.

We cannot allow such grotesque practices to become mainstream here in America. America is better than that.

This bill that the majority leader has teed up a vote on tomorrow would also invalidate conscience laws, which protect healthcare providers who have deeply held objections to abortion.

Conscience laws are extremely common—46 States allow individual healthcare providers to refuse to provide abortion services.

This law that we will be voting on tomorrow would wipe away all of those existing State laws. Any healthcare provider who had a deeply held religious or moral objection to abortion would be required by Federal law to provide them anyway. Any healthcare provider who refused to do so could find themselves on the receiving end of a lawsuit.

This radical pro-abortion legislation removes a range of commonsense protections that exist in States across the country. It does away with State laws that limit the performance of abortions to licensed physicians, meaning nonphysicians could perform and prescribe abortions; and it provides no protection for babies who survive a botched abortion.

It invalidates informed consent laws, which require healthcare providers to share information about the baby with the mother, such as whether the child is capable of feeling pain.

And it gives the Attorney General of the United States sweeping authority to block State laws protecting the right to life.

This legislation would overturn existing laws and allow abortions on a scale our country has never seen before.

It is a sad commentary on the conscience of America when all but a handful of our Democratic colleagues are fighting to implement these radical policies.

As it stands today, the United States is only one of a handful of countries that allows elective abortions after 20 weeks. Other countries on that list of seven include the People's Republic of China, ruled by the Chinese Communist Party, and North Korea.

This should be a massive red flag for our colleagues across the aisle that our compassion for the unborn ranks right up there with the People's Republic of China and North Korea; but, unfortunately, they don't see the inherent humanity of these lost innocent lives.

The extent to which the Democratic Party continues to embrace such radical policies never ceases to amaze me.

As shocking as this legislation is, it is not entirely new. It already failed to pass the Senate once this year. It couldn't even earn the support of all 50 Democratic Senators. It failed on a 46–48 line vote. Democrats haven't made any changes that will move the needle in their direction in this bill that we will vote on tomorrow.

I simply do not agree that the American people want abortion laws in our country that put us on par with the Chinese Communist Party and North Korea—two of the world's most aggressive human rights abusers.

America cannot be its best if we do not value the lives of our most vulnerable. I believe babies—fellow human beings with heartbeats, fingerprints, just like the rest of us—deserve to have protection under the law—under State laws that would, if in the event Roe were overturned, be the ultimate arbiter of what the laws would be in those individual States.

The Declaration of Independence itself guarantees the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and I believe that right to life extends to the unborn, just as it does to every other American.

I have always believed in defending the right of the unborn to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and I will continue to fight this bill, no matter how many times the majority leader brings it to the floor.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last week, Americans woke up to the news that was perhaps not unexpected but still stunning.

It appears that in a matter of weeks, we may soon live in a country where women have fewer constitutional rights than their parents or grandparents.

In one bold move, the ultraconservative, activist majority on the Supreme Court appears poised to erase the constitutional right to choose whether or not to carry a pregnancy to term.

I want to be clear: The leak of the majority draft opinion in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization is an unprecedented breach of the Court's confidential deliberations. It may harm the trust the Justices have with one another, as well as the public's trust in the Court.

Still, one must wonder, Why is it that our Republican colleagues have been focused so exclusively on the leak of the draft opinion rather than the substance of the opinion itself? And why do we hear in the last few days a continued reference to the security of Supreme Court Justices without a real discussion of where the proposed opinion will take us?

Let's make it clear—unequivocally clear—in a bipartisan fashion: Violence is never acceptable. Violence is never acceptable against Supreme Court Justices, their families, their staff, or anyone associated with that branch of government.

Nor is violence acceptable on January 6, 2021, in this Chamber, when the mob—the insurrectionist mob—leaving a Trump rally came here and tried to stop the business of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, and we left as fast as we could move out the back door to try to escape that. That was violence which led to five deaths and the assaults on 150 members of law enforcement. That violence is unacceptable as well, and I hope my friends on the other side of the aisle, who vetoed an effort for a bipartisan commission to investigate the violence of January 6, will step up now and say they were wrong.

Violence against a Supreme Court Justice, violence against a Member of the House, and a Member of the Senate—none of those is acceptable, period. Unequivocally. Period.

I am in favor of protecting the Justices, of course. I have been party to efforts in my home State of Illinois, after a tragic incident over 10 years ago, when a disgruntled client ended up killing a Federal judge's mother and husband in their home.

Since then, I have called for more security, and I am glad to add my name to this effort now to provide security to this Court and all the members of the Court, their families, and the staff who are involved.

It is unacceptable. Violence, either in this building or across the street, is unacceptable.

But I would like to speak as well to the substance of the statement just made by the Senator from Texas.

He recalled the case of Kermit Gosnell, a case where a doctor in Philadelphia was convicted, virtually of infanticide—repeated cases of infanticide—and he was sentenced, ultimately, to life in prison, where he still spends his time serving that out, with no chance of parole, nor should he ever have a chance at parole.

I struggle to get the connection between the crime of infanticide and the debate we are having, because there is nothing in the bill coming to the floor by the Democrats which is going to change that basic finding in the case in Pennsylvania.

That doctor, now removed from his profession and serving time in Federal prison, was guilty of a crime, and the bill before us on the floor of the Senate will not change that reality at all. I don't know if that was the inference, but I took it to mean that. I hope I was wrong.

We need to acknowledge the basics that a critical constitutional right may be removed by the Supreme Court.

I am an amateur historian studying the history of this country. I can't think of another time when a constitutionally guaranteed right by Supreme Court opinion of over 50 years has been removed by the Court. But that is what we face now—on the right of Americans to make the most basic decisions about their health, their lives, and their future.

Sadly, many Republicans are desperately trying to deflect from this ruling and what it means for every single American.

If the legal reason in the Court's draft opinion becomes final, that decision in Dobbs will end a half-century guarantee that the right to abortion is protected in our Constitution.

Republicans know that overturning Roe v. Wade and eliminating access to a woman's healthcare is extremely unpopular.

When asked point-blank whether we should do it, only 28 percent of Americans say that they agree.

In a world without Roe, Americans would not only be denied healthcare services they are entitled to, it is possible—it is possible—that some will be prosecuted.

Far-right lawmakers have been feverishly anticipating this moment. Over the past week, some of these same officials have introduced legislation around the country designed to punish women for making the basic decisions about reproductive health.

State legislators in Louisiana introduced a bill to allow prosecutors to bring murder charges against a woman who undergoes or anyone who provides an abortion.

The same Louisiana bill would seemingly call into question the legality of in vitro fertilization, as well as IUDs, the morning after pill, and other forms of emergency contraception.

I am glad I was on the floor a few minutes ago. My colleague, Senator DUCKWORTH, talked about her two little girls—cutest kids you can imagine.

I remember those kids from the earliest time. When I was in a car driving in the State of Illinois to an event in Bloomington, the phone rang and it was TAMMY DUCKWORTH. She was my colleague in the U.S. Senate and—she was going to be my colleague in the U.S. Senate, and she was a Member of the House of Representatives, and she told me that she was going to have a baby. I couldn't believe it.

TAMMY and I have known one another since a few weeks after her, I should say, terrible crash of the helicopter in Iraq. I had known what she had gone through, surgeries and recovery, and I was the one who encouraged her to run for office, and I am sure glad I did. She has become the voice of the military, the voice of veterans, and one of most powerful voices in the U.S. Senate.

And when she told the story about those two little girls, born through the process of in vitro fertilization, it struck home.

I am fortunate enough as a grandfather to have two in vitro grandbabies. I love them to pieces, and I thank goodness that there was a science achievement available to help my daughter deliver those beautiful kids.

A Republican lawmaker in Idaho said he is open to banning certain forms of birth control if this decision goes forward at the Supreme Court. He wanted to include plan B emergency contraception and IUDs.

Think about that. State by State, legislator by legislator, will decide what is acceptable when it comes to contraception.

Now, some people are going to think: DURBIN, you are exaggerating. Democrats are at it again exaggerating.

But I am old enough to remember before Griswold, the regulation of contraception in those days when it was virtually, in many States, even illegal to buy a condom.

And so you think I am exaggerating? We lived at that time.

It wasn't until Griswold v. Connecticut, decided by the Supreme Court, that established a right of privacy under our Constitution, which then led to Roe v. Wade. That was America. It was an America which, sadly, many Republican lawmakers long for.

A lawmaker in Missouri introduced a bill that deputizes bounty hunters to sue anyone who helps a woman seeking an abortion outside the State of Missouri.

I wanted to remind my colleague from Texas, who spoke just before me, it was the Texas bounty hunter's law that started this conversation in earnest.

In Texas, they decided that there would be a civil penalty that can be charged against those who were engaged in an abortion, and the person could claim that penalty if they disclosed that to the public.

Just a few days ago, the Republican leader in this body, Senator MCCONNELL of Kentucky, said that a national ban on abortion could be ''possible''—a national ban if Roe is overturned and the Republicans take control of the Senate.

Leaving it up to each State to decide a woman's reproductive rights is creating a patchwork quilt of uncertainty. Your constitutional rights would depend on your ZIP Code, but that is exactly the future we are facing.

To be sure, Democratic State legislatures will continue to protect access to abortion unless, of course, Republicans in Congress enact the national ban that Senator MCCONNELL said is possible.

In the absence of a national ban, if you can afford to travel, you will be able to access reproductive care in States like Illinois and Connecticut. But what about everyone else? If the right to have an abortion now depends on where you live or how much money you make, millions of women, many from historically marginalized communities, will face even greater hurdles in obtaining an abortion.

America already has one of the worst maternal mortality rates in the developed world. Drastically restricting access to abortion or banning abortion altogether will make those rates worse.

Republicans and anti-choice activists are trying to minimize the impact that erasing Roe would have. They talk about other times the Supreme Court has overturned precedent, and they argue—disingenuously, I think—that this is how the Court has always worked. It corrects its own past mistakes.

They claim that overturning Roe is no different than the Supreme Court overturning Plessy v. Ferguson—a decision which gave us the odious fiction of ''separate but equal'' that was later overturned by Brown v. Board of Education. But there is a profound difference. It appears that never before in the history of America has a Supreme Court decision to abandon settled law made Americans less free—never. In the past, when the Court has taken the serious step of overturning settled law, it has done so to expand freedom, expand opportunity, not eliminate it. What the activist, anti-choice majority on this Court will do is unprecedented, radical, and dangerous.

Here is another fact that Republican lawmakers are hoping you will not notice: It is not just the right to abortion that is in jeopardy; Justice Alito's draft opinion in the Dobbs case questions the very existence of the right to privacy. It argues that unenumerated rights—that is, rights not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution—must be deeply rooted in U.S. history and tradition in order to be recognized as a constitutional right. Who decides what is deeply rooted in history and tradition?

The Court's Obergefell v. Hodges decision established marriage equality only 7 years ago. Will the Court's reactionary majority put that next on the chopping block?

What about the right to contraception, as I mentioned before, established by Griswold v. Connecticut 11 years before Roe? A Republican Member of this body recently criticized that decision establishing the privacy right of every individual to choose the contraception

right for their family. He described this as ''constitutionally unsound.''

Rather than settling the debate on abortion, the draft Dobbs opinion would further divide our fractious Nation and set the stage for a radical majority in the Court to erase even more constitutional rights. It would give government the power to dictate your rights and dictate your future. That is why we must take action to protect women's productive rights.

Tomorrow, the Senate will vote on the Women's Health Protection Act. This bill will codify the right to provide or obtain an abortion free from medically unnecessary restrictions. The American people deserve to know where their Senators stand. I will not stop fighting for the right of every American, especially the women of America, to have these rights as established for over 50 years.

For years, the Republicans have claimed they are the party of families, the party of family values. Yet they have spent decades ignoring the needs of working families. Republicans are willing to force women to carry unwanted or unexpected or even dangerous pregnancies to term, but they are not willing to help them raise their children.

There are aspects of their voting patterns in the Senate that make it clear that when it comes to helping families with the basics, such as tax credits for children, making sure that families have paid medical leave for their newborns or other family members—all of these things are family friendly and family values. Unfortunately, they are not supported by many, if any, Republicans. That would be a demonstration that they truly care for families.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF ASMERET ASEFAW BERHE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today in opposition to the nomination of Dr. Asmeret Berhe, who has been nominated to serve as the Director of the Office of Science at the U.S. Department of Energy.

The Office of Science is the Nation's largest Federal sponsor of basic research in physical sciences. Its mission is to advance the energy, economic, and national security of the United States. This job, this mission to advance the energy, economic, and national security of the United States is one that I view as very critical.

Dr. Berhe has been a professor of soil biogeochemistry—soil biogeochemistry—at the University of California Merced for over a decade. Now, she has focused her research on soil management and sequestering carbon in the soil. Her background and her experience have very little to do with the Department of Energy's main scientific focus.

A May 9, 2001, op-ed in the Wall Street Journal by a physicist whose expertise is theoretical physics has noted:

Ms. Berhe's research program on soil chemistry, exploring the capture of carbon dioxide, is relevant to climate-change policy. But her research expertise isn't in any of the Office of Science's major programs, and she has no experience as a scientific administrator and minimal experience with the Energy Department itself.

So not that there is anything wrong with her underlying experience to do other things, but for this specific position, the qualifications just aren't there. Dr. Berhe is clearly not the right choice to lead the Office of Science.

Certain positions Dr. Berhe has taken or endorsed are also concerning. On February 28, 2001, she retweeted this statement:

I'm just going to propose that a nation that can land an SUV sized rover in an ancient lake on another planet can build an electrical grid that is not [f---ing] useless—

This is her retweeting—

because of slavish devotion to the free market.

Apparently, we are devoted to the free market, and she doesn't like it.

On May 7, 2015, she wrote in Science that ''the practice of farming'' is to blame for climate change. ''The practice of farming'' is to blame for climate change.

Dr. Berhe is not the right person to serve as the Director of the Office of Science. I rise in opposition to her nomination. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against this nominee.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON PHILLIPS NOMINATION

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to start the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Phillips nomination?

Mr. BARRASSO. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''nay.''

The result was announced—yeas 75, nays 22, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 162 Ex.]

YEAS—75

Baldwin	Hassan	Portman
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blackburn	Hickenlooper	Risch
Blumenthal	Hirono	Romney
Blunt	Hoeven	Rosen
Booker	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Brown	Kaine	Sasse
Burr	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	Kennedy	Schumer
Capito	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Sullivan
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Thune
Cramer	Menendez	Tillis
Crapo	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Feinstein	Murphy	Warren
Fischer	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wicker
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Grassley	Peters	Young

NAYS—22

Barrasso	Ernst	Paul
Boozman	Hagerty	Rubio
Braun	Hawley	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Inhofe	Shelby
Cornyn	Johnson	Toomey
Cotton	Lankford	Tuberville
Cruz	Lee	
Daines	Marshall	

NOT VOTING—3

Lummis	Sanders	Scott (FL)

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 773, Asmeret Asefaw Berhe, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy.

Charles E. Schumer, Sheldon Whitehouse, Mark Kelly, Jack Reed, Catherine Cortez Masto, Patty Murray, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mazie K. Hirono, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Patrick J. Leahy, Ron Wyden, Amy Klobuchar, Richard J. Durbin, Jeff Merkley.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Asmeret Asefaw Berhe, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 163 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Hassan	Padilla
Bennet	Heinrich	Peters
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Reed
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Sinema
Casey	Leahy	Smith
Cassidy	Luján	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden
Graham	Ossoff	

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	Moran	Tuberville
Ernst	Paul	Wicker
Fischer	Portman	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Lummis	Sanders

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SINEMA). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 45.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Asmeret Asefaw Berhe, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:11 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, in the aftermath of last week's leak of the draft Supreme Court opinion of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, we are facing one of the lowest moments in history for our Nation's highest Court.

An illegitimate, far-right majority on the Court is poised to overturn Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey and take away a fundamental constitutional right that has been the law of the land for almost 50 years—the right to a legal, safe abortion. Every American deserves the right to make their own decisions about their own bodies.

While the leaked opinion may only be a draft, we cannot ignore the profound threat it poses. That is because the opinion is the outrageous culmination of a rightwing campaign to take over the Court and take America back to the days when far too many faced not only a loss of liberty but a loss of life when seeking abortion care.

It validates the theft of two Supreme Court seats by President Trump, then-Leader MCCONNELL, and Senate Republicans.

It confirms that conservative Justices lied to the Congress and the American people about their commitment to the Court's precedent and the rule of law.

Overturning Roe v. Wade will undermine the health, safety, and freedom of millions of Americans, and it will create horrific pain and hardship for people all across the Nation, especially those without the means or resources to travel to States where abortion will remain safe and legal.

Already, for pregnant Americans in red States across the country, access to abortion is functionally denied because of a lack of funds, geography, immigration status, and other barriers. This war on people of color and the poor is already being waged, and we cannot let the Supreme Court provide deadlier weapons.

If the extremist rightwing of the Court is willing to abandon something as fundamental as the right to privacy and the right for Americans to make decisions about their own bodies, then we are on a slippery slope to the undoing of other fundamental rights the Court has recognized as being grounded in the right to privacy, including the right to use contraception or the right to marry whomever you love.

But this was the goal of the Republicans and the rightwing all along: steal the Supreme Court seats, steal an election, and steal the rights of Americans.

This is the direct consequence of an anti-majoritarian and anti-democratic national electoral system that allowed two Presidents, who both lost the popular vote, to nominate more than half of the current Justices to the U.S. Supreme Court and allowed them to be confirmed by Senators representing a minority of the Nation's population.

This is the racist, misogynistic, xenophobic manifestation of a radical rightwing, extremist vision of America that is out of step with the vast majority of Americans. In fact, by a 2-to-1 margin, Americans say Roe v. Wade should be upheld.

This egregious and overtly political act cannot be allowed to go unanswered. Faith in our judicial system is in jeopardy, so we are left with no other choice. We have to immediately pass Federal legislation that protects millions of Americans' right to choose, that lifts dangerous and discriminatory bans on abortion, and that removes unnecessary limits on reproductive freedom.

The Women's Health Protection Act will do all of that by codifying Roe so as to affirm it as the law of the land. The Women's Health Protection Act enshrines in Federal law a healthcare provider's right to provide abortion services and a patient's right to receive them.

Among its provisions, the bill would prohibit previability bans designed to undercut the right to an abortion, like the 15-week ban imposed by the Mississippi law at issue in Dobbs or specious ''heartbeat'' bans like the one imposed by Texas's SB 8.

The Women's Health Protection Act would prohibit bans that do not make exceptions for the patient's health or life. I am appalled that any Member of Congress could consider themselves in support of women but then support a ban that explicitly devalues life.

This bill would also ban so-called TRAP laws—the targeted regulation of abortion providers—that impose onerous and unwarranted requirements on facilities and providers who do nothing to promote health but, rather, make it nearly impossible for healthcare providers to keep their doors open.

The bill would also prohibit requirements that providers share medically inaccurate information and impose medically unnecessary and manipulative tests and procedures like mandatory ultrasounds.

It would prohibit limitations that prevent providers from caring for patients by telemedicine—a service that we have all learned to have been invaluable over the course of the pandemic and one that is all the more necessary for abortion care given the already draconian laws in some red States across the country.

It would bar other unjustified, onerous, and discriminatory practices intended to place obstacles in the path of those seeking abortion services.

In short, the Women's Health Protection Act will safeguard the rights established by 50 years of Supreme Court precedent and would protect abortion access even if Roe is overturned.

This bill is all that is standing between the America we have known for decades and one that plunges millions of people back in time—into despair, pain, poverty, and forced parenthood.

If we fail to act, we know Republicans will. If the Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade, 28 States are poised to ban abortion outright. Of those, 13 States already have trigger bans in place—activating laws that would ban abortion automatically when Roe is overturned.

These bans and attacks fall hardest on those most marginalized, including people of color, LGBTQ people, people with low incomes, and those in rural communities. Many of these States would criminalize abortion. Those seeking abortions and those performing them would face the prospect of prison.

It is not just at the State level. The Republican leader in the Senate has said the quiet part out loud: If Republicans gain control of the Senate, they could consider Federal legislation that bans abortion as passing on the floor of this Senate.

We can't sit idly by and wait for the worst to happen. It is already at our doorstep. We must make the right to safe and secure reproductive health and freedom the law of the land. We must do it now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

NOMINATION OF ASMERET ASEFAW BERHE

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I am pleased to support the nomination of Dr. Asmeret Asefaw Berhe to be the Director of the Office of Science at the Department of Energy.

President Reagan famously complained that the Department of Energy never ''produced a quart of oil or a lump of coal,'' but that was never the Department's job.

The Department of Energy is as much a Department of Science and Technology as a Department of Energy. For nearly 50 years, it has been at the forefront of scientific discovery and technology innovation. As a seedbed for science, the Department has given us the technologies to increase our energy production and use our resources in a cleaner and more efficient way, and the Office of Science lies at the heart of the Department's science mission.

It is the Nation's largest Federal supporter of basic research in the physical sciences. Its mission is to deliver the ''scientific discoveries, capabilities, and major scientific tools to transform the understanding of nature and to advance the energy, economic, and national security of the United States.''

Leading this important scientific enterprise calls for a scientist of great ability and vision. I believe Dr. Berhe is very qualified for this important job. In judging from the long list of academic honors and awards that she has received and the long list of scientific papers that she has written, Dr. Berhe has the scientific credentials this job requires. She is a professor of soil biochemistry at the University of California, where she is also an associate dean of graduate education and holds an endowed chair in Earth Sciences and Geology.

The Office of Science itself has long engaged in basic research relating to soil science and broader ecological questions, whether they be tracing radioactive elements through the atmosphere or the flow of energy, water, and carbon through the Earth's natural systems. So her background is an asset and makes her very well suited to lead the Office of Science.

Dr. Berhe is also an adjunct professor at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, and she has been a visiting professor at ETH Zurich, where Albert Einstein studied physics. She didn't teach him, but he studied there. She has authored over 100 scientific papers and has received over two dozen honors and awards for her scientific achievements.

She is incredibly well qualified for this important post of leading the Office of Science. I strongly support her nomination, and I urge a favorable vote on her nomination.

I yield back all time.

VOTE ON BERHE NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Berhe nomination?

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 164 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Hassan	Padilla
Bennet	Heinrich	Peters
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Reed
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Sinema
Cassidy	Luján	Smith
Collins	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Feinstein	Murphy	Warren
Gillibrand	Murray	Whitehouse
Graham	Ossoff	Wyden

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	Moran	Tuberville
Ernst	Paul	Wicker
Fischer	Portman	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Lummis

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The majority leader.

MOTION TO PROCEED ON MOTION TO RECONSIDER CLOTURE VOTE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not agreed to on Executive Calendar No. 844, the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider.

The motion was agreed to.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on Calendar No. 844.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider.

The motion was agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 844, Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2010.

Charles E. Schumer, Mazie K. Hirono, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Jack Reed, Jacky Rosen, Ben Ray Luján, Christopher A. Coons, Alex Padilla, Sheldon Whitehouse, Sherrod Brown, Debbie Stabenow, Christopher Murphy, Patrick J. Leahy, John W. Hickenlooper, Tammy Baldwin, Angus S. King, Jr.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate on the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2010, shall be brought to a close, upon reconsideration?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 165 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Carper	Gillibrand
Bennet	Casey	Hassan
Blumenthal	Coons	Heinrich
Booker	Cortez Masto	Hickenlooper
Brown	Duckworth	Hirono
Cantwell	Durbin	Kaine
Cardin	Feinstein	Kelly

King	Ossoff	Smith
Klobuchar	Padilla	Stabenow
Leahy	Peters	Tester
Luján	Reed	Van Hollen
Manchin	Rosen	Warner
Markey	Sanders	Warnock
Menendez	Schatz	Warren
Merkley	Schumer	Whitehouse
Murphy	Shaheen	Wyden
Murray	Sinema	

NAYS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blackburn	Grassley	Romney
Blunt	Hagerty	Rounds
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Toomey
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Moran	Wicker
Daines	Murkowski	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Portman	

NOT VOTING—1

Lummis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 49.

The motion, upon reconsideration, is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2010.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

Ms. WARREN. Madam President, I rise today to urge the Senate to take action to protect abortion rights and defend our constitutional rights.

A far-right, extremist Supreme Court wants to force their views on every American. Roe v. Wade has protected the right to a safe, legal abortion for nearly 50 years. Though Republicans have tried to challenge it in court many times, the Supreme Court has reaffirmed Roe over and over and over again—until now.

So what changed? Why is something that is repeatedly referred to as ''settled law'' on the threshold of being swept away like so much dust? Why is a law that literally tens of millions of people have depended on to protect access to a safe, legal abortion suddenly about to evaporate?

We don't arrive here accidentally. We are here because Republican politicians have spent decades plotting for this moment. They have cultivated extremist judges. Groups like the Federalist Society have screened possible candidates and drawn up lists of which possible candidates could and could not be counted on. Extremist donors spent billions in dark money so that their preferred ideologues could chip away at people's fundamental rights and do it from the Bench. Republican candidates for office pledged to support Justices who would get rid of Roe v. Wade. And, finally, when all of that still wasn't enough, Republicans stole two seats on the Supreme Court, all to force their unpopular minority agenda on the rest of America.

I am here to sound a warning. Republican extremism has been carefully nurtured for years. Now Republican extremism is spreading, and now it is obvious that Republican extremism knows no bounds.

Let's talk about the facts—the facts of Republican extremism—and let's begin with who pays the price for Republican extremism. Changes in abortion laws will have terrible consequences, but those consequences will not fall equally on everyone. No, those with money will always have the option to leave the State or leave the country to travel where abortion is safe and legal. No, the people who will pay the biggest price will be the most vulnerable among us—the mama already working two jobs to help make ends meet to support the children she has; the women working jobs who have no paid leave and who can't take 3 days off work to go to another State; the women in South Dakota scrambling to make an appointment at the only abortion clinic in the entire State; the 12-year-old who has been molested; the person who has been raped; the women in Texas who need lifesaving care their doctors can't provide; and the women all across the country, especially women of color, already facing shamefully high maternal mortality rates—because in America, carrying a pregnancy to term is 43 times riskier than a legal abortion.

These are the facts about overturning Roe v. Wade, and these are the people—disproportionately low-income women, women of color, and women in rural communities—who will pay the price for Republican extremism.

Overturning Roe is just the beginning. Republican State legislatures all across the country have already been emboldened by this Supreme Court, introducing hundreds of anti-abortion bills this year alone. States are now introducing bills to declare it a crime for someone to obtain an abortion, for someone to provide an abortion, or for someone just to help someone locate where they might get an abortion.

And where will the Republican extremists turn next? Will they investigate every miscarriage? Will they put every obstetrician and gynecologist on the watch list? Will they monitor location data for every person who pulls into the parking lot of a Planned Parenthood clinic?

Let's be absolutely clear about what will happen if this decision stands. Republicans want to do more than criminalize abortion; they want to criminalize women for making decisions about their pregnancies and their own health. This isn't theoretical. It is already coming to pass.

In Texas, where abortion has been virtually inaccessible to millions of Texans for the last 8 months, a young woman has been charged with murder for an alleged self-induced abortion.

An Oklahoma law has passed that would outlaw abortion even in the case of rape or incest. But what Republicans are really after is criminalizing women's very bodies.

In Louisiana, Republicans are pushing for the most extreme bill yet, legislation that would classify abortion as a homicide. If enacted, this bill could criminalize women for using certain forms of birth control or even for having a miscarriage that she had no control over.

And we know who will be the most affected by the overcriminalization of women's bodies. It will be women of color who are already overpoliced and face the greatest barriers to accessing healthcare.

The intrusiveness of these State laws is vile. Efforts to give fertilized eggs ''personhood'' rights and to criminalize abortion could make IVF procedures criminal, depriving someone who wants to get pregnant the only option available to her.

As some States get more and more aggressive about intruding into the private lives of millions of women, just this weekend, the Republican leader, MITCH MCCONNELL, signaled he is open to even more extremism. He said that a nationwide abortion ban was ''possible'' if Republicans retake the majority—a nationwide abortion ban applicable in every State, including those States that are currently working overtime to protect access to abortion; a nationwide abortion ban applicable to girls who have been molested and to people who have been raped and to women who are already working three jobs to support the women they have. Republican extremism is spreading. Republican extremism knows no bounds.

For me, this isn't about politics; this is personal. I have lived in a world where abortion was illegal. I learned early on that when the law bans abortions, only safe and legal abortions will actually be banned. I lived in a world in which women bled to death from back-ally abortions, a world in which infections and other complications destroyed women's futures, a world in which women's educations and lives were derailed by an unplanned pregnancy, a world in which some women took their own lives rather than continuing with a pregnancy they could not bear.

I have also lived in a world where abortion is legal. For decades, expanded access to abortion has allowed people to make decisions about their own bodies and lives, promoting access to life-changing opportunities and careers that have previously seemed out of reach. But the Republican extremists and the extremist Justices they have put on the Supreme Court just don't care. They want to send us back to the days when women's rights to control their own bodies and their own futures simply did not exist.

American freedoms are under attack. The liberty of more than half our population is under attack. Republicans have planned long and hard for this day, and now that it is here, we must stand and fight.

Tomorrow, the Senate will vote on the Women's Health Protection Act to enshrine the right to an abortion in Federal law. We need the Women's Health Protection Act to prevent radical rightwing State legislatures from ever enacting extreme bills like Texas's SB 8 or Mississippi's 15-week ban. With WHPA, we will take the steps necessary to protect our human rights. It is just that simple.

And for everyone who says we don't have the votes in the Senate to get this done, I say, then get in the fight and give us the Senators who will get it done. Don't tell us what we can't do to stop Republican extremism; get in the fight to help us beat these abortion restrictions into the dirt. Get in the fight to recognize the dignity and liberty of every American.

After this vote, there will be no ambiguity. Every American will know exactly where their elected representatives in Congress stand, and every Senator will have to explain whether they defend the right of every person to have control over their own bodies and their own futures or whether they will stand by as women's constitutional rights are brazenly stripped away.

Whenever this Court strikes down freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution, Congress must defend Americans every single time. I am angry that a group of unelected ideologues on the Supreme Court think that they can turn current law upside down and dictate to tens of millions of people across this country the terms of their pregnancies and their lives.

But the Supreme Court does not get the last word on the right to a safe and legal abortion. The American people, through their leaders right here in Congress, can take action. And that is why I will vote to support the Women's Health Protection Act. That is why I will fiercely oppose any threat to our liberty. And that is why I will continue to fight with every bone in my body to protect the right of every woman to control her own future.

Republican extremism is spreading. Republican extremism knows no bounds. Tomorrow, we have a chance to fight back, and we will fight back.

I have lived in a world where abortion is illegal, and we are not going back—never.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, when I introduced the Women's Health Protection Act in 2013—yes, in 2013, almost 10 years ago—the idea that Roe v. Wade would be overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court was virtually unthinkable. We accepted 50 years of established precedent, long-accepted law in this country—as something that was virtually unimaginable.

Women relied on it. Our society took it as a core principle of our constitutional law, much as Brown v. Board of Education, Marbury v. Madison, Roe v. Wade, tenets and pillars of constitutional law in this country. And when we asked nominees to the U.S. Supreme Court, the three most recent of them—and I personally asked this question—is Roe v. Wade established law, they said to us that they would rely on stare decisis, which for everyday Americans is, basically, we will follow established precedent as articulated year after year by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The now well-reported Alito draft of an opinion overturning Roe v. Wade came like a thunderbolt, an earthquake, a seismic blow that constitutional scholars thought was unthinkable.

The draft itself is strident and brash. It is disrespectful in a way that Supreme Court opinions never are. It is unprecedented in its tone and approach, saying that Roe v. Wade was egregiously wrong, failing to accurately portray what it held and the reasons for its holding.

There is no question in my mind that the Court, in its final opinion, will smooth the edges of that draft. It will try to tone down the rhetoric. It will dress it up. But the result will be the same. No matter how the Court may try to dress it up, it will have the same impact on millions of Americans and their families because the U.S. Supreme Court is poised to issue the most radical ruling in recent history—perhaps in the entire history of the United States—the most extreme contraction of fundamental constitutional rights in the history of the United States.

Let's indulge ourselves for a moment in a belief in the American dream and the exceptionalism of America, which is to expand rights and liberties. The story of America is expanding freedoms and liberties for all of us, not reducing it, restricting it. But this Supreme Court is poised to eradicate a fundamental right that millions of Americans have relied on for half a century. The Court has signaled that it will inflict an enormous leap backwards, with incalculable costs and chaos for countless women and their families. If the Court indeed overturns Roe, 23 States have laws that would immediately go into effect to be used to restrict the legal status of abortion.

Today, 90 percent of American counties already lack a single abortion provider—not one in 90 percent of American counties—and 27 cities have become so-called abortion deserts because people who live there have to travel 100 miles or more to reach a provider. Without the protections of Roe, this situation will become even worse for millions of Americans. Women in Louisiana, just to take one example, will be 630 miles from the nearest abortion clinic. Women in Florida, Texas, Mississippi, Utah, and many other States would be in a similar position. Access to reproductive freedom will depend on a woman's ZIP Code, not on her personal choices or her needs.

Abortion bans without Roe will disproportionately impact low-income women in those 23 States poised to ban abortion.

Justice Alito—perhaps not surprisingly—fails to address the ways that the Court's ruling will disproportionately impact communities of color all around the United States. There is an issue here of racial justice because these restrictions disproportionately affect Black women and other racial minority communities. Today, fewer than 1 in 10 abortion providers are located in neighborhoods where the majority of residents are Black. That is a simple, straightforward fact of life. And the closure of clinics will make it only worse.

The simple fact is that Dobbs will turn back the clock. It will roll back protections relating to fundamental rights.

May I say that the same people who argue that mask requirements designed to protect public health infringe on their fundamental liberties are perfectly happy sending the government into a hospital room as a couple makes an incredibly difficult, personal life decision. The same people who see masks as an infringement on bodily autonomy are perfectly happy with the government telling a woman who comes to a hospital, possibly in mortal danger of internal bleeding from an ectopic pregnancy: You will have to die. No doctor can help you.

That is not bodily autonomy; that is not liberty.

After the Court's final decision in Dobbs, today's young women, the young women of 2022, will have fewer rights than their grandmothers. Young women today will have fewer rights than two generations ago. To someone who recalls the seminal decision in Roe v. Wade in 1973 and the promise of that moment, it is unacceptable.

I was a law clerk to the author of Roe v. Wade in the term after he wrote the opinion. Justice Blackmun and the Court decided by a 7-to-2 majority—7 to 2; Justice Blackmun was appointed by a Republican President—that this right is fundamental. Whether you criticize the decision—and there have been plenty of people who criticized that opinion—it has been established law, relied on, incorporated in precedent after precedent. And now, in the Women's Health Protection Act, we ask that it be incorporated in statute, that the Roe v. Wade standard be enshrined and embodied in a statute, just as Connecticut did in its State statute in 1990—a law that I championed when I was in our Connecticut State Senate.

In lieu of well-established Supreme Court precedent, Justice Alito relies on a 17th-century English jurist who advocated for marital rape and who tried women for witchcraft. This isn't just judicial activism; this is extremism. This is fringe history cloaked in a judge's robe.

And do you know what is conspicuously absent from Justice Alito's radical draft opinion? What is absent is women. Justice Alito gives absolutely no credence to the empirical evidence before the Court—evidence offered by health experts and economists who demonstrate the ways in which women have relied upon abortion access to make decisions about their health, their lives, their careers, and their future. Instead, he gestures at the fact that women have the right to vote as evidence they don't need the right to control their lives and their own bodies. I am sorry, but the right to vote is where rights begin; it is not where they end.

And we know the truth, whether or not Justice Alito acknowledges it: The Court's world without Roe would not just impact one segment of society, one demographic, one geographic area; it will affect all of us. One in four American women will undergo an abortion in her lifetime—one in four.

To the men of America, all of you love someone, you know someone, you treasure someone who has had an abortion, who has needed an abortion. You can't sit this one out.

It is all of us, men as well as women. We all have a stake in this radical decision that will affect all of America and make us a lesser nation with fewer rights and liberties.

The Court's draft opinion in Dobbs is just the next step in a multidecade fight which the Court has waged on abortion access. It has already shown willingness to dramatically curtail the right of a pregnant person to decide whether and when to have a child. Just ask women in the State of Texas. They are living in a State without the protections of Roe v. Wade, with a dangerous anti-abortion law, SB 8, which contains a 6-week abortion ban. Six weeks is far before many women even know they are pregnant, as all of us in this Chamber know.

Texas's dangerous law deputizes private citizens to enforce the State's onerous abortion law. In Texas, a rapist can sue a doctor if they provide an abortion to a rape survivor. Someone who drove their sister to a healthcare clinic where she has an abortion could be sued, again, by anyone in the United States—anybody—with a $10,000 government prize money waiting for that bounty hunter. This is extremism—extremism—in a judge's robes.

I am proud to say that the State of Connecticut today has a law—literally, the Governor signed this law today—making sure that people are protected in Connecticut against those kinds of bounty hunters. My hope is that other States will follow Connecticut in providing that kind of basic protection.

It has never been more urgent for the Congress at the Federal level to pass the Women's Health Protection Act. The Women's Health Protection Act would protect rights established by 50 years of Court precedent, protecting the right to an abortion prior to fetal viability. It would put an end to laws like the 15-week ban on abortion that is now before the Court in the Dobbs case.

Importantly, as well, the Women's Health Protection Act would put an end to medically unnecessary restrictions posing as health restrictions that single out abortion care with one goal in mind: to block and impede access to safe, needed healthcare—laws like the so-called TRAP law, or targeted regulation of abortion providers; such as minimum measurements for room size or hallway width that have no rationale other than the transparent desire to curtail access; laws that require providers to offer medically inaccurate information when providing abortion care, like in Alaska, Kansas, Mississippi, Texas, and West Virginia, where healthcare professionals are forced to tell women—give them medically inaccurate information about links between abortion and breast cancer. It would put an end to a reality where our doctors are required by law to lie and mislead about the risks of a safe medical procedure, and it would restore an evidence-based approach to informed consent.

In short, it would essentially guarantee the right that exists now, and it will exist until the Supreme Court rules that you can decide whether and when to have children.

Let us be very clear about what the Women's Health Protection Act does and what it doesn't do. It does not force any unwilling medical provider to perform abortions if they wish not to do so. It says that doctors, nurses, and hospitals may provide abortion care, not that they must do so.

This measure is an evidence-based, scientific approach to the protection of women's healthcare, and it restores a future where all of us are free to make personal decisions that shape our lives, our futures, and our families with dignity and respect, without political interference in a decision made between a patient and a doctor, much as all healthcare decisions should be.

The implications of the Court's draft decision in Dobbs and what we are expecting from the Court in coming weeks simply can't be overstated or exaggerated, but it would be foolish to believe that the Court's conservative supermajority will stop even at Roe.

Justice Alito's draft opinion, even if it is never issued by the Court, is the road map where this Court will go in the future. It is permeated with support for the notion that ''fetal personhood,'' a dangerous theory furthered by States like Louisiana that seek to make abortion a crime of homicide from the moment of fertilization, if adopted, the Court's novel, invented theory of personhood could and may well lead to nationwide prohibitions on abortion. And most recently, just over the weekend, the minority leader of the Senate has made clear that in a post-Roe world, a Federal ban on abortion is on the table; so did State officials who spoke over the weekend.

It is more than a cloud on the horizon; it is an impending, real, imminent storm upon us. A ban nationwide on abortion, that would override even the States like Connecticut that are seeking to legislate protections for women that will make us a safe harbor and haven.

The draft opinion also invites challenges to a host of fundamental rights that were also not widely recognized in 1868, the moment in which Justice Alito freezes us in time. He literally freezes constitutional rights regarding reproductive liberties in that long-gone moment.

The draft opinion cast invites challenges to a host of fundamental rights, including contraception, Griswold v. Connecticut; interracial marriage, Loving v. Virginia; same sex marriage, Obergefell v. Hodges; and sexual intimacy between consenting adults, Lawrence v. Texas.

You don't need to be a constitutional scholar to understand the clear and present danger to American democracy in this draft opinion.

This Court may dress it up, but the results and the reasoning will be the same: radical extreme fringe—and directly contrary to what three nominees testified in their confirmation hearing. Oh, we respect established precedent, of course, stare decisis, fundamental principle.

The legitimacy and credibility of this Court is deeply in peril at this moment, and our democracy really depends on the credibility and respect that the American people accord the Supreme Court of the United States. It has no armies or police force. It has no power of the purse. Its authority depends directly on trust and credibility, the sense of legitimacy that the American people accord it.

In the United States, public support for legal access to abortion is at the highest it has been in two decades, a cruel irony for this Court. And today the overwhelming majority of voters believe that everyone should have access to the full range of reproductive healthcare, including annual screening, birth control, pregnancy tests, and abortion. It is a matter of health.

And at the same time, millions of Americans across this country are absolutely terrified. They are angry and horrified about what the Supreme Court is poised to do because they depend on accessible women's healthcare. If the Supreme Court overturns Roe and we have taken no legislative action, we will find ourselves in a nation where young women of this country, not only have fewer rights than their grandmothers, they have fewer rights than any of them thought possible.

We have to resolve that we are not backing down, we are not going away, we are not going back in time. It has never been more urgent to elect people, Members of this body, who will protect fundamental rights. And I guarantee that in elections to come, reproductive rights will be on the ballot. The women

and men of America will mobilize. They will be galvanized on this issue because the Women's Health Protection Act will be on the ballot, and we will have more votes in this body so that Members will be held accountable for what they do or fail to do. And, ultimately, the American people and the world are watching.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, at the National Prayer Breakfast in 1994, Mother Teresa famously said:

> I feel that the greatest destroyer of peace today is abortion, because it is a war against the child, a direct killing of the innocent child.

She went on to say:

> Any country that accepts abortion is not teaching the people to love but to use any violence to get what they want. That is why the greatest destroyer of love and peace is abortion.

That was Mother Teresa at the National Prayer Breakfast here in DC in 1994. I agree with those words. Frankly, it is shameful that the Democrats and pro-abortion activists have resorted to despicable tactics—some even illegal, some violent—in a last-ditch effort to intimidate the Justices in the Dobbs case to get the outcome that they want.

What began with the unprecedented leak of the majority draft opinion last Monday has quickly devolved into protesting at the Justices' homes, threatening and disrupting church services, vandalizing pregnancy resource centers that offer support services to pregnant moms, and even throwing Molotov cocktails at the offices of a pro-life organization. Frankly, it is chilling. It is unacceptable. We cannot let the far left's outrageous behavior obscure the fact that the Dobbs draft opinion authored by Justice Alito is a triumph of the Constitution and the rule of law.

There is no right to abortion in the text, in history or structure of our Nation's founding document, and the draft opinion masterfully marshals 98 pages of argument and evidence to demonstrate that very fact.

This watershed decision would be a tremendous victory for the fight for life and turn the page on a dark chapter of our Nation's history in which more than 62 million unborn children have been tragically killed. If the draft opinion stands—and I pray that it does—it transfers that power from unelected judges and gives it back to the American people, back to legislatures and elected representatives to enact compassionate laws that protect unborn babies and their mothers.

If the Democrats exploiting the unprecedented leak of the majority draft opinion, if it is to stir up the far left base and intimidate Justices, that is not bad enough, they are now trying to pass a radical bill to impose abortion on demand without limits across the entire country, even up to the moment of birth. Leader SCHUMER has once again scheduled a vote for tomorrow on the ''Abortion on Demand Until Birth Act.''

Now, my distinguished colleague from Connecticut used the words ''radical'' and ''extreme'' a number of times in his remarks. Let me tell you what is radical and extreme about what is going to be voted on tomorrow. This is barbaric. It is a radical abortion bill that would mandate that every single State be a late-term abortion State like California or New York, where unborn children can be brutally aborted up to the very moment of birth.

Let me say that again, the Democrats would allow abortion up until the very moment of birth itself. The Democrats' radical abortion bill would confer special benefits on the predatory abortion industry and eliminate popular State laws that protect both preborn children and their mothers.

Commonsense laws requiring parental involvement in abortions for minors, health and safety standards for abortion facilities, informed consent laws, late-term abortion limits, bans on sex-selective or Down syndrome selective abortions, and conscience protections for doctors who don't want to perform abortions would be eliminated. That is how radical this bill is that will be voted on tomorrow.

Under this radical abortion bill, an unhatched sea turtle would have more protections than an unborn human baby. If you look at Federal law, if you were to take or destroy the eggs of a sea turtle—now, I said the eggs, not the hatchlings, that is also a penalty, but the eggs—the criminal penalties are severe, up to a hundred thousand dollar fine and a year in prison.

Now, why? Why do we have laws in place to protect the eggs of a sea turtle or the eggs of eagles? Because when you destroy an egg, you are killing a pre-born baby sea turtle or a pre-born baby eagle. Yet when it comes to a preborn human baby, rather than a sea turtle, that baby would be stripped of all protections, in all 50 States, under the Democrats' bill that we will be voting on tomorrow.

Is that the America the left wants? I would ask my Democratic colleagues if the pre-born child in the womb is not a living human being, then what is it? Unborn babies feel pain, unborn babies have a heartbeat, they smile, they yawn, in fact, just last week in a telling slip of the tongue, President Biden himself admitted that abortion involves a child. A child. That is correct.

This is, in fact, the truth and the brutal reality of abortion that every abortion kills a precious child, the Democrats have tried for decades to avoid admitting this. And the science is clear, it has come a long way since 1973. It is time for the law to catch up with great advances that have been made in science and technology, in medicine, that indisputably show the humanity of an unborn child.

Instead, however, the Democrats' radical abortion bill denies the science. It would completely erase pre-born children from the law. That is chilling. Under the Democrats' bill, a pre-born child simply for the crime of being unwanted, inconvenient, or unplanned could be subjected to brutal dismemberment procedures in which the unborn child bleeds and feels excruciating pain as she dies from being pulled apart limb from limb.

The Democrats' abortion bill would codify an extreme abortion regime that is aligned with seven Nations that would have the most brutal—the most brutal laws that relates to abortion, also includes China and North Korea. That puts the United States in that category if this were passed.

It would impose abortion up until the moment of birth, without any limits, in all 50 States. In a nutshell, this radical bill would make the United States of America one of the most dangerous places in the world to be a pre-born child.

As I asked my colleagues in the hallway on the Democrats' side, give us just one restriction you might put in place for abortion, you just don't hear a response for that.

In tomorrow's vote, I pray that my colleagues will reject this horrific and barbaric legislation and take a stand for the most vulnerable among us. As the Justices continue to deliberate in the Dobbs case, I pray the Court will resist the intimidation tactics of the far left. By sticking to the Constitution, and repudiating the unprincipled and abominable Roe and Casey decisions, the Court has the opportunity to make history and strike a blow for justice for the most defenseless among us. The American people, those born, and millions yet unborn, deserve nothing less.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, late last Monday, an unprecedented leak of a draft Supreme Court document opinion in the case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health was published.

In reaction, SCOTUSblog, a leading Supreme Court blog stated:

> This leak is the gravest, most unforgivable sin.

Chief Justice Roberts called the leak ''absolutely appalling.'' Yet the White House is mute on this point.

And folks back home in Kansas? Well, they are aghast as well. They all agree—at least every Kansan I have talked to—this leak is a blow to the integrity of the Court and a blow to our faith in this hallowed institution.

In the days since the leak, we have also seen Democrats and their activists utilize another frequent strategy they deploy when things don't go their way: violence and disruption.

We have all seen the disgusting multitude of images of pro-life offices being vandalized and bombed, and we all bear witness of Catholic masses disrupted on Mother's Day—on Mother's Day, of all days. Is nothing sacred in

this country anymore? We have seen the threatening violence at the personal homes of Supreme Court Justices. Yet, for days, the White House was quiet. And just like the riots of the summer of 2020 and the looting that continues today, the White House turns a deaf ear to violence, and they swallow their tongue when the violence supports their own agenda.

Listen, these threatening so-called protests at the Justices' homes are a violation of the law of this land. They are not valid protests. These are attempts to intimidate and influence the Court to destroy the independence of this judiciary.

This violence is wrong. It is evil. It is an attack on Christianity. It is an attack on the faith and values that this Nation were founded upon. Americans know it. We all feel the hatred.

I have to note, Americans understand the majority leader has provided no such condemnation but, rather, has decided to once again bring back his ''Abortion on Demand Act'' to the Senate floor. This bill is the most egregious, the most horrific attack on the lives of unborn children and the health of moms in American history. If Democrats had their way, these babies—these twin babies I delivered more than a decade ago—could have been aborted the moment prior to the C-section.

The overturning of Roe v. Wade simply returns this emotional issue back to the States, to the elected voices of the people—no more, no less.

The Mississippi Dobbs case simply protects life after 15 weeks, when a baby can feel pain, when a baby can recognize its mom's voice, when a baby can recognize the voice of its sibling. But let me tell you exactly what the Democrats' extreme ''Abortion on Demand Act'' would do. It goes far beyond Roe v. Wade.

This bill invalidates any and all State laws that protect not just the unborn child but the health and well-being of the mom as well.

It likely leads to American taxpayer dollars funding abortions at home and around the world.

Next, it is truly an attack on our faith. This bill will tie up faith-based hospitals in courts for not offering abortion services.

This bill allows sex-based abortions.

It eliminates the requirement for informed consent of the patient or parental consent.

This bill eliminates conscience protections. As an obstetrician myself, this hits near and dear to my heart. This bill is an attack on my faith and an attack on the faith of many doctors and nurses who refuse to take part in abortions. They would be forced out of their professions. They would be forced out of medical schools, out of residency programs. So many aspiring students would decide not to go into medicine.

This bill is a total disregard to the mother's health by placing no value on the mom's life and well-being. This radical bill eliminates the health standards of a surgery center for this procedure to be performed in a surgery center. In fact, this bill would allow these services to be offered in a garage or a back-room apartment.

Shockingly, it provides the right to provide abortions to any healthcare provider—not necessarily a physician but to certified nurse-midwives, nurse practitioners, a physician assistant. This bill will lead to the death and infertility of many, many women. This procedure is not a simple procedure. It should not be placed in the hands of inexperienced people. This type of procedure is only done after 4 years of undergraduate, 4 years of medical school, and probably 2 or 3 years of residency. In the most skilled of hands, this type of procedure can lead to serious loss of life.

Finally and more specifically, this bill strikes down State laws that restrict telehealth abortions. These are chemical abortions, and they would become a common means of birth control—again, leading to many, many more visits to the emergency rooms for these women who are taking medicines unsupervised.

Finally, I have to correct something one of my friends across the aisle said. He stated that we from the pro-life community would not treat women with ectopic pregnancies. Nothing is further from the truth. This case of Roe v. Wade has nothing to do with treating ectopic pregnancies. I personally have treated hundreds of women with ectopic pregnancies. I believe that life begins at conception, but treating an ectopic pregnancy is a life-threatening situation for the mom. And the Catholic Church supports the treatment of ectopic pregnancies. But that is the type of scare tactic my colleagues across the aisle want to use.

Finally, let me just conclude with this: I never imagined I would be fighting harder to save the lives of moms and babies on the floor of the Senate than I did in the emergency room or the delivery room in my obstetrics practice for some 30 years.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, my colleagues and I are here today to highlight the fact that our Democratic colleagues have shown the American people how truly radical they are when it comes to abortion.

The Women's Health Protection Act—what I believe should be better known as the ''Abortion on Demand Until the Moment of Birth Act''—casts a vision of abortion in America, one utterly without limitation.

Federalism is one of the truly genius ideas behind the U.S. Constitution. Federalism means that we make the majority of our decisions at a more local level rather than at the national level. When we rely on the principle of federalism, more people across the country have more reason to be content with the laws they have. People have a greater say in the legislative process at the local level, which means they get more of the kind of government they want and less of the kind of government they don't want.

For nearly the last half-century, the decisions in Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey have abused the Constitution by reading into the Constitution a right that exists nowhere in the Constitution.

These wrongly decided cases have wreaked havoc on public trust in government, on the republican nature of our government, on the public's understanding of the Constitution. More gravely, these decisions have permitted the euphemistically described ''termination'' of 63 million American lives. That is more than 45 times the number of American lives lost in war since the founding of our Nation—every war combined. Forty-five times that. Let that sink in for a minute.

Abortion is a tragedy. It is one that is scarring our Nation's history because of what it says about how we respect human life. Those scores of millions of lives represent—each and every one of them—unique and unrepeatable genetic makeups and identities and potentials. They represent the loss of Americans of all races, varying physical and mental abilities, all political affiliations and professions, with many targeted because of their race, sex, or disability. Their termination is a loss of ideas, of innovation, and of compassion. Those abortions erase all potential families and communities. Those abortions represent the loss of infinite potential, connection, and love. Abortion is a tragedy that scars our history.

So when I read Justice Alito's draft opinion in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, I was elated—elated—because it relies on federalism and a sound reading of the Constitution to reassert that there is no constitutional right to an abortion. Just because a combination of lawyers wearing robes 48 years ago decided that would be the case does not make it so. Our Constitution is difficult to amend, and it is deliberately that way. They didn't follow this procedure; they tried to circumvent it, and they were wrong.

Regulating abortion is a matter reserved for the American people and their elected representatives, not nine unelected Justices. For that very reason, a number of people have turned against it, and because they can't characterize it the way that it actually is, they mischaracterize it.

Then they go so far as to encourage people to show up to the homes, the private residences, of the Supreme Court Justices in question. There is no reason to do this that doesn't involve an implicit threat of violence. When you show up at someone's home, you are sending an unmistakable message: We know where you sleep. That is why this is expressly prohibited under Federal law. There is a Federal criminal law prohibiting this under 18 U.S.C. section 1507.

Now, stunningly, the White House—the White House—the President's personal spokesperson, Jen Psaki, just in the last few hours, has repeated this charge, has encouraged people to do this, saying:

We certainly continue to encourage protests outside of judge's homes.

This is wrong, and I call on the President of the United States personally to undo this. He is encouraging unlawful behavior that is inherently dangerous and is inherently threatening.

This radical bill that has emerged in the days immediately following the leak of the Dobbs draft opinion is shrouded in the lie of protecting women's health while allowing for killing babies by any means, however gruesome, violent, atrocious, heinous, or cruel, right up until the moment of birth, preempting any State laws that might choose to protect life. Those late-term abortions not only kill viable babies, but they are unreasonably needlessly cruel, and they are extremely dangerous procedures for the mothers themselves.

Unlimited abortion is also widely unpopular. Only 17 percent of Americans believe that is the right policy. Among medical professionals, the feelings are similar. Research shows that over one-third of OB–GYNs in America would not even refer a patient for an abortion. But this bill as written would require those same doctors not only to refer but also to provide abortions or risk their employment, notwithstanding any ethical objection they may have to it, notwithstanding any religious objection they may have to it.

By waiving the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, carving it out—the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, or RFRA, as it is known, a religious liberty protection enacted by an overwhelming supermajority of Democrats and Republicans—this bill would require hospitals and healthcare workers to perform abortions in violation of their own religious convictions.

With this bill, Democrats in the House and the Senate are attempting to take this issue away from the people, away from the States, and force their radical abortion agenda on the American people as a whole. Now, make no mistake, this is their vision for America, fully funded by the abortion industry. It also perpetuates the tragedy of abortion—one that is a scar on our country's history.

I hope and pray that State legislatures across the country will follow the example of the State of Utah and pass laws to protect the lives of preborn babies and their mothers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, every year in schools around our country, students are taught about the Declaration of Independence. This remarkable document outlines the ideals on which the United States was founded and the principles on which our government and our very identity as Americans are based.

Perhaps the best known and most quoted line from the Declaration is that line about all being endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

From our earliest days—when such a concept truly was revolutionary—to the present day, as Americans, we believe in the dignity and value of every human person. This is an ideal that we should always aspire to. And in the spirit of that conviction, I believe that our Nation has a moral responsibility to protect unborn children—to protect life.

Through amazing advances in science, families and medical professionals now know that at 15 weeks, a baby can feel pain; a baby can move fully formed fingers and toes; a baby has a fully developed heart, pumping 26 quarts of blood per day.

Despite what these advances in modern science tell us, the current abortion policy in the United States is more in line with communist China and North Korea. We are only one of seven countries around the world that allow abortion to take place past the point at which a baby can feel pain in the womb—one of seven countries in the world. Some Americans might be surprised to learn that even in progressive Europe, 47 out of 50 countries have limits on abortion after 15 weeks.

Yet the legislation before the U.S. Senate would block States from protecting the unborn and enshrine late-term abortion into our Federal law. Going beyond codifying Roe v. Wade, this sweeping legislation would strike down commonsense, broadly supported laws that many States have adopted since that decision, including laws meant to protect the health and safety of mothers. This bill does nothing to protect the health and safety of women, and it would certainly not protect the unborn. And it would make these sweeping changes contrary to the wishes of the majority of Americans.

In fact, recent polling found that 61 percent of Americans say abortion should be either illegal or that the policy decisions associated with abortion should be left up to the States.

So I would urge my colleagues to vote against this bill, given our increased knowledge and understanding of how babies develop, given our understanding of the science. This is simply the wrong direction to take public policy.

I also want to take a moment and acknowledge that the issue of abortion is a very tough one for so many Americans, and, given recent developments, this is a topic on the minds of many Hoosiers and many Americans. I understand that. I want to reiterate my commitment to helping mothers and families choose life and supporting them in that choice. We must ensure mothers and unborn children are cared for, loved, and supported, and this includes increasing the resources available to help women facing unexpected pregnancies. We must support America's 2,700 pregnancy centers that provide vital services to millions of people each year at virtually no cost as well as provide more support for adoptive services.

These steps are vital as we seek to further promote a culture that promotes values and protects life. Now, let's remember and live up to that founding American ideal. We believe in the dignity and value of every human person.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. I commend the Senator from Indiana and join him and my other colleagues in decrying the legislation that we will be asked to move to the floor tomorrow. But before I speak on the substance of the bill, it needs to be reiterated why this bill is even before us.

The only reason we are debating this bill today is because of the extreme and unprecedented breach of protocol that took place at the Supreme Court. The leaked draft in the Dobbs case was a full-blown assault on the U.S. Supreme Court and on the independence of our judiciary. It was an attempt to incite mob pressure against the Justices, which has, in part, succeeded by inciting pressure against the Justices in an attempt to bully them into changing their final votes.

And I do trust, based on the information that we have about the nine Justices, that that attempt will not be successful.

We saw over the weekend disturbing videos of protesters outside the homes of Supreme Court Justices. There is growing concern for the safety of our Supreme Court Justices and the safety of their families.

This is shameful. A Supreme Court Justice should never have to fear for his or her safety or the safety of their families for doing their jobs. We, as elected Members of the Congress, are subject to public opinion. The Supreme Court is not supposed to be subject to public opinion and should never have to fear for their safety.

The leak and the mob reaction should be condemned by both parties in the strongest possible terms, and yet there have been very few voices on the other side of the aisle addressing this matter. Certainly, the majority leader of the Senate has not said a word about the outrage of the leak or the mob protests, nor has the President of the United States.

What happened to respect and care for our institutions?

Instead of protecting the Court, our Democratic friends seem to be, whether inadvertently or not, legitimizing this attack on the Court by moving to consider extreme legislation which is out of touch with the mainstream of Americans.

So now let me speak briefly about the legislation. It has been said that

this is a mere codification of the Court's holding in Roe v. Wade. That is, in fact, not the case. Instead, the bill that we will be asked to move to the floor tomorrow is an attempt to expand abortion dramatically across this country, to expand abortion in a way that only a small handful of the most repressive governments on the face of the Earth permit.

The bill would eliminate even the most modest protections for unborn children across all 50 States. It would force all 50 States to allow gruesome late-term abortions that even the political left all over Europe have long ago outlawed.

As my friend from Indiana said earlier, some 47 European countries generally ban abortion after the first 15 weeks. Banning abortion after 14 weeks are our allies of France and Spain; banning abortion after 13 weeks, Finland; banning abortion after 12 weeks, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland—certainly not governments that are thought of as prisoners of the extreme right. The nation of Portugal generally bans abortion after 10 weeks.

Of course, as we know, the Mississippi law that brought this case to the Supreme Court, the Dobbs case, has a slightly more permissive provision than even these friends that I just mentioned from Western Europe. It would be a 15-week ban.

But this bill that we are asked to vote on tomorrow, which certainly will fail, would push America further outside of the global mainstream than we already are—and we already are way outside this mainstream.

Because of scientific advances, we know that an unborn child's heartbeat begins at 6 weeks. We know a child can feel pain as early as 20 weeks. Many of us, including my wife and I, have put the sonograms of our grandchildren, have displayed them on our refrigerators in our homes. What we know about the development of children—their faces, their eyelashes—has brought about a change in the minds of many Americans.

In 1996, 56 percent of Americans called themselves pro-choice. Only 33 percent said they were pro-life. But because of science and because of those sonograms and because of what we know about their ability to feel pain—their movements, their eyes blinking, their eyelashes—today the two sides are just about evenly split, pro-choice and pro-life. But even those who identify themselves as pro-choice are deeply opposed to late-term abortions. And make no mistake about it, if somehow the Schumer bill tomorrow were to pass, late-term abortions would be legal in all 50 States.

Eighty-one percent of Americans think that late-term abortions should be illegal. Our friends on the Democratic side should think about that. This bill goes against 81 percent of American public opinion in that regard. Sixty-five percent say abortions should be illegal in the second trimester—not the third trimester, in the second trimester—65 percent of Americans.

I hope our Democratic friends across the aisle think about that before they vote for this extreme piece of legislation brought by the Democratic leader, which would put us in league with the People's Republic of China with all of their respect for life, with North Korea with its deplorable record of respecting human life. With those two countries and five others on the extreme left, it would put us in league with them. That is not where the American people want us to be.

If a State has a 24-hour waiting period, for example, the Schumer bill tomorrow would outlaw that. Taxpayer funding of abortion, the Hyde amendment, which prohibits this and has done so for decades and decades, would be abolished. The parental rights of teenage girls to have a say and to be able to counsel their daughters on the pivotal decision about having an abortion would be eliminated by this.

Religious exemptions. A practicing Catholic, who deep in their soul understands this to be infanticide, would be required, if they are a physician, to perform an abortion with no religious exemption.

Is that what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are hoping for? It is what they would get if the Schumer bill were to pass.

This is not a serious attempt at consensus building. This bill simply reflects, regrettably, the iron grip that Planned Parenthood has on one of our major political parties in this country.

We will reject this effort tomorrow. I commend my colleagues who intend to stand with the American people and vote no on this attempt to rank us with the worst regimes on the face of the globe and impose late-term abortions on the entire country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I am on the floor here today to address the same topic as my colleague who just spoke. And before I jump into prepared remarks, I wanted to offer just a few points of rebuttal because on this topic it seems so frequently that we all talk past each other and don't generally listen to one another.

The Women's Health Protection Act of 2022, which I lead with Senator BLUMENTHAL, would, indeed, codify Roe v. Wade, but it would additionally give clarity to the States about what further restrictions they could put in place.

I hail from the State of Wisconsin, where our State legislature, over many, many years, has brought forth all sorts of measures—some of which have been signed into law, many of which have been challenged in court, and some of which have been vetoed—but these are restrictions on access to comprehensive reproductive healthcare, including abortion care, that limit access, that make it much more difficult, which is what Roe v. Wade intended to prevent. They have nothing to do with the health or the life of the mother. In fact, in some cases, they actually do harm to maternal life and health.

There are measures in places across the United States that deal with the corridor width of clinics—the corridor width. It would force, if these laws were to go into effect, many clinics to have to either reconstruct themselves or move. This is clearly something meant to limit access.

There are laws and bills that relate to admitting privileges at local hospitals, which are absolutely not medically necessary and will allow all the area hospitals to team up to deny those privileges, and then the clinic won't have a physician able to work there. There are 24-hour waiting periods.

I listened to what my colleague had to say about the blanket overturning of Roe v. Wade. It would mean, when a woman's life is in jeopardy at some point in her pregnancy, she wouldn't have the ability to save her life and her reproductive health because she wouldn't have access to abortion care.

Then to characterize this bill as extreme, in my mind, is so opposite the truth because, to me, what is extreme is forcing, say, a teen to bring a rapist's child to term or forcing a young woman to give birth to her sibling in cases of incest.

My colleague talked about the polls. I don't know what he was looking at. He was talking about pro-choice versus anti-choice. Everything I have seen shows that the overwhelming majority of Americans believes that Roe v. Wade is settled law and should remain in place and that only a small percentage believes it should be overturned in its entirety.

In going on to my prepared remarks, I rise today to join my colleague Senator RICHARD BLUMENTHAL in support of the Women's Health Protection Act of 2022—a bill that would protect a woman's right to access safe abortion care throughout the United States, no matter where she lives, without unnecessary and unwanted political interference.

Congress is responsible for enforcing every American's fundamental rights guaranteed by our Constitution. Throughout history, when States have passed laws that make it harder or even impossible to exercise those rights, Congress has taken action to put in place Federal protections.

I want to remind my colleagues of this responsibility. I also want to share a story from one of my constituents.

Angela and Abby, her wife, knew they wanted to start a family, so they sought treatment at a fertility clinic in Wisconsin. In 2019, after years of trying, Angela became pregnant. It was a pregnancy they had wanted more than anything, but Angela soon found out that she had what is called a molar pregnancy. This occurs when a tumor

forms instead of a healthy placenta. Her pregnancy was not viable. Her doctors moved quickly, and Angela had a safe and legal abortion.

She wrote to me earlier this week:

Had abortion been illegal, I would have died.

Access to a safe abortion saved Angela's life. For others, an abortion kept a family out of poverty or allowed them to complete their educations or start careers. Abortions have protected women from being tied to their rapists and have spared them of the emotional and physical trauma of carrying an unviable pregnancy to term.

I was only 10 years old when Roe v. Wade was decided. For 50 years, just about, this decision has stood. In the words of Justice Kavanaugh, it is ''settled as a precedent of the Supreme Court,'' but, apparently, precedent means nothing. Access to safe and legal abortion is under direct attack as an activist Supreme Court appears poised to legislate from the bench and take a constitutionally protected right away from tens of millions of Americans.

For women like Angela, the gravity of this draft decision from the Supreme Court cannot be overstated. Americans can remember when back alley abortions killed and sterilized women across the country. This decision, if finalized, will not stop abortions from happening; it will only prevent safe abortions from happening. It will disproportionately impact poor women and women of color, who will not have the privilege of making their own healthcare decisions. If Roe is overturned, 13 States would immediately ban abortions, and others, of course, would move to do so.

If Roe is overturned and we don't pass the Women's Health Protection Act, Wisconsin women will be taken back to the mid-1800s. What do I mean by that? We have a law on our books in Wisconsin which criminalizes abortion procedures. If Roe is overturned, doctors in Wisconsin would be charged with felonies for performing abortions and face up to 6 years in prison and $10,000 in fines. The rights of victims of rape and incest would be taken away. The right for women to choose for themselves and their families would be taken away.

I sure am not taking women in Wisconsin back to 1849, and we cannot allow an activist Supreme Court to leave this generation of women behind with fewer rights than their mothers and their grandmothers enjoyed.

The Women's Health Protection Act is the only bill that can put an end to the restrictive State laws that have already put thousands of women in jeopardy. The legislation meets the urgent need to protect the provider, patient relationship; to protect the healthcare professionals who provide care; and to protect the freedom and constitutional rights of women to access this care.

I believe a woman's right to choose is protected under the Constitution, and so does a clear majority of Americans want Roe v. Wade to be upheld. It is our responsibility to take action for women like Angela and on behalf of the American people.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the motion to proceed to the Women's Health Protection Act of 2022.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. I thank Senator BALDWIN for her thoughtful remarks.

Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Women's Health Protection Act, and I urge my colleagues to join us in standing up for fundamental rights to freedom, autonomy, and self-determination.

Make no mistake: That is what this vote is about—who has the power; who has the freedom to decide when your own health, livelihood, and life are on the line.

There is nothing more American than the values of freedom and individual autonomy; yet the U.S. Supreme Court is about to declare that women in this country are not guaranteed the freedom to make their own private decisions about abortion.

Justice Alito, MITCH MCCONNELL, Senate Republicans, and radical Republican State legislators around the country believe that they should have the power—that they know better than American women, whose lives and stories they will never know.

To that, I say: How dare they?

When I worked at Planned Parenthood, I saw firsthand the capacity of women to make good decisions about their health, their bodies, and their lives. To suggest otherwise is insulting to the dignity of women as full, adult human beings and as equal citizens of this Nation, but that is where we are. Justice Alito's draft opinion is a wake-up call and a call to action. Reading his opinion was like a gut punch, but it was not a surprise, and it didn't just happen.

This is the result of a decades' long campaign by Republicans and their dark money donors to put anti-choice Justices on the Supreme Court, to overturn Roe, and to strip women of their constitutional rights. This is why this vote is so important. For the first time in my living memory, the Supreme Court is about to take away a fundamental constitutional right, and it is important that Americans see who is on their side and who is responsible for this.

Extremist Republicans have been working for this goal for decades; yet, now that this moment is almost here, they keep trying to change the subject. In fact, they want to talk about anything but, including when they spread misleading information about what the Women's Health Protection Act would really do, which is to put the protections of Roe into statute.

So why are Republicans running from this issue after having campaigned on it for years?

Well, it is because Americans don't want to overturn Roe, and anti-choice Republicans know this. They know that they are on the wrong side of history and on the wrong side of public opinion and of over half the American electorate. That is why this vote is so important. We will not let them dodge their responsibility for this outrageous attack on women's freedom.

Now, some Republicans are saying that this is all a bit of a tempest in a teapot. They say: Don't worry. All the Supreme Court is about to do is to hand power back for the States to decide on abortion.

Colleagues, do not believe this. The American people deserve to know where this goes next.

Today, we are fighting on the Senate floor to preserve in law the basic protections of Roe v. Wade, but extremist Republicans have been clear. Their end goal is to secure a nationwide ban on abortion. As Senator MCCONNELL said this weekend: It is not a secret that the Senate Republican caucus is opposed to reproductive rights and that, if Senate Republicans win the majority, a nationwide ban is ''worthy of debate.''

That is the post-Roe future if Republicans are in charge.

Even though a majority of Americans in all States believes that abortion should be legal, Republicans have been clear that a nationwide ban is their goal. At the same time, Republican State legislators are brazenly moving forward. They are moving forward with extremist policies that go way beyond depriving women of their essential freedoms—they punish and criminalize women.

Take, for example, a Missouri mother of two, facing a high-risk pregnancy, who travels to Illinois for an abortion because she is worried about being there for her existing children. Missouri Republicans want her to be labeled as a felon when she returns homes.

Take a woman in Louisiana who has an abortion after her IUD failed and she had an unexpected pregnancy. Louisiana Republicans want her convicted of homicide.

Take the Texas woman, who hoped and prayed for years for a baby, only to have her doctor find a fatal fetal anomaly at 22 weeks. Texas Republicans want her to carry that pregnancy for another 18 weeks, no matter the risk to her life and no matter the trauma she faces as people congratulate her on her upcoming baby when she knows she will never know that child.

So I say again, how dare these Republicans think that they know better than the women who live these stories.

This is the post-Roe world that Republicans want, and we won't stand for it. If you think this struggle doesn't affect you or someone you care about, think again.

One in four American women will have an abortion—women who are Democrats, Republicans, Independents, women from all places and all religious faiths. For these women, abortion isn't

about politics; it is about healthcare. Most of them never expected to be part of this statistic, but life doesn't always go as we plan. Every day, women deal with situations they never imagined, and they deserve the freedom and the autonomy to decide for themselves what to do and what is best for them.

With this vote to pass the Women's Health Protection Act, we are showing whom we stand with and what we believe—the fundamental freedom of people to make the best decisions for their health, their families, and their futures.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the following Senators to be permitted to speak prior to the scheduled vote: myself for 20 minutes, Senator TOOMEY for 5 minutes, and Senator BROWN for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I am not sure I will use all 20 minutes, but you never know on a subject this important and this vital to women and families across the America. It may take a little more than a few minutes to talk about this issue, and that is that 70 percent of Americans believe that we should not overturn Roe v. Wade or a woman's right to her own reproductive choice.

This is so critical that 70 percent of Americans are in agreement. This was part of a Pew Research report. Twenty-five percent don't agree, and about 5 percent are not sure what they think. But anybody who thinks this isn't about settled law or about mainstream views in America is wrong because it is about almost 50 years of settled law, and it is about what mainstream Americans believe are their constitutional rights. That is why it is so important for us to listen to those Americans and their long-held beliefs, starting with the laws that we got from England and baked into our Constitution, the right to privacy.

Yes, people are right. The word ''privacy'' isn't mentioned, but it is in various amendments believed to be rights within the Constitution. But we have a Supreme Court made up of men and Ivy League institutions who now discuss in a decision—we don't really know exactly where it came from—this notion that privacy and a woman's right to her own reproductive choice somehow doesn't deserve stare decisis—that is, predicated on previous law—and somehow isn't in the Constitution.

Well, I have got news for a lot of people. If you have a Supreme Court that is going to take a run and run from privacy in the Constitution, as this decision does—as this decision does—it barely mentions the case law predicated that made decisions about a woman's right to privacy based on those issues. It is barely mentioned.

Now, I am sure it is because those Justices decided, if they had to agree that privacy was really there as a right, which we as Americans believe it is—against the government's unwarranted search and seizure on you, the government spying on you, the government taking action against you that has not been followed in law—you know, I spent 2 years on the Judiciary Committee, and I really couldn't believe this.

Somebody told me—actually, a conservative judge passed this information on. If you ask them whether they believe in Roe v. Wade or settled law, they will tell you: Oh, yeah, it has been there. But if you ask them whether they believe in rights to privacy enumerated in the Constitution and do they believe in the penumbra of rights that basically give us this right that Griswold v. Connecticut, that Casey v. Planned Parenthood was decided on, a true, true conservative who wasn't going to uphold the law will tell you they didn't believe in that.

So that is the conundrum. We had a bunch of the smartest guys in the room from Ivy League schools who came here and hoodwinked the Senate, saying things like: Oh, I will follow or I think stare decisis is very important. Yet the same people are about to put their name on a document that says we don't really think there is any strong holding here. We don't think there is any strong case. Well, there is a case. There is a case for privacy.

I remember my first days on the Judiciary Committee, when John Ashcroft, then-Attorney General, tried to come before the committee and make light of the fact that the government was spying on Americans. When I said to him: Mr. Ashcroft, this is a serious issue of the FBI and others using software technology to spy on the lives of Americans, he said: You remind me of a joke.

I couldn't believe it. I remind him of a joke? And he went on to tell the story about how a little boy sat on Santa Claus's lap, and he said: I know whether you have been bad or good. And he says: Oh, you are not a Santa Claus; you are John Ashcroft. He thought this was hilarious, and I reminded him that not everybody in America was laughing.

Now look at where we are, 20-some years later, fast-forwarding on the rights to privacy that we have in the United States and how every day we have to fight for those rights to privacy.

I know the Presiding Officer knows this because he has joined me on these issues, particularly as it relates to children's online privacy issues and so many other issues that this body and this institution are going to have to decide on, but Americans know—70 percent of them agree that this is a mainstream, settled issue and now are shocked to find that, somehow, somebody is proposing something to overturn it.

I am not even sure people understand. I just had a conversation with somebody who said: Oh, you mean they are going to give some rights to men in determining the pregnancy and some rights for women?

I said: No. They are talking about making abortion illegal. They are talking about passing a law that takes the reproductive rights and choices of women and turns them back into the dark ages.

This person got it right away. They said: Who do you want caring for women—someone in a back alley or a trained healthcare professional?

That is really what we are talking about here. American healthcare technology has come to the point that women who do not want an unwanted pregnancy can have the choice of a morning after pill. There are lots of different ways for them to deal with planned and unplanned pregnancies. Yet this institution wants to tell them, by the Supreme Court, that they don't have a privacy right; that it doesn't exist; that Connecticut v. Griswold, which, if you think about it, was about contraception—it was really about whether women at the time had the right to have contraception and plan pregnancies.

I know the Presiding Officer knows about this time period. We both come from big families. We know all about big families.

All of a sudden, in that decision, in Connecticut v. Griswold, the right to privacy—the penumbra of rights within the Constitution—was determined to say that women have the right to control their bodies and have contraception. The fact that this is not the basis of upholding the law after almost 50 years—I can't even explain how unbelievable it is that somebody would not fully discuss and cite it. And if they don't believe in the penumbra—but I am guessing the reason they don't want to even discuss the penumbra of rights is because they know darn well we live in an age and time in which privacy needs utmost protection, and individuals need people like us to be voting for things that are going to protect individuals' rights of privacy in the era of big government, of big corporations, of undue intrusions in, yes, even our own healthcare. We need protection.

We are now here talking, though, about overturning these rights that affect the healthcare lives of women. We are not talking about the healthcare of men. We are not sitting here—I can't tell you how many times in the last 15 years that I have been here that every budget decision, every major almost-going-over-the-fiscal-cliff when John Boehner was the Speaker—oh, if we don't have a vote to get rid of a woman's right to choose—every budget issue down to the last wire is always about whether you are going to get rid of a woman's right to choose. It has been the fight of the other side of the aisle all along to try to say they are going to control women's bodies and women's healthcare choices.

We know that you are not going to get rid of abortions if you pass this

law. You are not going to get rid of them. When we passed Connecticut v. Griswold and Casey, that is when we basically went down the road of making sure that women weren't killed in back alley abortions. We actually saved lives of women, and we started getting people to take care of planned pregnancies and make progress of having people on contraception.

We are not going to get rid of abortions by listening to the Supreme Court or passing something. They will happen. It will go back to any back alley approach or other issues to try to deal with it.

So I ask my colleagues: What are you thinking when you are advocating for a return to pre-Roe? What exactly do you think is going to happen in the United States of America? I can tell you, you are going to leave women without the ability to control their own bodies, without the ability for them and their doctor to make decisions.

So many of these issues are about that woman and her doctor making a decision. You know, we make laws to deal with the parameters and the exceptions to the rule. This is a process by which we have laid out what we think is reproductive healthcare choice and then directed people to deal with their physician on these issues. But the other side would like to take these issues to the extreme and say that women have gone too far on their own healthcare choices.

I guarantee you, there are many times where it is a decision between the life of the mother and the life of a child. Do we really want government making that decision, or do we want the physician and the individual woman making that decision?

I ask my colleagues: Do you believe the right to privacy exists within the Constitution or are you like the Supreme Court? You don't believe in the decisions of previous Supreme Court Justices? You don't think they have solid standing because you don't believe that privacy is a long-held view of the United States? I guarantee you, it is fundamental to who we are as a country, and it is fundamental to who we are today and why individual women should have that right and have that protection.

But people aren't even thinking about the broader impacts. Secretary Yellen testified today:

> Eliminating the right of women to make decisions about when and whether to have children would have very damaging effects on the economy and would set women back decades. Roe v. Wade . . . enabled many women to finish school and increase their earning potential.

No one has even talked about exactly how this would work. I am confused about how it would work State by State. I will also tell you, this Supreme Court really—I don't even know what to say about it except for when I interviewed one of the Supreme Court Justices, who I am pretty sure is making this decision—I said: This is very important to the State of Washington because the people of the State of Washington have voted to make Roe v. Wade the law of our State.

And he said: Oh, Senator, Senator, you are mistaken.

I said: I am mistaken about my State, about what happened?

He said: You mean your legislature voted.

I said: No, sir, the people in my State voted by initiative in the nineties to codify these rights into our State law because that is what the people of my State believe.

So the arrogance of this Court, you can see, continues not to listen to the views of 70 percent of Americans.

I believe that you should be able to ask Justices what their judicial opinion and philosophy is. They should tell you. If these Justices did not believe that this was the law of the land and should be upheld, if they didn't believe in these rights of privacy, they should have told everybody clearly.

But it is hardly in the mainstream view of Americans.

Tomorrow we will have a chance to say whether we believe in these privacy rights, whether we believe in a woman's reproductive choices, whether we believe that 50 years—just about 50 years—and 70 percent of the American people are worth listening to. I would listen and pass this legislation tomorrow because I guarantee you, if it is not just this privacy right, why are you going to trust them on any other privacy decision in the future if they are not going to be fighting to uphold your privacy rights on women's reproductive health?

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

NOMINATION OF LISA DENELL COOK

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on the nomination of Professor Lisa Cook to serve as a Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Two weeks ago, Senate Democrats tried to cancel the vote that was scheduled on Professor Cook's nomination.

In his floor remarks, the chairman of the Banking Committee stated that Senate Republicans have been ''AWOL in the fight against inflation for months.'' The irony of that, of course, is that it was Democrats who wanted to cancel the vote. Republicans were ready to vote and not just on Professor Cook, mind you. We wanted to vote on the other Fed nominees as well. I objected to canceling the vote because we were ready to vote, and we wanted to vote, so the vote took place.

Professor Cook's nomination failed that day on a procedural vote by a margin 47 to 51. Then, immediately after that, I asked consent to vote on the two remaining Fed nominees who have been processed in the committee but haven't been voted on. Those would be Chairman Jerome Powell, who has been nominated to be Chairman again, and Professor Philip Jefferson, who both could have been confirmed to the Fed that day, as they could have been confirmed months ago.

But the Democrats objected to us having a vote a couple of weeks ago. It is really pretty amazing. Let me just be clear for the record. The Democrats hold the majority. The Democrats control the schedule on the Senate floor. And our Democratic colleagues have tied up for months the nominations of multiple nominees, including two—two—Fed nominees who have either unanimous or very nearly unanimous support. That is Jerome Powell and Philip Jefferson.

So if confirming Fed nominees is so important to our Democratic colleagues in the fight against inflation, it makes you wonder about this strategy of canceling votes and not holding votes when Republicans have been trying to confirm the nominees.

But I have a theory as to why this is, and I think it is because our Democratic colleagues know that Professor Cook is simply unqualified to serve as a Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. They don't want to leave her stranded as the final Fed nominee after all the other nominees get confirmed, so they are holding the nominations of Chairman Powell and Professor Jefferson hostage in order to push through their preferred candidate, their top priority.

I want to address this specific point that the chairman has made in the past because he has made this several times. He has suggested that somehow Republicans oppose Professor Cook's nomination because she is a Black woman. Let me just be as clear as I can. That is a very offensive charge to make. It is actually outrageous. It is also blatantly and demonstrably false.

In this Congress alone—a little over 1 year—Banking Republicans have unanimously supported eight Black nominees, six of whom were women: Cecilia Rouse, the first Black woman to serve as Chair of the CEA; Nuria Fernandez; Alexia Latortue; Adrianne Todman; Alanna McCargo; Ventris Gibson, the first Black woman to serve as Director of the U.S. Mint. Republican Banking Committee members voted unanimously in favor of confirming each of those six Black women, but we still hear this absurd and outrageous charge.

Philip Jefferson—if our Democratic colleagues ever allow us to have a vote on him—will be the fourth Black man to serve as a Fed Governor. He was voted out of the committee 24 to 0.

Let me just be very clear. Banking Committee Republicans didn't support these nominees because of the color of their skin; that is not the criteria by which we evaluate candidates. We supported them because each of them was qualified for the roles to which they were nominated. Frankly, that ought to be the criteria for evaluating any nominee, if you ask me, including Professor Cook.

So let me address some of the arguments you are likely to hear regarding Professor Cook's qualifications.

First of all, my Democratic colleagues like to point to Professor Cook's extensive educational attainments as evidence of her qualifications. She was a Marshall Scholar and a Truman Scholar, she was. She attended Spelman College, Oxford, and obtained a Ph.D. in economics from UC Berkeley.

There is no question, these are impressive credentials, but they do not, by themselves, qualify her—or anyone else for that matter—to serve as the governor of the Fed, especially at a time when we need a Fed that is able and willing to tackle 40-year-high inflation that is devastating American families every single day.

Now, our Democratic colleagues have claimed that Professor Cook is ''a leading economist'' with years of experience in ''monetary policy, banking, and financial crises.'' But those claims are simply untrue.

First of all, 75 percent of Professor Cook's assignment at Michigan State, including her tenure, is in the international relations department; it is not even in economics. Second, her experience in monetary policy is literally nonexistent. Not a single one of her publications concerns monetary economics.

When asked to highlight for the banking committee her top works on monetary policy, she provided one, a book chapter on Nigerian bank reforms published 11 years ago. According to the White House, her main qualification on monetary policy is her service as a member of the Chicago Fed's Board of Directors.

She joined the Chicago Fed's Board 2 weeks before President Biden nominated her to serve as a Fed governor.

Third, her experience handling financial crisis has basically been limited to writing a cursory overview of the Eurozone crisis during a brief stint working in the Obama White House and working in Africa over 20 years ago.

Now, you don't need to be a trained economist to serve on the Fed Board, necessarily; but if you are going to serve on the Fed Board, you do need to have some views on monetary policy. You would think that would be especially the case for someone who is an economist. Given Professor Cook's glaring lack of experience in monetary policy, it perhaps is not surprising that Professor Cook has been unable to articulate any opinion at all on how the Fed should tackle inflation.

Throughout the nomination process, she repeatedly refused to endorse the Fed decision to pull back its ultra-easy money policy. She also refused to suggest any alternative policy. And only on the actual day, while at her hearing, did she finally begrudgingly say that she agreed with the ''Fed's path right now as we are speaking.''

Professor Cook's answers to very basic questions about what the Fed should do to tame inflation—to paraphrase the late Justice Scalia—amount to nothing more than logical applesauce. Professor Cook has continued to insist she would need to be confirmed to the Fed Board before she can have a view on inflation, because in her words: ''We don't have access to all the data that the Fed has.'' And she also said: ''We don't have access to the deliberations at the time they are being made.''

Now, these things are just bewildering for someone who has been nominated to address the most pressing inflationary threat in nearly two generations. And let's be clear, the Fed has no secret data as Professor Cook seems to believe.

In fact, monetary policy, including the recent 41 percent increase in the money supply is extremely transparent. Anyone who wants to know has all the data available to him or herself.

Just about every economist in the country right now has an opinion about inflation. Every other nominee to the Federal Reserve has an opinion about inflation, including what to do about it.

And since we know very little about her views on inflation, my grave concern is that Professor Cook will serve as an inflation dove on the Fed at a time when American families continue to be ravaged by these price increases.

But you don't have to take it from me, Bloomberg Economics expressed concern with Professor Cook's wishy-washy answers also, and they wrote:

> Asked if she would endorse the current rates trajectory, she did not provide a straight answer but said she would look at data once the decision point arrives.

Another quote from their analysis:

> When asked how she would get inflation under control, she answered: By eliminating the risk of financial crisis.

The American people deserve better than this. They deserve a serious nominee who understands monetary economics, has a firm grasp on how to combat inflation and restore stable prices, and will serve without a political agenda.

So if Lisa Cook doesn't have any expertise in monetary policy, then why would Democrats want her on the Fed Board? Well, that brings me to my second point: Professor Cook's history of extreme leftwing political advocacy and hostility to opposing viewpoints, which I think make her unfit to serve on the Fed.

It is exceptionally important to keep politics out of monetary policy, but unfortunately, we have seen the encroachment of politics at the historically independent Federal Reserve.

There are people on the left, including in the Biden administration, who openly advocate that the Fed use its supervisory powers to resolve complex political issues, like what to do about global warming and social justice, even education policy.

These are all very important issues, but they are wholly unrelated to the Fed's limited statutory mandates and expertise. Professor Cook's record indicates that she is likely to inject further political bias into the Fed Board at a time when we need the Fed to be focused on fighting inflation.

In her statements or tweets, retweets, Professor Cook has supported race-based reparations, promoted conspiracies about Georgia voter laws, and sought to cancel those who disagree with her, with her views. She specifically and publicly called for the firing of an economist and colleague who dared to tweet that he was opposed to the idea of defunding the Chicago police.

The fact is the Fed is already suffering from a credibility problem because of its involvement in politics and its departure from its statutorily proscribed role and its failure to keep inflation under control. I am concerned that Professor Cook will further politicize an institution that really needs to get back to being apolitical.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the nomination of Lisa Cook.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I have kind of heard it all today. I am not going to engage with the ranking member when he calls her unqualified. We know this is about a history of this committee's Republicans voting against very qualified African-American women. We have won that debate; we have won it with the American people.

And I was just handed—because I remembered this. I remembered hundreds, literally hundreds, of prominent people in the economics field and outside the economics field that supported Lisa Cook, they wrote letters. We got more letters, I believe, for Lisa Cook than any nominee for the Fed.

The ranking member knows, and he has voted for some pretty unqualified people, and that he would decide this is one he is voting against is just kind of sad. Let me give you some examples, 35 Marshall and Truman Scholars are supporting her—35; the National Bankers Association; Ben Bernanke, a Bush nominee who was chair of the Federal Reserve; all kinds of organizations, some political, some not political, many of them bank-based.

I will send these to the ranking member so he can get a look at them. I know he has already seen them before, but they seem to have slipped his mind.

I urge my colleagues to support Dr. Cook. She teaches at Michigan State, the presiding officer's proud institution. She would be a historic confirmation to the Board of Governors, we know that. She understands how economic policy affects all kinds of different people in different parts of the country, from the rural south where she grew up to the industrial Midwest where she built her career. One of the things I like about her, the Federal Reserve—I mean, I understand that economic conservatives in this body—and I think the ranking member would probably define himself that way; I admire his courage in voting against—

voting for the removal of President Trump, so I admired his courage. I just think he is wrong on these kind of nominees. But I just—I look at her, and I see how—what I like—one of the things I like about her is the Fed, for years, has just practiced this top-down economic policy. The people that sit on the Fed, they almost all look like me, historically.

In fact, Lisa Cook will be the first Black woman in 109 years ever to sit on the Fed, seven members of the Fed at any one time, and the terms are—usually they stay 5 to 10 years—so you can see how many people cycle in and out. But they almost all believe in this trickle-down economics that you give tax cuts to rich people and it will trickle down and the economy will be better.

Well, Lisa Cook is different. She doesn't come from the coast. She comes from what some people on the coast would call ''flyover country,'' Michigan or Ohio. She grew up in a small town in Georgia.

She went to college at Spelman, one of the best schools in the country. She was a Marshall and a Truman Scholar in England. She got her Ph.D. at Berkeley, and now she is teaching at Michigan State. And that tells me she has a sense of this country.

And he criticized her because of her emphasis on international relations. I like it that we have somebody at the Fed that not only knows the country, knows the great industrial Midwest in Michigan or Ohio—sort of the same in some ways. I like it that she studied on the west coast. I like it that she studied abroad. I like it that she spent time overseas learning about banking in economics and other countries, instead of the cookie-cutter people we always get on the Federal Reserve. Someone very important, speaks very seriously, has a good Ivy League education, but they don't know real people. And Lisa Cook knows real people.

She has years of research and international experience with monetary policy, banking, and financial crises. She has served as an economist under administrations to both parties, and as I said, she has support from across the political spectrum. All kinds of people endorsed her. They sent more letters supporting her than any Fed nom that I remember in front of this Banking Committee, and I have been on the Banking Committee a decade and a half.

She has demonstrated her commitment to Fed independence, the importance of making decisions based on fact. She agrees with Chair Powell that the Fed's most important task right now is to tackle inflation. She believes:

A strong and resilient financial system supports American families, businesses, and our economy.

Those are her words.

Take a moment again and let me go back to why this is historical: the first Black woman in 109 years to serve in the Federal Reserve. Think about that. Think about that: the first Black woman in 109 years. This country is 12 percent Black. We have had dozens and dozens and dozens of Fed noms, yet we are going to need—probably need the Vice President to come in here and cast the tie-breaking vote because every single Republican, everybody on this side of the aisle, sitting behind every one of these desks is voting against the first African-American woman ever on the Federal Reserve. Spelman College, Truman Scholar, Marshall Scholar, Ph.D. at Berkeley, tenure at one of America's great universities, Michigan State University—and they say she is not qualified? And Judy Shelton was? Really.

She will protect the Fed's independence. She knows that workers drive our economic growth. She, like this President, understands you focus on workers, you put workers at the center of our economy. That is the kind of Fed governor she is going to be. She understands when everyone participates in our economy, it grows faster and stronger for all Americans.

We need her on the job today. I would add the other Senator from Michigan is here who has been a strong, strong supporter of Professor Cook. I join my two colleagues from Michigan and everybody on this side of the aisle to support Lisa Cook for the Federal Reserve.

VOTE ON COOK NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All postcloture time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Cook nomination?

Mr. BROWN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 166 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Cotton	Hawley
Blackburn	Cramer	Hoeven
Blunt	Crapo	Hyde-Smith
Boozman	Cruz	Inhofe
Braun	Daines	Johnson
Burr	Ernst	Kennedy
Capito	Fischer	Lankford
Cassidy	Graham	Lee
Collins	Grassley	Lummis
Cornyn	Hagerty	Marshall
McConnell	Rounds	Thune
Moran	Rubio	Tillis
Murkowski	Sasse	Toomey
Paul	Scott (FL)	Tuberville
Portman	Scott (SC)	Wicker
Risch	Shelby	Young
Romney	Sullivan	

(Ms. HASSAN assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the nomination is confirmed.

Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The majority whip.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. DURBIN. Pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Judiciary Committee being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the nomination of Charlotte N. Sweeney, of Colorado, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the motion to discharge the Sweeney nomination occur at 11 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, May 11, and that the cloture motions filed during yesterday's session of the Senate ripen following disposition of the motion to discharge; further, that if cloture is invoked on the Bedoya nomination, all postcloture time be considered expired at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IRISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 552.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 552) designating March 2022 as ''Irish-American Heritage Month'' and honoring the significance of Irish Americans in the history and progress of the United States.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution being agreed to; that the Murphy amendment at the desk to the preamble be agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 552) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 5029), to the preamble, was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble)

In the preamble, in the eighth whereas clause, strike ''Chuck Feeney'' and insert ''William Russell Grace''.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 552

Whereas, from the earliest days of the United States, the United States has inspired the hopes and dreams of countless individuals from around the world in search of a better life for themselves and their children;

Whereas more than 31,500,000 United States citizens trace their ancestry to Ireland;

Whereas, since before the United States was founded, Irish men and women undertook the perilous journey across the Atlantic Ocean to make a home in the United States, a place of hope and promise, and made inestimable contributions to the United States, both during the struggle for independence and after the founding of the republic;

Whereas 9 of the 56 signatories of the Declaration of Independence, 4 associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and 22 Presidents proudly claim Irish heritage;

Whereas Irish immigrants who came to the United States during the Great Famine of the 1840s helped transform cities in the United States, building them into dynamic centers of commerce and industry;

Whereas the cultural, economic, and spiritual contributions of Irish immigrants continue to be evident today throughout the United States;

Whereas Irish Americans have become deeply integrated into communities with strength, courage, wit, and creativity, making significant contributions in all areas of life;

Whereas Irish-American writers such as Eugene O'Neill, John O'Hara, and F. Scott Fitzgerald transformed literature in the United States, entrepreneurs like William Russell Grace helped revolutionize industry and philanthropy in the United States, performers such as Gregory Peck, Lucille Ball, and Gene Kelly enriched the arts, and social reformers such as suffragist Leonora Barry and labor organizer Mary Kenney O'Sullivan fought for the rights of others;

Whereas Irish Americans have served ably in communities in numerous capacities, including in public safety and government at the Federal, State, and local levels, and in the Armed Forces in every war in which the United States has fought since the Revolutionary War, including patriots such as Audie Murphy, the most decorated soldier of World War II;

Whereas, more than 200 years ago, John Barry, who was born in Ireland, was the first naval hero of the Revolutionary War and became known as the Father of the Navy;

Whereas the United States played a prominent role in support of negotiations of the Good Friday Agreement (also known as the Belfast Agreement), done at Belfast, April 10, 1998, and has taken a leading role in promoting peace on the island of Ireland more broadly;

Whereas Congress greatly values the close relationships the United States shares with both the United Kingdom and Ireland and is steadfastly committed to supporting the peaceful resolution of any and all political challenges in Northern Ireland; and

Whereas, on February 28, 2022, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., proclaimed March 2022 as Irish-American Heritage Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2022 as ''Irish-American Heritage Month'';

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of Irish Americans in the history and progress of the United States; and

(3) supports the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement (also known as the Belfast Agreement) and subsequent agreements or arrangements for implementation of that Agreement to support peace on the island of Ireland.

HONORING THE LIVES OF FALLEN MISSOURI POLICE OFFICERS AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO THEIR FAMILIES

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 594.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 594) honoring the lives of fallen Missouri police officers and expressing condolences to their families.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 594) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 25, 2022, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE DAY

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 627, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 627) designating May 6, 2022, as ''United States Foreign Service Day'' in recognition of the men and women who have served, or are presently serving, in the Foreign Service of the United States, and honoring the members of the Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. I know of no further debate on the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? If not, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 627) was agreed to.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

KIDS TO PARKS DAY

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 628, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 628) designating May 21, 2022, as ''Kids to Parks Day.''

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 628) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise to express the urgent need to pass the Women's Health Protection Act and put an end to the constant attacks that have chipped away at women's constitutional rights in this country. Now more than ever, it is vital to codify reproductive rights and protect other hard-won civil rights as they face renewed threats.

Last week, POLITICO published Supreme Court Associate Justice Alito's

draft opinion in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health, which, while not final, would strike down Roe v. Wade. This would have an immediate and devastating consequence for the health and well-being of tens of millions of women of reproductive age across the Nation. Women in low-income families who could not overcome the financial and logical barriers to travel to States with abortion access will suffer the most, increasing existing health disparities.

While this draft opinion is a reminder of what is at stake, we have seen the erosion of reproductive rights for decades. Despite the clear constitutional rights the Supreme Court established almost 50 years ago in the landmark Roe v. Wade decision, each year, legislatures across the country have passed harmful abortion restrictions in an effort to impede a woman's fundamental right to make the best informed healthcare decisions for herself and her family. This goes against what I believe to be one of the fundamental responsibilities of the Court, which is to expand rights, not restrict them.

Implementing the Bill of Rights, we have seen the Federal courts over a period of time protect Americans against the abuse of power, including the power exercised by our government. Should this opinion go into effect, this would be the first time in memory that the Court would act to take away the constitutional rights of Americans. It would also be the first time in our country's history when women now would have fewer rights than their mothers.

The reasoning used in this draft decision could also be used to undermine other dearly held civil rights in the future. Justice Alito's leaked draft opinion laid out a roadmap to overturn other landmark decisions that expanded rights, including Obergefell v. Hodges, which affirmed marriage equality.

Justices Gorsuch, Kavanaugh, and Barrett all testified under oath before the Senate Judiciary Committee that Supreme Court precedents should stand—a bedrock principle of jurisprudence known as stare decisis—but they clearly arrived with an agenda to overturn Roe, and now, they are making that a reality.

Senate Republicans and former President Donald Trump bear responsibility for nominating and confirming Justices far outside of the legal mainstream and damaging our confirmation process and the public's faith in the Supreme Court as an impartial arbiter of our Nation's laws.

Senate Republicans deliberately stole the seat that President Barack Obama nominated Merrick Garland to fill, and they delayed even having a hearing for 1 year, effectively shrinking the size of the Supreme Court. Senate Republicans then turned around and rushed the confirmation of Justice Amy Coney Barrett after the death of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, even though early voting had already begun in the 2020 Presidential elections.

Overturning Roe goes against public opinion. A recent poll of the Washington Post-ABC showed that 70 percent of Americans believe that the Court should uphold Roe and that decisions regarding abortion should be left to a woman and her doctor.

Now more than ever, it is essential for the Senate to pass the Women's Health Protection Act, of which I am proud to be a cosponsor. The legislation would protect the right to abortion free from medically unnecessary restrictions and create a statutory right for providers to provide and patients to receive care. This would codify Roe v. Wade and prevent States from continuing to enact restrictions on reproductive freedoms.

Despite the opinion just being a draft and abortion still being a constitutional right, States are already seizing on the momentum of this draft opinion and moving to limit a woman's constitutional right. Since the leak of this draft opinion, legislatures around the country are rushing to criminalize abortion and outlaw contraception.

Just last week, the Louisiana State Legislature advanced a bill that would classify abortion as homicide. This adds to the over half of our States that have already passed laws to restrict and ban abortion access. There are more than one dozen States with anti-abortion laws set to take effect immediately if the Supreme Court strikes down Roe v. Wade.

The Republican leader, Mr. MCCONNELL, stated:

> If the leaked opinion became the final opinion, legislative bodies—not only at the state level but at the federal level—certainly could legislate in that area.

Thanks to five unelected, activist Justices on the Supreme Court, women are facing the prospect of a Federal, nationwide ban on abortion services. We go back to those days where abortions were performed illegally in back alleys. We can't let that happen in this country.

While many States, including my home State of Maryland, have acted to expand abortion care, we cannot rely on a patchwork of State laws to protect a basic constitutional right. The right to choose is fundamental and a decision that a woman should make in consultation with a doctor or other healthcare provider free of political interference from Federal, State, or local government.

I urge President Biden and the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Justice, and other Federal Agencies to use their power and to act swiftly to safeguard the reproductive rights of Americans.

There is no denying that this is a bleak moment. We know the battle for reproductive rights has been an ongoing struggle with previous setbacks. We saw this just a few months ago following the anti-choice, pro-vigilante law that the Texas Legislature passed which threatens providers with jail time and fines for administering what is still federally and constitutionally protected medical care for women.

We cannot wait any longer. We must do everything in our power to ensure access to reproductive services now. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to pass the Women's Health Protection Act, and we will have a chance to do that starting tomorrow.

Throughout my time in Congress, I have been a steadfast supporter of reproductive rights, and this will not change. Regardless of the outcome of tomorrow's vote or the Supreme Court's final decision, I will continue to do everything within my power to ensure that women can have access to the care they need.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I also rise to speak about the need to pass the Women's Health Protection Act. Certainly, the Senator from Maryland outlined a very strong argument as to why this fundamental protection, this fundamental right, needs to be protected.

We know right now that we may see the Supreme Court come out with a decision to basically end Roe v. Wade and, in the process, end a fundamental right that women in this country have had available to them for 50 years.

We can hear all the arguments—and my colleagues will present an awful lot of arguments tonight and tomorrow—as to why we need to pass this act, but for me, this is personal, a personal experience that I had, and it is an experience that, unfortunately, many, many families have had. The fact is, as I have shared this story, I have been really overwhelmed by people reaching out to me and saying that they, too, have a very similar story and how my talking about it brought out their willingness to share their experience as well. In addition to that, they understand how important it is that we protect Roe v. Wade and we protect the right for women to make critical decisions for themselves, along with their doctor, and not have politics interfere with those decisions.

My story involves my first wife. When we were married, she was pregnant with a child whom we very much wanted. We were looking forward to having a second child. In the fourth month, towards the end of the fourth month, her water broke—clearly a very dangerous situation.

She went to go see her physician. Her physician examined her and said: With this water breaking, the amniotic fluid has now left the uterus. There is no way a baby can survive in this situation.

They examined her. There was a very faint heartbeat.

He said: There is a faint heartbeat here, but there is no way this baby can survive.

He said: What I think will happen is you are going to have a miscarriage. So

go home tonight, and you will have a miscarriage, and come in and see me tomorrow.

Well, you can imagine the anguish, the horrible evening, and the despair that she was in and I was in. It was a long, long night.

The next morning, nothing happened. She went back to the physician—we went back to the physician. He examined her again and said: I am really surprised. I don't know why you didn't miscarry because it is clear that there is no way this baby can survive in this situation. The amniotic fluid is gone; the cushion is gone.

He said: I don't think I can do anything because there is still a faint heartbeat here. I don't know why there is still a faint heartbeat. So go home again tonight. I think tonight is going to be the night you have a miscarriage.

We went back again. It didn't happen—another horrible night—horrible. The mental anguish is intense, and families who have gone through this know exactly what I am talking about.

We went the next day, and, again, he examined her. He said: I can't understand this, but this is going on. I am really worried that there is going to be an infection here. There isn't the protection there. You could go into septic shock. Your health is definitely endangered here. The baby can't survive. Without the amniotic fluid, the cushion, the baby could lose its limbs.

There were horrible, horrible, nightmarish kinds of thoughts in our minds.

He said: I am going to go to the hospital, and I am going to say, even though there is a faint heartbeat, this is a medical necessity, that we have to do a D&C abortion here to protect your health and potentially your life if we don't take care of this. So I will go to the hospital. Go home, and I will call you and let you know when I can bring you in.

Well, he called. I will never forget the voicemail that was left. He said: I am really sorry to say this. I went to the hospital board. I explained the medical necessity here, what you are going through, how we have to take care of this because it could clearly be a serious situation if you go into septic shock.

And the board said: No. As long as there is a faint heartbeat, you can't perform the procedure.

Then he said: There is no reason for this decision from the hospital board. It is not based on sound medicine. It is not based on medical practice. It is not based on what is best for your health. This is based on politics. Plain and simple, this is politics.

He goes: I am ashamed that this happened, and I am embarrassed I have to call you and tell you I can't do it because the hospital will not grant me privileges to do it.

He said: My advice to you is find a doctor now, immediately, that can take care of this procedure.

Well, you can imagine how scary that is, how frightening that is; and who do we call in that situation? We were fortunate in the fact that we had a friend who was a hospital administrator at another hospital. He got us in to see the gynecologist, OB–GYN at the hospital to examine her. We went there.

He examined her and said: Oh, my gosh, I have to do this procedure now. There is no more time. This is getting incredibly dangerous. We have to do the D&C abortion.

He said: You are about to go—the infection is starting. It is going to get worse. If I don't do this quickly, you are going to lose your uterus. If we don't deal with it quickly, you could very well lose your life with the infection that could occur here.

He immediately performed the procedure.

Just think of that. One, if we didn't have the opportunity to see another doctor who was able to perform it and understood the severity of it, my wife at the time, former wife, could have easily lost a uterus, could have had significant health impacts, and could have lost her life.

It just kept ringing in my mind what that doctor said: This is about politics. This is not about good medical practice. This is not about caring about someone's health and caring about their life; it was about politics. And that is why we have to protect Roe v. Wade.

We have to protect the right for women to control their bodies, to control their reproductive health. It cannot be a decision made by politicians here in this body or other places. This is a real situation that families face. As I mentioned, there was an outpouring of folks who have come to me who had similar situations.

I think about Michigan right now. Michigan has a law on the books that was written in 1931 that says all abortion is prohibited in our State. It doesn't matter whether or not it involves the health of the mother, it doesn't matter if it is the life of the mother, it doesn't matter if a woman is the victim of rape or incest—it is just simply not allowed. I think that is unconscionable. That is what will happen. It is a real-life situation that could happen if the Court decides to go forward and reverse Roe v. Wade. Situations like what my former wife went through and families all across America would not be able to have that kind of option.

If you think about the no exception for rape or incest, you will have a 17-year-old girl in Michigan who is raped. She will have no options. I know a majority of people in the United States believe that is unacceptable. I know a majority of people in the United States believe that women have the right to make these most personal, these most intimate decisions themselves, with the advice of their physician or whoever else that they want to consult.

This is not about politics. This is not about the opinions of folks who think that they know better. Let's preserve the right of women to do what they think is best.

That is why we have to pass the Women's Health Protection Act and why I would urge all my colleagues to search their heart and listen to the stories that people will tell them and understand that the right thing to do is to protect reproductive freedoms and rights in America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, first, I want to thank my friend and colleague, the Senator from Michigan, for coming to the floor to share his own powerful and personal story and the stories of his constituents about why so many of us are here on the Senate floor this evening, and it is because 8 days ago, our country received a terrible wake-up call. A leaked draft opinion from the Supreme Court of the United States indicated that a majority of five Justices may be on the verge of overturning the constitutional protections of reproductive freedom set forth in Roe v. Wade.

We don't know if this draft opinion will be the final decision, but we do know there is a very high chance that the Supreme Court of the United States will soon blow up 50 years of precedent and strip women of their constitutional right to make choices about their own body and their own self-determination.

And while the content of this opinion is shocking, it is not totally surprising. This is the premeditated outcome of years—years—of plotting and planning by the rightwing legal movement and the Republican Party.

Candidate Donald Trump promised the Nation he would handpick Justices who would overturn Roe v. Wade. On the campaign trail, he even claimed that Roe would be overturned ''immediately'' once he assumed office. And he stated on national television that women who receive abortions should be punished. Leader MCCONNELL and Senate Republicans made up their own rules and then broke their own rules in order to play their part in this scheme.

First, Senate Republicans refused to even hold a hearing on President Obama's Supreme Court nominee, Merrick Garland, on the grounds that it was a Presidential election year.

Four years later, Senate Republicans rushed through one of President Trump's own Supreme Court nominees just weeks before the 2020 election.

And in between, Senate Republicans carved out an exception to the Senate filibuster rule so they could push through all three of Trump's anti-choice Supreme Court picks: Neil Gorsuch, Brett Kavanaugh, and Amy Coney Barrett.

Each of these nominees raised their right hand before the Senate Judiciary Committee and swore under oath that they respected the weight of judicial precedent. In fact, when Brett Kavanaugh was asked about Roe v.

Wade, he pointed to Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which affirmed the core holding in Roe establishing a constitutional right to abortion, and he called the decision in Casey ''precedent on precedent,'' a double precedent.

But let's be very clear, this draft opinion has no respect for judicial precedent. If the draft holds, all three of President Trump's nominees to the Supreme Court, along with some others already on the Bench, will have deliberately deceived and defrauded the American public.

Rightwing ideologues set out to stack the Court with Justices ready and willing to overturn Roe v. Wade.

Now, this rightwing establishment, this machinery, is on the verge of achieving their goal, even though their win will be a horrible loss for the reputation of the Supreme Court, a horrible loss for the integrity of our Constitution, and most of all, a horrible loss for the American people.

More than half of the women and girls of reproductive age in our country live in States that would likely ban or severely restrict abortion if the Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade.

Thirteen States have so-called trigger laws that will kick into effect automatically the day Roe is overturned. Nine States have passed laws that were struck down in the past because they violated the protections of Roe, but those laws could come back if Roe v. Wade is overturned.

Many of these laws we are talking about are extreme. One trigger law in Kentucky would ban all abortions at any point in pregnancy, with no exceptions for rape, no exceptions for incest, or a situation in which a child could be born with a fatal birth defect.

Another trigger law in Idaho would make providing an abortion at any point in pregnancy and under almost any circumstances a felony crime punishable by 5 years in prison. A Texas law that is on the books right now would put doctors in jail or fine them up to $10,000 for prescribing pills for medication abortions through telehealth or the mail for women who are more than 7 weeks pregnant.

And a law that has been on the books since 1931 in Michigan would snap back into effect, making nearly all abortions at any point in pregnancy a felony. And women who undergo medication abortions would be made felons, even in the case of rape and incest.

Just last week, State legislators in the Louisiana House advanced a bill through committee that would allow women who obtain abortions at any time in pregnancy to be prosecuted for murder—for murder.

Experts say that this extreme law could also be used to restrict emergency contraception and in vitro fertilization, which is a critical process that helps customers with infertility build their families.

Like many of our colleagues, I have been hearing from my constituents, my constituents in the State of Maryland, who have learned just how dangerous this situation is for women and families across the country. One constituent named Connie shared her story of taking emergency contraception after she was attacked and raped by a stranger at the age of 18.

She told me about the importance of being able to make that choice about her body and her future instead of potentially becoming pregnant because of a rape. Today, Connie is a social worker, a therapist, and has a wonderful son.

I have received other testimonials from constituents across the State of Maryland who have shared their stories and expressed their deep concern and fear about the Court striking down Roe v. Wade.

If Roe was overturned, women living in States where safe and legal abortion is banned will have to travel away from their homes, away from their communities, away from their families simply to exercise control over their own bodies.

Those who lack the money or the time will either be forced to carry an unwanted pregnancy to term or find somebody performing abortions in the shadows in their States, a throwback to the dangerous back-alley abortions.

In 1965, 8 years before the Roe v. Wade decision, illegal abortion accounted for 17 percent—17 percent—of all deaths attributed to pregnancy and childbirth. That past could soon be our present.

So, you see, this Supreme Court decision doesn't just turn back the clock on precedent, it turns back the clock on public health as it strips women of their reproductive freedoms.

And in a world where Roe has been overturned, as you drive across our great country, your rights will change from State to State as you cross each State border. That is the result of taking away a constitutional right, and that is why polling shows the great majority of the American people do not want the Supreme Court to take away the rights under Roe v. Wade.

Now, I am proud to represent a State that has codified a woman's right to reproductive choice. In fact, during my very first campaign for public office, the right to reproductive choice was the defining issue in my election to the Maryland General Assembly. It was another time when there was great fear that a Supreme Court might overturn Roe v. Wade.

And so I ran on the pro-choice ticket, and after I was sworn in, in a matter of months, my colleagues and I passed a bill in 1991 codifying Roe v. Wade as a matter of Maryland State law.

But here is the thing, laws like the one we have in Maryland, laws like the one we passed back in 1991, will be on the chopping block if this decades-long, rightwing project continues to go according to plan because the Republicans' ultimate objective isn't just to overturn Roe v. Wade; it is to enact a Federal law passed in this Senate and in the House banning abortion nationwide.

Last week, Leader MCCONNELL acknowledged that a national ban on abortion was a real possibility during an interview with USA TODAY. That should sound alarm bells all over America.

This has been a two-step process. Step No. 1, strike down the constitutional protections of Roe v. Wade that prohibit elected officials, whether it is State legislatures or in Congress, from enacting laws that prohibit or restrict unnecessarily the right to choose. That is step No. 1. It seems we are on the verge of that happening.

Once you clear the way, step No. 2, enact a Federal law in Congress banning abortion everywhere in the country, and we have seen exactly how extreme those laws can be from the State examples I cited earlier. That could happen here if this Republican, rightwing project sees its logical end; that Federal law would supersede Maryland's law. If Congress passed that law and it was enacted, State laws like those in Maryland protecting the right to choose in Maryland would be knocked off the books. That is true of other State laws, statutes, that protect a woman's right to choose.

No woman in America would be safe to obtain a safe and legal abortion if such a national law were enacted.

Now, everyone should also understand another huge danger posed by the draft. Its flawed logic not only would dismantle the right to an abortion, it could also be used to strip away other rights protected by the Constitution.

I have read Justice Alito's draft opinion. I have read all 98 pages of it.

In this opinion, Justice Alito tries to distinguish this case on abortion from other cases involving other individual rights. Alito claims that this case is special because it involves abortion and the State's interest in protecting life, while other cases do not. Well, that is obvious on its face, but it misses the bigger danger in Alito's opinion.

Because it doesn't change the fact that Justice Alito's reasoning for dismantling the right to obtain an abortion can be used to dismantle many other rights that we currently take for granted as well. Justice Alito claims that, even as you look at the entire Constitution, you cannot find a right to choose for women; that you cannot derive that from the Constitution.

In fact, on page 5 of the draft opinion, Justice Alito writes:

> The Constitution makes no reference to abortion, and no such right is implicitly protected by any constitutional provision.

And if we follow Justice Alito's flawed logic, the same could be said of a host of other rights that are not specifically named in the Constitution. The Constitution doesn't have the word ''contraception'' in it. The Constitution doesn't talk about consenting adults engaged in sexual relations.

Look, this is the thing: Over time, the Supreme Court has recognized components of liberty through a close analysis of the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment, and that includes the right to use contraception, the right of consenting adults to have sexual relations with who they choose, and the right to marry who you love.

These are rights the American people don't want elected officials to take away, whether they are State legislatures or Members of the Senate or the House. But they are all at peril too if the logic of Alito's reasoning is played out. And the terrible irony—the terrible irony—here is those who most claim to oppose government regulations of any kind are now the ones rushing to regulate the most intimate, personal, and private aspects of American life. They say they don't want government having any role in their life—get out of my way—except for when it comes to them taking away this right and planning to pass laws that would ban abortion nationally, and as I said, open the door to going after other liberties as well.

So those are the stakes that we are facing as we gather here this evening in anticipation of tomorrow's vote. And that is why we are taking this vote tomorrow. That is why we need to pass the Women's Health Protection Act, but even if we fall short this time, having a vote now is important. It is important to the country. Democracy requires accountability, and it is important that the American people know where each of the Senators stands on this issue. It is a fundamental question.

So as we move into November toward the midterm elections, the American people will be watching closely how Members of this body vote on this fundamental constitutional question. And they will look to see who voted to strip away constitutional rights and who rose to protect them. And I believe that the majority of this country—the overwhelming majority of this country—wants to stand up to protect fundamental liberties in the Constitution of the United States.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I will probably get in trouble with somebody for saying this, but the question of when life begins, the deeper question of what defines life, which biological entities are alive or possess independent existence versus which biological entities are simply part of something else that is alive—man, those are really hard questions.

I heard my colleague Senator DAINES on the floor earlier tonight talking passionately about his belief that life begins at conception and that humans have an obligation to defend a day-old fetus equally to our obligation to defend the life of someone who has been born.

Now, I disagree. I believe that life begins at birth. I believe that our legal obligation towards a born human is different than our legal obligation toward an unborn fetus. But on that narrow question of when life begins, I don't cast any particular judgment on Senator DAINES for believing what he believes. His belief system is shared by millions of Americans—not the majority of Americans, but a significant share.

This disagreement that he and I have over when legally protected life begins, though, is as significant and as important a disagreement as exists—right—because it is about the most foundational questions in human existence: What is life? Who decides whether a woman bears a child? Who has control over that woman's body? Who has control over the most sacred and critical function of a human being, the act of giving birth? It just doesn't get any more important than that set of questions.

And given this fundamental disagreement, given the weightiness of these questions, given the large number of Americans who sit on either side of these questions, I come to one simple conclusion: No government, no group of politicians, should make this decision for anyone else. This decision about whether to abort a pregnancy, so morally complicated, so socially divisive, should and must be left to individuals—in this case, to women—to decide.

Over the course of history, millions have died in fights over another weighty moral issue—the question of whether God exists, and if a God exists, exactly what form that being takes and what it requires of humans. Disputes over religion have eradicated entire civilizations.

What does this have to do with Roe v. Wade?

Well, our Founding Fathers decided that there were some topics that were so personal, so subject to disagreement and controversy, that government should just be barred from registering judgment.

That is part of the reason why our civilization has not been plagued by wars between religious groups—a reality that continues to paralyze societies to this day in other parts of the world—because we keep government out of the question of which God is the right God. That is up to every American to decide for themselves, even though many Americans believe that the consequence of observing or following the wrong God is serious—eternal damnation, for some. The stakes are huge when it comes to religion, but government sits on the sidelines.

To me, that is an imperfect but instructive corollary to the debate over choice and abortion. The decision about whether to have an abortion is so personal, and the lack of consensus in the country on the question is so unavoidable, as to make government intervention just as illegitimate as it would be if government tried to dictate to someone which religion they should follow.

Now, that is not the exact route that the Supreme Court traveled to get to the Roe decision, but it helps me understand why, from 1973 until today, the decision about whether or not to have an abortion has been a constitutional right of the individual, not the constitutional right of the government to decide.

Frankly, it has always been really hard for me to square how Republicans, who so readily evangelize about small government, about the importance of putting families and their decision-making processes first, about the evil of public sector overreach, are so enthusiastic about the government micromanaging personal decisions about pregnancy or marriage or adoption.

Small government is great, I guess, for corporations, but it is not so great when it comes to the most intimate decisions that families make.

And as I have said on this floor before, it is also hard to take seriously Republicans' passionate pleas for this body to defend the existence of an unborn fetus when they seem to care so little about many of the existential threats that are posed to every American after they are born.

Today, this day, over 100 Americans are going to die from gunshot wounds, from murders, and suicides. And whether my Republican colleagues agree with me or not that stricter gun laws is part of the solution to this uniquely American epidemic that plagues those that are born, I don't know that I have ever heard a Republican speech dedicated to this crisis on the floor of the Senate. I have heard dozens dedicated to the cause of those before birth. It seems that after birth, life matters a little bit less to some people in this body.

So that is what I think. And as I said, I will probably get into some hot water for admitting that I understand the arguments that people like Senator DAINES make. I don't agree with his views, but I understand them. And my hope is, is that as we begin this debate over the future of reproductive choice and health in this country, as this debate heats up—because it is not going away. We are taking a vote tomorrow, but this is a debate that is going to consume this Nation if the Alito opinion becomes law, which I believe it will.

My hope is that we are honest about the complexity of this debate, but the Republicans are equally honest in the claims that they make.

Let me just briefly tell you what I mean.

Today, I heard Republican Senators making a whole bunch of claims that are just so ungrounded in truth as to diminish the quality of what should be a very important debate on a very weighty subject.

For instance, I heard Senators make the claim that the protesters who were protesting outside or near Supreme Court Justices' homes threatened violence against those Justices. That was

an explicit claim made by people who came down to this floor who might have heard it on some unreputable website, but it is not true.

You can object to protesters being outside of public officials' homes. It has happened to all of us, by the way, but don't make up threats of violence just because it makes for a better story.

I heard one Senator say that the Women's Health Protection Act, for which I will proudly vote tomorrow, allows for garage abortions. That is not true. That is just plainly not true.

Every State requires that abortions be performed in licensed healthcare facilities and nothing in the bill changes it. Don't say that just because it makes a better story.

Many Republicans claim that the bill we are taking up tomorrow allows abortions up to the date of birth. That is not true either.

The Women's Health Protection Act does codify Roe v. Wade, but Roe only protects a woman's right to have an abortion without restriction until viability and then afterward protects for the woman's health or risk of death. The bill simply does not expand the circumstances under which an abortion can be performed beyond what currently exists in case law.

So I am going to be honest with my colleagues about the admitted complexities—the political, moral complexities of this debate. But I expect opponents of the bill that we are debating tomorrow to be equally honest in the arguments they make as well.

So I will have a lot more to say about this topic as we begin what I think is a debate that will consume this Nation, rightfully, over the course of the coming weeks and months, but for today I will leave it there.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am here for the 14th time to keep unmasking the scheme to control our Supreme Court—a scheme that is now poised to destroy a woman's right to make her own reproductive health choices and to smash foundational Supreme Court precedent to get there.

Last week, Politico confirmed a fear that many of us have had for years. We now see that the Supreme Court has at least five votes to eradicate Roe v. Wade, one of the most important decisions in the Court's history. For nearly half a century, women in this country have relied on Roe's recognition that our constitutional right to privacy includes the right to decide when to have a child. This is one of the most profoundly personal and life-changing decisions anyone can make. Now, the draft opinion from Justice Alito shows in black and white how the Court plans to steamroll over that right—and afterward probably many others that are anchored in that same American right to privacy.

If Justice Alito's draft opinion becomes law, women in this country will have a well-established constitutional right stripped away. That has not happened before.

Already 13 States have trigger bans that will snap into place the moment Roe is overturned, and 13 more are expected to ban or severely restrict abortions in the future. And it won't stop there. For example, Louisiana's Republican lawmakers just advanced a bill that would criminalize abortion as homicide and allow prosecutors to charge women seeking abortions as criminals.

In the week since the news broke, a lot of Americans have expressed just how strongly they disagree with the path this Court is headed down. They are disappointed, stunned, outraged, and they are right. When you take a second to remember what these same Justices told us in the past about Roe, you can be doubly outraged. I know Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee are. We saw the last three Republican Justices come through that committee and look us in the eye as we asked what they thought about Roe. Let's be clear: Each of these Republican Justices came before the committee; each was specifically asked about Roe v. Wade.

Here is what they told us:

Neil Gorsuch:

> Roe v. Wade, decided in 1973, is a precedent of the United States Supreme Court. It has been reaffirmed.

Brett Kavanaugh:

> It is settled as a precedent of the Supreme Court, entitled to respect under principles of stare decisis.

Amy Coney Barrett:

> Roe is not a super-precedent because calls for its overruling have never ceased. But that doesn't mean that Roe should be overruled. It just means that it doesn't fall within a small handful of cases like Marbury v. Madison and Brown v. Board that no one questions anymore.

Add in Alito himself:

> Roe v. Wade is an important precedent of the Supreme Court.

Yet here is what Alito's draft opinion says:

> Roe was egregiously wrong from the start. Its reasoning was exceptionally weak, and the decision has had damaging consequences.

Well, there was no mention of ''egregiously'' at the confirmation hearings. There was no mention of ''wrong from the start'' when we asked about Roe. Does anyone seriously think that this was a sudden, new epiphany that came over the Federalist Society Justices in the last few weeks? None—none—managed to mention their belief that Roe v. Wade was ''egregiously wrong from the start.'' Whether that was outright lying or confirmation hearing hide-the-ball tricks, it is dishonorable, and it was dishonest.

If that is what you believe as a judge, own it. Don't keep your views secret until you have the votes to make your move. That may be clever politics, but it is politics, not judging. It is a big tell about this captured Court.

Since the news broke, Republicans have tried desperately to change the subject. The minority leader says:

> The real outrage is not the obliteration of women's rights but that we found out about it a month early.

He says:

> This lawless action should be investigated and punished as quickly as possible.

Other Republicans called for the FBI to prosecute the leaker criminally or civilly. Some even purport to identify the leaker.

Chief Justice Roberts called the leak ''a singular and egregious breach of . . . trust'' and an ''affront to the community of public servants who work here.''

Look, as to the leak, Mr. Chief Justice, go for it. Investigate away. Send the Marshals. But to my Republican colleagues, sharpening their pitchforks and calling for criminal prosecution: Spare me the high dudgeon. Spare me the faux outrage. As former White House Ethics Counsel Walter Shaub explains, ''[T]he Supreme Court has no code of ethics—which is the place you would normally put a ban on misusing nonpublic information. [So] what crime would [the] FBI . . . investigate?''

As for the ''affront'' to the institution, I suggest everyone consider the real rot at the core of the Supreme Court.

If you care about the independence and integrity of the Court, it is not this leak you should be outraged about; it is that for the first time in the history of the U.S. Supreme Court, the selection of Supreme Court Justices was farmed out, handed off to a private organization, and Justices were selected in some backroom with zero transparency into how the selections were made, how the lists were assembled, and zero transparency into the dark money that flowed into that private organization while the selections were being made. Who paid what to have a seat at the Federalist Society's judicial selection turnstile?

We know from new reporting that it was the Federalist Society's Leonard Leo who ''laid out [the] road map for Trump on the Federal court system'' with the goal of ''transforming the foundational understanding of rights in America.''

So much for balls and strikes, huh?

Leo came up with the list of ''judges that would please the Republican base'' from among what he called the ''decades of conservative lawyers in the pipeline.'' He became a ''team'' with Don McGahn, Trump's White House Counsel, and MITCH MCCONNELL to ''keep the judicial nominations effort moving.'' It was Leo who took to the White House where he had ''extensive access,'' to the revised nominees list that included Kavanaugh and Barrett. The picks were made by advisers, said Senator MCCONNELL, with Trump's role

merely ''signing off on them,'' and he ''never veered from the lists of candidates suggested by Leo and others.''

Again, this was not about calling ''balls and strikes.''

If you want ''to have the longest possible impact on the kind of America you want,'' said Leader MCCONNELL, ''you look at the courts.'' That is their goal, to change the kind of America we have—more accurately, the kind of America the far-right megadonors want, I would say.

Trump noticed. ''MITCH MCCONNELL. Judges. Judges. Judges. The only thing he wants is judges,'' said Trump.

We know this happened because the Trump White House, right up to Trump himself, said so. Trump's own White House Counsel joked that he ''insourced'' the Federalist Society into the selection process. As one prominent conservative explained, this was an ''enterprise''—an ''enterprise of building a Supreme Court that will overturn Roe v. Wade.''

Once the anonymous donors behind the Federalist Society Justice-picking operation got the nominees they wanted, then came the dark money front groups rolling out ad campaigns to help ram those Justices through the Senate. Anonymous donations of $15 million, $17 million, $19 million went to phony front groups like the so-called ''Judicial Crisis Network'' to promote those backroom-chosen Federalist Society nominees.

Then, once the Federalist Society Justices were stacked onto the Court, flotillas of dark money front groups appeared before them, both as litigants and as amici curiae, orchestrated by the dozens in little groups to signal the Republican Justices how to rule. And it is pretty likely that the same donor network was behind the nomination turnstile, the propaganda machine, and the flotillas. And by the way, they are winning—winning—with these handpicked Justices at an astonishing rate—80 to 0 by one count.

We see the results of the scheme in this very case. The sponsors of the Mississippi abortion law admitted that they passed the law because they thought the new Supreme Court Justices would uphold it, just like a new legislative body had come in. After Amy Coney Barrett's nomination was rushed through the Senate, the State of Mississippi even changed its position to ask the Supreme Court to overrule Roe in its entirety. It all smells of ''fixery.'' No wonder Justice Sotomayor asked during oral argument whether the Court will ''survive the stench that this creates in the public perception that the Constitution and its reading are just political acts?''

So, if colleagues want to talk about demolition of the integrity and independence of the Court, then they better have something to say about turning the Supreme Court over to dark money special interests, about special interests capturing the Court to serve their rightwing ''enterprise.'' A captured Court, that is delivering for the special interests that stacked it and helping to keep their secrets has had its integrity and independence pretty well demolished already.

The last gasp of the scoundrels is to pretend that it is Democrats calling out this dark money mess who are the ones undermining the integrity of the Court. They even point to a brief of mine where several colleagues and I quoted to the Court a poll showing that a majority of Americans feel the Court is ''mainly motivated by politics'' and that it ought to be ''restructured in order to reduce the influence of politics.''

That is a poll, not a threat.

And the Court better start paying attention to why the American people feel that way, rather than quarreling that anyone that is ''threatening'' or ''bullying'' the Court by pointing that out.

By the way, if threatening is what you want to fuss about, have the decency to be consistent. Here is a quote from FOX News' host Laura Ingraham discussing this actual abortion case after the oral arguments were done.

Forgive my bad language to the pages who are here. I am actually quoting her verbatim.

> We have six Republican appointees on this Court after all the money that has been raised, the Federalist Society, all these big ''fat cat'' dinners. I'm sorry. I'm pissed about this. If this Court with six Justices cannot do the right thing here, the constitutional thing, then I think it's time to do what Robert Bork said we should do, which is to circumscribe the jurisdiction of this Court, and if they want to blow it up, then that's the way to change things finally.

Far from pushing back on that threat to ''blow it up'' and ''change things finally,'' the Senate colleague she was talking to said:

> . . . in a heartbeat.

When you are treating an accurate quotation of a poll as a threat and ignoring a public threat to blow up the Court and change things finally—after all the ''fat cat'' money spent on the Federalist Society, no less—forgive me for doubting your sincerity.

As Senator PADILLA said in the Judiciary Committee last week, have the decency to be consistent at least.

Justice Alito spent over 98 pages trying and failing to justify overturning the decision protecting these rights—overturning a decision he told the U.S. Senate was an ''important precedent of the Supreme Court.''

His opinion isn't persuasive to me at all as it reads as snide and cruel, but that is not going to stop these Justices from trying to throw us back into an age where women aren't free to make their own choices about their own bodies and their own futures. It looks like the fix went in on that a while ago, and we just weren't told about it in the hearings.

So, tomorrow, the majority leader will bring before this Chamber legislation to protect those rights nationwide, to protect that freedom across this country, and I am eager to vote for it. We have got to stand against this assault on women's constitutional rights, and I hope some Republican colleagues will join us.

Particularly, I hope, in the weeks and months ahead, that we can find ways to unravel the dark money scheme that has brought this Court and our country closer to the brink because the Court that dark money built—it is not done. It is not done trying to reshape America against our will to suit the extreme ideology of the rightwing billionaires behind the scheme.

There is one good thing in all this darkness, and that is that the American people see this nonsense and have had enough.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, the recently leaked draft opinion in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization signals what many of us have feared would happen: At least five rightwing Supreme Court Justices seem poised to overturn Roe v. Wade and abolish the constitutional right of women to have an abortion.

In my view, the U.S. Senate cannot and must not allow that to happen. We cannot go back to the days when women had to risk their lives to end an unwanted pregnancy. We cannot go back to the days of back alley abortions. We cannot go back to the days of forcing a woman to carry a pregnancy or go through a childbirth that could cause her illness or death. That, we cannot go back to.

In America today, it is estimated that one out of every four women will choose to have an abortion by the time she turns 45. In 2019, over 625,000 women in America chose to have an abortion. While no one can say with any degree of certainty how many deaths there will be if abortion is made illegal and women are forced to carry unsafe pregnancies to term, there is no doubt that, over a period of time, many thousands of American women will die.

Now, I get very tired of hearing the hypocrisy from the extreme rightwing, who say to ''get the government off our backs.'' How often have we heard that—''get the government off our backs; we want small government''?

Well, I say to those rightwingers: If you want to get the government off the backs of the American people, then understand that it is women who control their own bodies, not politicians.

During the COVID crisis, how many times had we heard on this floor and throughout this country the extreme rightwing say: The government must not force us to wear a mask. How dare the government do that. Government must not force us to have a vaccine. We

have the right to do what we want with our bodies?

Well, hypocritically, these very same rightwing politicians who worry so much about their masks and vaccines now want the Federal Government, the State governments, and their own local governments to mandate what women cannot and can do with their bodies. How hypocritical can you be?

The decision about an abortion must be a decision for the woman and her doctor to make, not the government. That is why I rise this evening in strong support of the Women's Health Protection Act.

This legislation would make Roe v. Wade the law of the land. This legislation would begin to put an end to the relentless assault on the reproductive rights of women that is taking place all across this country.

But let me be as clear as I can be: It is not good enough to just talk about passing this bill. If there are not 60 votes in the Senate to pass this legislation—and there are not—we must end the filibuster and pass it with 50 votes.

You know, I hear a lot of talk from my Democratic colleagues about the need for unity. Well, if there were ever a time for unity, now is that time.

According to poll after poll, year after year, 60 percent of the American people believe that Roe v. Wade should be upheld. Moreover, according to a recent Washington Post-ABC poll, 75 percent of Americans say decisions on abortion should be left to a woman and her doctor, including 95 percent of Democrats, 81 percent of Independents, and 53 percent of Republicans.

In other words, if the U.S. Senate were truly a representative body of the American people—which for a variety of reasons, clearly, it is not—we would easily have 60 votes to pass this bill, and women would be protected.

It is important for us to remember how we got to where we are today.

Five years ago, Senator MITCH MCCONNELL—the Republican leader—and the Republican Party in the Senate ended the filibuster for Supreme Court nominees in order to do what they could not do legislatively, which was to make abortion illegal. They didn't have the votes to do that. So, in order to get Supreme Court Justices nominated, they ended the filibuster.

Candidate Donald Trump promised that he would only nominate Supreme Court Justices who supported overturning Roe v. Wade. Unfortunately, out of the many lies—endless number of lies—that Trump made during his campaign and Presidency, it turns out that this is the one promise that he kept, the one honest statement that he made.

Further, while it looks like, in this rare instance, Trump kept his promise, the Republican Supreme Court Justices, during their Senate confirmation hearings, did not. In fact, Justice Alito and the three Justices nominated by President Trump, all called Roe v. Wade an ''important precedent'' during their confirmation hearings.

Let me quote Justice Alito at his Senate confirmation hearing on January 11, 2006:

> Roe v. Wade is an important precedent of the Supreme Court. It was decided in 1973, so it has been on the books for a long time. It is a precedent that has now been on the books for several decades. It has been challenged. It has been reaffirmed.

That was Alito.

In 2017, Justice Gorsuch said at his confirmation hearing:

> Roe v. Wade, decided in 1973, is a precedent of the United States Supreme Court. It has been reaffirmed. A good judge will consider it as precedent of the U.S. Supreme Court, worthy of treatment as precedent like any other.

In 2018, Justice Kavanaugh said at his confirmation hearing:

> I said that [Roe v. Wade] is settled as a precedent of the Supreme Court, entitled the respect under principles of stare decisis. And one of the important things to keep in mind about Roe v. Wade is that it has been reaffirmed many times over the past 45 years, as you know, and most prominently, most importantly, reaffirmed in Planned Parenthood v. Casey in 1992.

That was Justice Kavanaugh.

But, today, it has become increasingly clear that, despite these statements to the contrary, the three Justices nominated by Trump were hired specifically to overturn Roe v. Wade, and with Justice Alito at the helm, nominated by President George W. Bush, that is precisely what it appears they are set to do.

These are four Justices, all appointed by Presidents who lost the popular vote. Is it any wonder why Americans all over our country are losing faith in their democracy?

Well, you know what I believe: If Republicans can end the filibuster to install rightwing Justices—nominated by Presidents who lost the popular vote—in order to overturn Roe v. Wade, Democrats can and must end the filibuster to make abortion legal and safe.

Let's be clear: If the Supreme Court strikes down Roe v. Wade, abortion bans will immediately go into effect in 22 States throughout America, with 4 others likely to follow suit. In 10 of these States, it will be illegal to have an abortion even in cases of rape or incest.

For example, in the State of Texas, if Roe v. Wade is struck down, it will be considered a felony for any Texas doctor to perform an abortion on a woman who is raped or impregnated by a family member. Furthermore, that law would actually criminalize abortion, punishing both women and doctors, who could face years in prison if they are found guilty.

Other States have passed similar types of legislation. Mississippi's Governor has even refused to rule out the banning of contraception as a next step—the banning of contraception.

Let us be clear: The Supreme Court, no matter how it ends up ruling, will not be able to ban abortion.

If you are wealthy and if you have the means to get on an airplane or drive hundreds of miles to a clinic, you will have access to a safe abortion. But if you are poor or a member of the working class, it is likely that you will not. The reality is that overturning Roe v. Wade would be devastating to low-income and working-class women, who do not have the means to travel long distances to get an abortion.

The issue we are discussing tonight is often framed as a ''woman's issue.'' I disagree. This is a human rights issue. And if there has ever been a time in American history when the men of this country must stand with the women of this country, this is that moment.

I do find it somewhat amusing that the loudest voices in the Republican Party demanding that women be forced to give birth against their will are exactly the same people who oppose virtually every effort here in Congress designed to improve life for children and their mothers.

These Republicans are opposed—and some Democrats are opposed—to paid family and medical leave in America. They literally believe that it is acceptable for an employer to force a mother to go back to her job a week after giving birth. Some Republican colleagues want women, regardless of what they believe, to have a baby, but they could care less about those babies once they are born.

These same Republicans, without exception, are opposed to extending the $300 a month child tax credit that expired in December and went a long, long way to making it easier for working-class families to raise their children with dignity. These same Republicans are opposed to universal childcare and free pre-K.

It is no great secret that women throughout the history of our country have had to fight valiantly for their basic human rights against all forms of patriarchy. Let us never forget that when our country was formed, women were not just second-class citizens; they were third or fourth class citizens.

Women have been fighting for equal rights in this country since the 1800s. They didn't receive the right to vote until 1920. If you can believe this—and people don't know this—women needed a male cosigner on bank loans until 1974. Women had to get a male cosigner for a bank loan until 1974.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s—and way, way before that—women had to fight for entry into certain professions from which they were barred. The fight for equal pay continues to this day.

Let us be clear. When it comes to the rights of women, we cannot go backward. We must go forward. We cannot go back to the days when women could not have full access to birth control. We cannot go back to the days of widescale domestic violence against women. The time has come for all of us to protect and expand women's rights in America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, we are living in the twilight of Roe v. Wade and the incredibly important protections for Americans that flow from it. For almost 50 years, the Supreme Court held that the Constitution safeguarded women's access to critical reproductive healthcare, including abortion, and rightly so. Most American women have never lived without the ability to control their bodies, their health, and their families' economic well-being.

As we learned last week from a draft opinion, the Supreme Court is poised to strip away these fundamental freedoms from women around the United States by overturning its own precedents. This would be one of the very few times in American history when the Court has taken away rights rather than expanding them. If this draft stands, young women today will have fewer choices than their mothers and grandmothers had.

The Senate has an opportunity to pass Federal law to protect the right to choose across this country. I urge my colleagues to take and pass this legislation and do what a large majority of Nevadans and Americans want: to let women make their own decisions.

Here is what could happen if the Supreme Court draft becomes law. If the Supreme Court overturns longstanding precedent in June, the right to choose will immediately cease to exist in about 18 States, and others will act quickly to pass new bans on critical care. And within months, restrictions on reproductive choice will be in place in approximately half of the States, meaning that around the world, half of the women around the country, half of the women of child-bearing age will not be able to get critical care where they live.

The women who have the money and the time will travel to States like mine that have legal protections for reproductive healthcare. In Nevada, we are already seeing women traveling from Texas, where an extreme law offers a $10,000 reward to vigilantes targeting anyone who ''aids and abets'' abortions.

If Roe falls, it would automatically trigger abortion bans in neighboring Idaho and Utah as well. We will see women traveling from Nevada to those States too.

But the vast majority of women seeking reproductive care won't even have the option to travel for care. We know what happens to these women. The research shows that when people cannot get essential reproductive care, their physical, their emotional, and their economic health suffers, as does the health of their families. They can face life-threatening pregnancy complications and long-term health impacts.

This Court decision will strip away women's power to make the best decisions for themselves and their families. That means women will not have the same control over their lives and bodies as men do, and that is just wrong.

Nevadans understand something fundamental about the right to choose. The fact is that you can never know what circumstances another person faces until you walk in their shoes. That is why most Nevadans want to preserve women's freedom to decide what healthcare they receive. They know it is not right to impose their own beliefs on others when Americans have such divergent religious views, economic and family circumstances, and medical histories.

This is why family planning is so important. We have seen it again and again over the years. Far-right, extreme Republican lawmakers want to target the entire spectrum of reproductive healthcare and family planning services.

The laws they are proposing in States like Louisiana and Tennessee would keep women who want to become pregnant from getting fertility treatments. They could stop women who are raped from getting the morning-after pill to prevent a potential pregnancy. These laws could block access to contraception for women who have painful menstrual cycles or other health conditions or who simply don't want to have a child.

It seems that these effects on women don't matter to many on the far right, including MITCH MCCONNELL, who is already discussing a nationwide abortion ban that could threaten even Nevada's legal protections.

That is why my colleagues and I are standing up for legislation that will codify women's reproductive freedoms into Federal law. The Women's Health Protection Act will preserve the right to choose nationally and ensure that women have access to critical care.

If we want our daughters to grow up with the same freedoms we have had for 50 years, we have to act now. We need to stand up for women in America and trust them to make their own decisions about their health, their families, and their lives.

I believe in American women, and that is why this fight for us is now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President and colleagues, this past week, following the leaked Supreme Court opinion that threatens to overturn Roe v. Wade, thousands of Californians have reached out to my office in the form of phone calls, in the form of letters, and in the form of emails, all to voice their support for the right to choose.

It is abundantly clear that Congress must pass the Women's Health Protection Act and codify the right to an abortion into Federal law.

Countless Californians and other Americans have spoken up—many in public, many in private—to share their own abortion stories.

Think about the students who want to finish high school before starting a family. Think of survivors of sexual assault, whose abortion reaffirmed their right to choose for their own bodies. Think of parents who desperately wanted a child but, upon becoming pregnant, learned the devastating news about dangerous health risks associated with that pregnancy. Think of the women whose lives were saved by an abortion, because abortion is often critical medical care. And think about women who remember a time a half a century ago, before Roe v. Wade secured this right, a time when—don't get me wrong—abortion still happened, but they were unsafe secrets at the time, when women risked their lives for the choice that they needed.

I believe that the right to an abortion is a fundamental right, and I am proud to represent a State that fiercely defends abortion access. California is committed to safe, respectful abortion care for all who need it. That is why Californians have stepped up this year, with some even traveling to aid women who were threatened by SB 8, the Texas law that prohibits abortion at 6 weeks. This is the very law that Senator CORTEZ MASTO just referenced a few minutes ago, and it is why so many Californians are speaking up now.

We know that your right to choose should not end at a State border, and it certainly shouldn't rely on your income or your transportation options or whether or not you can afford to take time off from work.

All across America, a strong majority support a woman's right to make her own healthcare decisions. We can't stand by and watch while rightwing politicians and judges seem to roll back the clock on women's rights. That is why I am voting for the Women's Health Protection Act and why I urge each and every one of you to do the same.

We must secure the right to abortion nationwide. We must protect the fundamental rights of women across the country—not just in a few States but across the country.

Congress can and must do this by passing the Women's Health Protection Act.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 807 and 809; that there be 2 hours for debate equally divided in the usual form on the nominations en bloc; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed; that, if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified

of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF ERIC M. GARCETTI

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I intend to lift my objection to proceeding to the consideration of the nomination of Mayor Eric Garcetti, of California, to be the U.S. Ambassador to India.

Today, I released the findings of a staff review examining whether Mr. Garcetti was aware of allegations of misconduct by a former senior adviser. I am making these findings public in the interest of transparency and for the benefit of my colleagues as the Senate fulfills its advice and consent duties. I intend to lift my hold on the nomination, but based on what I have learned, I intend to vote no if the nomination is considered by the full Senate.

Please see the full investigative report here: https://www.grassley.senate.gov/download/report-on-investigation-into-eric-garcetti-nominated-to-be-ambassador-to-the-republic-of-india.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the confirmations of Executive Calendar No. 660, Ryan K. Buchanan, of Georgia, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia for the term of four years; No. 661, Jason M. Frierson, of Nevada, to be United States Attorney for the District of Nevada for the term of four years; No. 663, Mark A. Totten, of Michigan, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan for the term of four years; No. 739, Marisa T. Darden, of Ohio, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio for the term of four years; No. 740, Delia L. Smith, of the Virgin Islands, to be United States Attorney for the District of the Virgin Islands for the term of four years; No. 805, Jane E. Young, of New Hampshire, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire for the term of four years; and No. 859, Vanessa Roberts Avery, of Connecticut, to be United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut for the term of four years.

Had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 803, Paul Monteiro, of Maryland, to be Director, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice.

MEMORIAL DAY

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I rise today to honor and remember the veterans throughout Michigan's history who have given their lives on behalf of our country.

Even before Michigan was a State, these brave patriots have been willing to risk everything—even their lives—in order to defend our Nation, our people, and our way of life.

Perhaps the stakes were never higher than in World War II. Totalitarianism threatened free countries and free people, echoes of which we are tragically seeing today in Ukraine. Americans—and Michiganders—would not stand by and watch democracy die.

We planted victory gardens. We purchased war bonds. And we built an Arsenal of Democracy strong enough to defeat dictators and defend freedom around the world.

More than half a million Michigan men and women served in our Armed Forces. For more than 15,000 of them, it was the last thing they ever did.

We can never repay them for their sacrifice. But we can remember them, honor them, and share their stories.

That is the aim of the Michigan World War II Legacy Memorial in Royal Oak. Ground was broken for this special place just last month.

The memorial will feature statues representing life on the battlefront and the homefront. A series of pillars will stand for Michigan's contributions to the war. A brick walkway will tell the stories of those who fought and sacrificed. And a wall of stars will commemorate the lives that were lost.

Each one of the 1,300 stars will represent more than 10 Michigan men and women who gave their lives for our country. One of those stars shines for Pfc. Walter Wetzel of Roseville.

On the morning of April 3, 1945, Pfc. Wetzel was guarding his platoon's command post when it came under fire. German troops fought their way close to the building and threw two grenades into the room Pfc. Wetzel was defending alongside his fellow soldiers. Pfc. Wetzel shouted a warning and threw himself on top of the grenades, sacrificing his own life so that others could fight on.

For this supreme act of bravery, Pfc. Wetzel was awarded the Medal of Honor, which is now on display at the Michigan Heroes Museum in Frankenmuth.

Pfc. Wetzel deserves to be remembered, as does everyone who laid down their lives for our country. It is incredibly fitting that Michigan would honor their sacrifice in such a lasting way.

This Memorial Day, we remember all Michigan veterans who gave their lives in service to our country. And we salute all of our veterans who are still with us. It is only because of their sacrifice that our democracy endures.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING EDWARD LEONARD MARCUS

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to Edward Leonard Marcus, an extraordinary public servant who passed away on May 5, 2022, at the age of 94.

Born in Brooklyn, NY, Ed was a shining star from an early age in the classroom and on the sports field. He attended Yale University as an undergraduate, where he also played football, baseball, and basketball, as well as managed the wrestling team. In 1950, he obtained his LLB and LLD from Yale Law School. Inspired by the community involvement he enjoyed while at law school, Ed successfully ran for the board of alders, and, demonstrating his tremendous leadership skills, he quickly was elected majority leader. At the same time, Ed established the Marcus Law Firm, which would gain recognition for legal excellence throughout New England.

Following his initial city political success, Ed was elected to the Connecticut Senate, where, again, his leadership acumen and political prowess resulted in him serving as the majority leader of the Connecticut State Senate for an impressive six terms. In 1992, he became the Democratic State chairman.

Throughout his time in public service, Ed thrived most when given the opportunity to debate with his peers and learn from those around him. He had a reputation as an obstinate, tough leader, a credit to his well-earned confidence and determination to help the people of Connecticut. Outside of work, Ed was a caring and compassionate man who valued his family above all else.

Ed's wife and three daughters exemplify the same generous spirit he embodied. His wife, Jill, was elected chair of the Branford Police Commission in 2015; his daughter, Shelley, is a judge on the Connecticut Superior Court; his daughter, Susan, enthusiastically supports the work of Ed's law firm; and his daughter, Nicole, is a dedicated teacher. I have had the privilege of knowing the Marcus family and witnessing firsthand their unstinting work to better Connecticut and the Nation. Ed's tireless efforts will be an enduring legacy, and his wife and daughters continue this remarkable lifetime of service.

My wife Cynthia and I extend our deepest sympathies to Jill, Shelley, Susan, Nicole, and all of Ed's loved ones during this difficult time. May their many wonderful memories of Ed provide them solace and comfort in the days ahead. I hope my colleagues will join me in remembering Edward L. Marcus.•

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 4164. A bill to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds for the establishment or operation of the Disinformation Governance Board in the Department of Homeland Security.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–4011. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plans; California; Ventura County; 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Requirements; Correction Due to Vacatur'' (FRL No. 9681–01–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4012. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth Area Second 10-Year Limited Maintenance Plan for 1997 Ozone NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9558–02–R1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4013. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Nevada; Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability'' (FRL No. 9702–02–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4014. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Air Plan Approval; State of Missouri; Revised Plan for 1978 and 2008 Lead NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9351–02–R7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4015. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; Emissions Statement Rule and Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Uinta Basin, Northern Wasatch Front and Southern Wasatch Front Nonattainment Area'' (FRL No. 9330–02–R8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4016. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing of HFO–1234yf under the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program for Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning in Nonroad Vehicles and Servicing Fittings for Small Refrigerant Cans'' ((RIN2060–AV25) (FRL No. 8470–01–OAR)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4017. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Air Plan Approval; Kentucky; Emissions Statement Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard Nonattainment Area'' (FRL No. 9563–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4018. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Arizona: Maricopa County Air Quality Department'' (FRL No. 9219–02–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4019. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Arizona: Bullhead City; Second 10-Year PM10 Limited Maintenance Plan'' (FRL No. 9266–02–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4020. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; 2017 Base Year Emissions Inventories for the Washington, DC-MD-VA Nonattainment Area for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 9552–02–R3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4021. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Iowa; 2015 Ozone NAAQS Interstate Transport Requirements'' (FRL No. 9468–02–R7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4022. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries; Wisconsin; Withdrawal of direct final rule'' (FRL No. 9334.1–02–OLEM) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4023. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Env-A 800 Testing and Monitoring Procedures, Env-A 619.03 PSD Program Requirements, and Env-A 1200 VOC RACT'' (FRL No. 9591–02–R1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4024. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in United States Environmental Protection Agency Programs, State and Local Assistance, Research and Demonstration Grants, National Environmental Education Act Grants'' (FRL No. 7573–01–OMS) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4025. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants Residual Risk and Technology Review'' ((RIN2060–AU59) (FRL No. 7546–02–OAR)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4026. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; NC; Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill and Rocky Mount Areas Limited Maintenance Plans for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9504–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4027. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Determination to Defer Sanctions; California; San Diego County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL No. 9713–02–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4028. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Kentucky; Fugitive Emissions Rule'' (FRL No. 9124–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4029. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; GA; Updates to References to Appendix W Modeling Guidelines'' (FRL No. 9606–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4030. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; California; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Placer County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL No. 9453–01–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4031. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Quality State Implementation Plans; Approvals and Promulgations: California; Opacity Testing of Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles'' (FRL No. 8834–020–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4032. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; SC; 2018 General Assembly Miscellaneous Revisions'' (FRL No. 9621–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4033. A communication from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing Siderastrea glynni From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife'' (RIN1018–BG60) received on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4034. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Updated FAQ regarding work-hour requirements with respect to time spent on COVID–19 testing'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4035. A communication from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reclassification of the Endangered Layia carnosa (Beach Layia) to Threatened With Section 4(d) Rule'' (RIN1018–BD00) received on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4036. A communication from the Biologist of the Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); Updates Following the Eighteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP18) to CITES'' (RIN1018–BF14) received on April 28, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4037. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Nuclear Security and Incident Response, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) 10–04, 'Identifying Systems and Assets Subject to the Cyber Security Rule,' Revision 3'' received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4038. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) 13–10 'Cyber Security Control Assessments,' Revision 7'' received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4039. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Consolidated Decommissioning Guidance, Characterization, Survey, and Determination of Radiological Criteria'' received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4040. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force: 2019/2021 Report to Congress''; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4041. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Agency's Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2022 through 2026; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4042. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) Section 1332 State Innovation Waivers''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4043. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Maximum Out-of-Pocket (MOOP) Limits and Service Category Cost Sharing Standards'' (RIN0938–AT97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4044. A communication from the Regulations Writer, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Anti-Fraud System'' (RIN0960–AI31) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 2, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4045. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the fiscal year 2021 report of the Federal Coordinated Health Care Office; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4046. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting six (6) legislative proposals relative to the President of the United States' Fiscal Year 2023 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4047. A communication from the Regulations Writer, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Expiration Dates for Three Body System Listings'' (RIN0960–AI66) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4048. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Millennium Challenge Corporation Annual Report, FY2021''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4049. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Concerning the Operation of the Tropical Forest Facility for the Previous Fiscal Year, for CY21''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4050. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Cuban Compliance with the Migration Accords''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4051. A communication from the Senior Official Performing the Duties of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals relative to the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4052. A communication from the Senior Official Performing the Duties of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals relative to the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4053. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act, changes that occurred from November 20, 2021 through March 2, 2022, and an additional report on departure of ambassadors; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4054. A communication from the Executive Secretary, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), transmitting, pursuant to law, five (5) reports relative to vacancies in the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4055. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intent to designate Colombia as a Major Non-NATO Ally; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4056. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of intent to provide assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4057. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Determination Under Sections 506(a) (1) and 614(a) (1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4058. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to Norway and the UK in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–054); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4059. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Kuwait in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–075); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4060. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of firearms controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Thailand in the amount of

$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–077); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4061. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Colombia in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–010); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4062. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Determination Under Sections 506(a) (1) and 614(a) (1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4063. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of intent to provide military assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4064. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to the UK in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–082); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4065. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Thailand in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–080); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4066. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to Saudi Arabia, the UK, and Australia in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–042); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4067. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Determination Under Sections 506(a) (1) and 614(a) (1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4068. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''U.S. Compliance with the Authorization for Use of Military Force in Iraq, from January 5, 2022 to March 5, 2022''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4069. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Acquisition Regulation: Access to Contractor Records'' (RIN1400–AE60) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4070. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Director of the Peace Corps, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4071. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2022–0070–2022–0080); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4072. A communication from the Board of Trustees, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual management report relative to its operations and financial condition for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4073. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report to Congress on Dental Health''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4074. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Methyl Esters of Conjugated Linoleic Acid'' (Docket No. FDA–2011–F–0365) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4075. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Fiscal Year 2017 Report to Congress on Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Activities - Community Economic Development and Rural Community Development Programs''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4076. A communication from the Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual audit reports for the fiscal year 2020 financial statements of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act Special Fund and the District of Columbia's Workmen's Compensation Act Special Fund accounts; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4077. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Beverages: Bottled Water'' (RIN0910–AI03) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. WARNER for the Select Committee on Intelligence.

*Kate Elizabeth Heinzelman, of New York, to be General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 4166. A bill to authorize preparedness programs to support communities containing technological hazards and emerging threats; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 4167. A bill to improve performance and accountability in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. KING, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 4168. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to reauthorize the National Park Foundation; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 4169. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to provide assisted living services to eligible veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 4170. A bill to reauthorize programs for mental health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 4171. A bill to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 4172. A bill to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 to modify the limitation on discharge of members of the Armed Forces solely on the basis of failure to obey a lawful order to receive a vaccine for COVID–19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4173. A bill to amend the CALM Act to include video streaming services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. REED, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 4174. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 to prevent wage theft and assist in the recovery of stolen wages, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to administer grants to prevent wage and hour violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 4175. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 4176. A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to modify the eligibility requirements for certain small water storage and groundwater storage projects and to authorize the use of funds for certain additional Carey Act projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4177. A bill to establish judicial ethics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 4178. A bill to address the duration of copyright, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4179. A bill to establish the Space National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. DAINES, Ms. SMITH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. Res. 626. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, to be observed from May 6 through May 12, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. Res. 627. A resolution designating May 6, 2022, as ''United States Foreign Service Day'' in recognition of the men and women who have served, or are presently serving, in the Foreign Service of the United States, and honoring the members of the Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BURR, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. Res. 628. A resolution designating May 21, 2022, as ''Kids to Parks Day''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 251

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 251, a bill to provide that for purposes of determining compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in athletics, sex shall be recognized based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth.

S. 819

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 819, a bill to enhance the security of the United States and its allies, and for other purposes.

S. 1116

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1116, a bill to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employees duty, and for other purposes.

S. 1125

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1125, a bill to recommend that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation test the effect of a dementia care management model, and for other purposes.

S. 1134

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1134, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Master Sergeant Rodrick ''Roddie'' Edmonds in recognition of his heroic actions during World War II.

S. 1328

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1328, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to reauthorize the farm to school program, and for other purposes.

S. 1548

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1548, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the diversity of participants in research on Alzheimer's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 1596

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1596, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes.

S. 1842

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1842, a bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to provide funding to sustain and increase the supply and quality of child care, access to child care, and for other purposes.

S. 2266

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2266, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the historic rehabilitation tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 3209

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3209, a bill to require the Secretary of State to submit annual reports reviewing the educational material used by the Palestinian Authority in schools, and for other purposes.

S. 3285

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3285, a bill to improve protections for meatpacking workers, and for other purposes.

S. 3361

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3361, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to modify the definition of franchise fee, and for other purposes.

S. 3382

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3382, a bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Small Business Administration from directly making loans under the 7(a) loan program, and for other purposes.

S. 3508

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3508, a bill to posthumously award a congressional gold medal to Constance Baker Motley.

S. 3663

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 3663, a bill to protect the safety of children on the internet.

S. 3743

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 3743, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to improve recycling and composting programs in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3860

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from Indiana

(Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 3860, a bill to establish a grant program to provide assistance to local governments with fewer than 200 law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S. 3871

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3871, a bill to provide a means for Congress to prevent an organization's designation as a foreign terrorist organization from being revoked by the Secretary of State.

S. 3950

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3950, a bill to establish the Baltic Security and Economic Enhancement Initiative for the purpose of increasing security and economic ties with the Baltic countries and to establish the Baltic Security Initiative for the purpose of deepening security cooperation with the Baltic countries, and for other purposes.

S. 4004

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4004, a bill to alter requirements associated with small business loan data collection, and for other purposes.

S. 4007

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4007, a bill to require the Attorney General to propose a program for making treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder available to public safety officers, and for other purposes.

S. 4059

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4059, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to replace equipment provided to Ukraine by certain member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

S.J. RES. 43

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 43, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to ''Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Updating Payment Parameters, Section 1332 Waiver Implementing Regulations, and Improving Health Insurance Markets for 2022 and Beyond'' .

S. RES. 624

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 624, a resolution supporting the mission and goals of National Fentanyl Awareness Day in 2022, including increasing individual and public awareness of the impact of fake or counterfeit fentanyl pills on families and young people.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4179. A bill to establish the Space National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Space National Guard Establishment Act of 2021, which Senator RUBIO and I introduced today. I thank Senator RUBIO along with our 10 bipartisan cosponsors for joining me on this important bill.

When the Space Force was established in 2019, Active-Duty space units were moved out of the Air Force and into the new Space Force, but National Guard space units were left behind in the Air National Guard under the Air Force.

Active-Duty and Guard units performing space missions are supposed to work together seamlessly, but they cannot do so if we leave them in separate services. Today, we have 16 Air National Guard units with 1,000 members performing space missions in a different service than their Active-Duty counterparts.

This misalignment creates a number of problems. It inhibits the efficient and consistent provision of funding, equipment, talent, education, and training to our space units.

This disconnect makes mobilization more complicated and separates them with different service processes and cultures. This is not how to construct a cohesive force, and if Congress is going to create a Space Force, then Congress should complete the job.

The current misalignment is unsustainable. If it is not repaired, then National Guard units performing the space mission will wither on the vine. Those Air National Guard units will eventually be forced to give up the space mission and undertake a costly transition to another mission, or those units will be dissolved.

This bill would shift our National Guard units performing space missions from the Air National Guard, which is part of the Air Force, to a Space National Guard, which would fall under the Space Force. This bill does not authorize new construction, bases, or personnel. It is a realignment, not an expansion. Future growth will be determined by mission needs as determined by the Pentagon, the administration, and Congress.

This bill, which already has a companion in the House, is the best way to preserve the talent and resources found in the National Guard's space enterprise. We have invested a great deal in the training and experience held by the Guard's space professionals. Many of them hold civilian jobs with leading-edge companies in relevant industries, and they put their experience to work for the Nation and their States every time they put on their uniform. We must not leave a bureaucratic wall between the Space Force and the National Guard that will degrade our space capabilities.

Just as important, the loss of these units would rob our Governors of critical National Guard personnel and resources they need to respond to disasters at home.

In sum, this bill will fix a major disconnect in our Nation's space enterprise by putting our National Guard space units in the same service as their Active-Duty counterparts. This is important for our Nation and for those that rely on the National Guard in our States.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 626—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL NURSES WEEK, TO BE OBSERVED FROM MAY 6 THROUGH MAY 12, 2022

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. DAINES, Ms. SMITH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 626

Whereas, beginning in 1991, National Nurses Week has been celebrated annually from May 6, also known as ''National Recognition Day for Nurses'', through May 12, the birthday of Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing;

Whereas National Nurses Week is a time of year to reflect on the important contributions that nurses make to provide safe, high-quality health care;

Whereas nurses serve on the front lines, risking their lives treating the injured and sick during wartime, natural disasters, and public health emergencies, including the COVID–19 pandemic;

Whereas nurses are known to be patient advocates, acting to protect the lives of individuals under their care;

Whereas nurses represent the largest single component of the health care profession, with an estimated population of more than 4,000,000 registered nurses in the United States;

Whereas nurses are leading in the delivery of quality care in a transformed health care

system that improves patient outcomes and safety;

Whereas the Future of Nursing report of the Institute of Medicine has highlighted the need for the nursing profession to meet the call for leadership in a team-based delivery model;

Whereas, when nurse staffing levels increase, the risk of patient complications and lengthy hospital stays decreases, resulting in cost savings;

Whereas nurses are experienced researchers, and the work of nurses encompasses a wide scope of scientific inquiry, including clinical research, health systems and outcomes research, and nursing education research;

Whereas nurses provide care that is sensitive to the cultures and customs of individuals across the United States;

Whereas nurses are well-positioned to provide leadership to eliminate health care disparities that exist in the United States;

Whereas nurses are the cornerstone of the public health infrastructure, promoting healthy lifestyles and educating communities on disease prevention and health promotion;

Whereas nurses help inform, educate, and work closely with legislators to improve—

(1) the education, retention, recruitment, and practice of all nurses; and

(2) the health and safety of the patients for whom the nurses care;

Whereas there is a need—

(1) to strengthen nursing workforce development programs at all levels, including the number of doctorally prepared faculty members; and

(2) to provide education to the nurse research scientists who can develop new nursing care models to improve the health status of the diverse population of the United States;

Whereas nurses touch the lives of the people of the United States through every stage of life; and

Whereas nursing has been voted the most honest and ethical profession in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, as founded by the American Nurses Association;

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of nurses to the health care system in the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Nurses Week with appropriate recognition, ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate the importance of nurses to the everyday lives of patients.

SENATE RESOLUTION 627—DESIGNATING MAY 6, 2022, AS ''UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE DAY'' IN RECOGNITION OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED, OR ARE PRESENTLY SERVING, IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 627

Whereas the Foreign Service of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the ''Foreign Service'') was established through the enactment of the Act entitled ''An Act for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes.'', approved May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 140, chapter 182) (commonly known as the ''Rogers Act of 1924''), and is now celebrating its 97th anniversary;

Whereas the Rogers Act of 1924 established a career organization based on competitive examination and merit promotion;

Whereas, in 2022, just less than 16,000 men and women of the Foreign Service are serving at home and abroad;

Whereas Foreign Service personnel are supported by more than 60,000 locally engaged staff in nearly 300 embassies and consulates, who provide unique expertise and crucial links to host countries;

Whereas Foreign Service personnel comprise employees from the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Commerce, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and the United States Agency for Global Media;

Whereas the diplomatic, consular, communications, trade, development, security, public diplomacy, and numerous other functions that Foreign Service personnel perform constitute the first and most cost-effective instrument of the United States to protect and promote United States interests abroad;

Whereas the men and women of the Foreign Service and their families are increasingly exposed to risks and danger, even in times of peace, and many have died in the service of the United States;

Whereas employees of the Foreign Service work daily—

(1) to ensure the national security of the United States;

(2) to provide assistance to United States citizens overseas;

(3) to preserve peace, freedom, and economic prosperity around the world;

(4) to promote the ideals and values of the United States, internationally recognized human rights, freedom, equal opportunities for women and girls, rule of law, and democracy;

(5) to promote transparency, provide accurate information, and combat disinformation;

(6) to cultivate new markets for United States products and services and develop new investment opportunities that create jobs in the United States and promote prosperity;

(7) to promote economic development, reduce poverty, end hunger and malnutrition, fight disease, combat international crime and illegal drugs, and address environmental degradation; and

(8) to provide emergency and humanitarian assistance to respond to crises around the world;

Whereas, in response to the unprecedented global COVID–19 pandemic, all of the foreign affairs agencies of the United States have worked tirelessly to support the people of the United States, often placing their own safety and well-being at risk;

Whereas the foreign affairs agencies and the American Foreign Service Association have observed Foreign Service Day in May for many years; and

Whereas it is both appropriate and just for the United States as a whole to recognize the dedication of the men and women of the Foreign Service and to honor the members of the Foreign Service who have given their lives in the loyal pursuit of their duties and responsibilities representing the interests of the United States and of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the men and women who have served, or are presently serving, in the Foreign Service of the United States for their dedicated and important service to the United States;

(2) calls on the people of the United States to reflect on the service and sacrifice of past, present, and future employees of the Foreign Service of the United States, wherever they serve, with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(3) designates May 6, 2022, as ''United States Foreign Service Day'' to commemorate the 98th anniversary of the Foreign Service of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 628—DESIGNATING MAY 21, 2022, AS ''KIDS TO PARKS DAY''

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BURR, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 628

Whereas the 12th annual Kids to Parks Day will be celebrated on May 21, 2022;

Whereas the goals of Kids to Parks Day are—

(1) to promote healthy outdoor recreation and responsible environmental stewardship;

(2) to empower young people; and

(3) to encourage families to get outdoors and visit the parks and public land of the United States;

Whereas, on Kids to Parks Day, individuals from rural, suburban, and urban areas of the United States can be reintroduced to the splendid national, State, and neighborhood parks located in their communities;

Whereas communities across the United States offer a variety of natural resources and public land, often with free access, to individuals seeking outdoor recreation;

Whereas the people of the United States, young and old, should be encouraged to lead more healthy and active lifestyles;

Whereas Kids to Parks Day is an opportunity for families to take a break from their busy lives and enjoy a day of active, wholesome fun; and

Whereas Kids to Parks Day will—

(1) broaden an appreciation for nature and the outdoors in young people;

(2) foster a safe setting for independent play and healthy adventure in neighborhood parks; and

(3) facilitate self-reliance while strengthening communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 21, 2022, as ''Kids to Parks Day'';

(2) recognizes the importance of outdoor recreation and the preservation of open spaces for the health and education of the young people of the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Kids to Parks Day with safe family trips to parks.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5029. Mr. DURBIN (for Mr. MURPHY) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 552, designating March 2022 as ''Irish-American Heritage Month'' and honoring the significance of Irish Americans in the history and progress of the United States.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5029. Mr. DURBIN (for Mr. MURPHY) proposed an amendment to the

resolution S. Res. 552, designating March 2022 as ''Irish-American Heritage Month'' and honoring the significance of Irish Americans in the history and progress of the United States; as follows:

In the preamble, in the eighth whereas clause, strike ''Chuck Feeney'' and insert ''William Russell Grace''.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO NOT OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator CHARLES GRASSLEY, do not object to the consideration of Eric M. Garcetti, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of India, dated May 10, 2022.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I have eight requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 9:45 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 12 p.m., to conduct a closed roundtable.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed business meeting followed by a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND

The Subcommittee on Airland of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER AND SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The Subcommittee on Seapower and the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support of the Committee on Armed Services are authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Melody Tan and Sarah Alexander—fellows in my office—be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 117th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the privileges of the floor be granted to Brittany Thomas, Sneha Pandya, and Serena Baserman for the remainder of this Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 2022

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 10 a.m., Wednesday, May 11; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date and the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the motion to discharge the Sweeney nomination, as provided under the previous order; further, that if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, for the information of Senators, there will be two rollcall votes at 11 a.m., up to three rollcall votes at 2:30 p.m., with additional rollcall votes in the evening.

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:47 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. GREGORY M. GUILLOT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ALEXUS G. GRYNKEWICH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RICHARD G. MOORE, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL J. SCHMIDT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE SERVING IN THAT POSITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 6010 AND 9037:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES L. PLUMMER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT A. RASCH, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. STEVEN W. GILLAND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. OMAR J. JONES IV

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. TELITA CROSLAND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RICHARD R. COFFMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. JARRARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. KEVIN VEREEN

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. BRIAN W. CAVANAUGH

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY WHILE SERVING AS CHIEF PROSECUTOR FOR MILITARY COMMISSIONS UNDER ARTICLE II, SECTION 2, CLAUSE 2 OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND SECTION 1037 OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. AARON C. RUGH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. FRANK M. BRADLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. MICHAEL E. BOYLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. RICHARD A. CORRELL

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO SERVE AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 309(B):

To be rear admiral (upper half)

REAR ADM. MIRIAM L. LAFFERTY

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 10, 2022:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ANN CLAIRE PHILLIPS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ASMERET ASEFAW BERHE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

LISA DENELL COOK, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2010.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate Jefferson High School's Class of 1972 on their 50th High School reunion.

After being rivals for many years, the Edgewater Mustangs and the Mountain Wildcats combined their student bodies to form the newest high school in Jefferson County. From its inception, Jefferson High School has been a focal point for the northern Lakewood, Edgewater and eastern Wheat Ridge communities. The new school's name, mascot, colors, and song were voted on by both student bodies in 1955, with Saint Jeff becoming the mascot of the school. The image of Saint Jeff was created by Bob Harvey, an Edgewater graduate, and symbolizes the honorable qualities of a fighting spirit. Today, that spirit of coming together continues as Jefferson High School honors all who come together for our school, our community, and our world.

As an alumni of Jefferson High School, I'm a proud ''Saint'' and know that many other ''Saints'' come from all over Jefferson County. The commitment to the students and the community has remained a top priority. Jefferson High School alumni have gone on to work in various industries ranging from public service, healthcare, law enforcement, entrepreneurship, to name a few. The song for the Class of 1972 class was, ''You've Got a Friend'' which is fitting for the many long-lasting friendships that came from that graduating class yet the diverse career paths and endeavors which continue to make the world a better place.

From one Saint to another, congratulations to Jefferson High School's Class of 1972 on their 50th High School Reunion. I thank them for their numerous contributions to our community and state. We are lucky to have them in our community and wish them best of luck in the coming years.

RECOGNIZING CHAD SCHMIDT OF NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chad Schmidt of Nutrien Ag Solutions, an agricultural business that was honored by achieving a national certification from the ResponsibleAg Certification Program.

ResponsibleAg is a non-profit organization founded in 2014 to promote public welfare. It is a successful voluntary initiative that provides a comprehensive assessment of agricultural facilities that store and handle farm input supplies such as fertilizer, crop protection products, seed, and fuel. Certification requires that a facility meet stringent regulatory-based criteria, implement industry leading safety and security measures, and uphold facility safety as one of its highest priorities.

Nutrien Ag Solutions provides full-acre solutions through a network of trusted crop consultants at more than 1,700 global locations. They help growers achieve the highest yields with the most sustainable solutions possible, offering a wide selection of crop seed, protection and nutrition that help farmers across the world.

It is because of industry leaders such as Chad that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again formally congratulate Chad Schmidt and Nutrien Ag Solutions on receiving national certification from the ResponsibleAg Certification Program.

COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 5615, HOMELAND SECURITY CAPABILITIES PRESERVATION ACT

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office for H.R. 5615, the Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation Act. The cost estimate was not available at the time of the Committee report filing.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 3, 2022.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 5615, the Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation 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. 5615, HOMELAND SECURITY CAPABILITIES PRESERVATION ACT AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON MARCH 7, 2022

	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)	*	*	**

* = between zero and $500,000.
** = not estimated.

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. 5615 would require the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to submit a plan to the Congress to ensure that federal assistance is available to certain urban jurisdictions under the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). UASI provides grants to state and local law enforcement agencies in urban areas that are at high-risk for acts of terrorism to cover the costs of planning, equipment, and training. Specifically, the act would require that grants be made available under the program for at least three consecutive years to jurisdictions that did not receive UASI funding in the current fiscal year.

In developing the plan, FEMA would be required to survey urban jurisdictions to confirm the need for federal assistance. Based on the cost of similar plans, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 5615 would cost less than $500,000 over the 2022–2026 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Jon Sperl. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF HORACE MILTON TAFF

HON. BARRY MOORE

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, today, I recognize the life of Mr. Horace Milton Taff, who passed away peacefully on April 20, 2022, at his home in Montgomery, Alabama.

At a young age, Milton answered his country's call to action and joined the United States Army, where he bravely served throughout World War II and the Korean War. Following his service during World War II, Milton attended Auburn University to study electrical engineering and grew as a leader in the Alpha Tau Omega (ATO) Fraternity.

While studying at Auburn, Milton met his future wife, Eloise ''Sis'' Jordan. He soon fell head over heels, and following his graduation with honors in 1951, Milton and Sis were married.

Soon after, Milton began his career at the Alabama Power Company, initially working as its lead engineer in Montgomery and later as its Auburn District Manager in 1957. In 1971, Milton was promoted to the position of Montgomery District Manager, overseeing operations in the largest district in the State of Alabama.

During his time in Auburn, Milton served as the President of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Alabama State Jaycee, the Vice President of the National Jaycee, and the President of the Saugahatchee Country Club.

A devout Auburn fan, Milton also faithfully served as the official timekeeper of the Auburn Men's Basketball team for over thirty years.

Milton retired from the Alabama Power Company in 1989; however, he remained active in his local community—elected to serve on the Alabama Silver Haired Legislature and the Montgomery County Republican Executive Committee.

Milton was also a committed member of the Capital City Kiwanis Club, and he was a legislative volunteer for the Alabama Children's Trust Fund. Due to his extensive record of serving the men, women, and children of Alabama, Milton was later inducted into The Alabama Senior Citizens Hall of Fame.

Milton spent much of his retirement with his family at their vacation home on Lake Martin, Alabama. He and his wife Sis enjoyed hosting their friends and family—often taking their children and grandchildren boating on Milton's pontoon boat.

Milton was preceded in death by his beloved wife of sixty-six years, Eloise ''Sis'' Jordan Taff; his parents Freeman and Elizabeth Short Taff; his brothers Clarence, Hillary, and Foy Taff; and his beloved granddaughter, Lauren Nicole Taff.

He is survived by his seven children: Terry, Jerry, Mickey, Kathy, Joey, Betsy, and Davy; thirteen grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Milton's lifetime of service and passion for his community has without a doubt created a lasting legacy for his friends, his family, and the entire state of Alabama. On April 20, 2022, Milton passed away at the age of 95, and he will be sorely missed.

SUPPORTING H.R. 1437, THE PRECIP ACT OF 2021 AND H.R. 5324, THE NWR MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1437, the ''Providing Research and Estimates of Changes in Precipitation'', or ''PRECIP Act''. I also rise in support of H.R. 5324, the ''NWR Modernization Act of 2021''.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of Representative SHERRILL's bipartisan PRECIP Act. As Chairwoman of the Science Committee's Environment Subcommittee, Ms. SHERRILL has been a leader in improving our understanding how to plan for excess precipitation, which can often lead to severe flooding in inland areas. This bipartisan bill is a direct result of significant stakeholder engagement to understand the needs of local governments, dam safety officials, floodplain managers, and more, who use precipitation estimates regularly. Precipitation estimates are critical for life-and-death decisions, like whether to issue an evacuation order, and also inform flood maps and zoning restrictions.

Current estimates for precipitation frequency, or precipitation atlas, and PMPs are outdated, inconsistent across the country, and infrequently updated. The PRECIP Act directs NOAA to update precipitation estimates on a regular basis, and to ensure these estimates consider the effects of future climate change.

In order to address this knowledge gap, this bill directs the NOAA Administrator to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a consensus study on best practices for estimating precipitation. These best practices will be useful for updating Probable Maximum Precipitation, or PMP, estimates.

This bill also directs NOAA to update precipitation frequency estimates, including PMP estimates, no less than every 10 years, but we encourage them to consider more frequent updates when feasible. NOAA is also required to develop a National Guidance Document for precipitation methodologies. While the results of the Academies' study should inform the development of this National Guidance Document, we encourage NOAA not to delay any updates to PMPs, and the creation of a National Guidance Document for the final study, and to undertake these activities concurrently upon enactment of this bill.

Changes in precipitation are already being felt across the country, and it is critical for our local decision makers to have the most accurate information on hand to protect our communities. The activities authorized in the PRECIP Act will take a big step forward in doing this. I want to thank Representative SHERRILL for her work on this thoughtful, bipartisan, legislation and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

I also rise in support of the bipartisan NWR Modernization Act of 2021 led by Representatives BICE and SHERRILL, the Ranking Member and Chairwoman of the Environment Subcommittee on House Science. NOAA Weather Radio, or NWR, is a critical lifeline for Americans across the country. It provides continuous coverage of weather information and broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts. It also provides information after natural disasters and other hazardous events.

This important bill will expand NOAA Weather Radio coverage by directing NOAA to acquire additional transmitters. It will ensure that underserved communities are within range to receive the important alerts. The bill will also update telecommunications infrastructure and software that are critical to the system. I want to thank Representatives BICE and SHERRILL for their bipartisan work on this bill that will bring the NOAA Weather Radio into the 21st century.

Both of these bipartisan bills will provide benefits to Americans across the country, and are the product of good bipartisan work by Members of the Science Committee. I urge my colleagues to support their passage.

LUISA WILSON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Luisa Wilson for her creative and unique drawing, earning her first place in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition.

As a participant in the art show and student at Golden High School, Luisa created a work of art entitled, ''Stretched'' which depicts a white face on a black background being pulled back by three hands. It is created with ink on paper.

Luisa spent countless hours and used numerous tools to learn new techniques and refine her painting skills and education in the arts. I appreciate her participation in the competition and the support provided by her teachers at Golden High School.

Congratulations to Luisa Wilson for her hard work and participation in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition. I am certain she will exhibit the same dedication and character in her future accomplishments, and I wish her the best of luck going forward.

CONGRATULATING HALEY STEVENSON FOR BEING THE FIRST FEMALE FIREFIGHTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE GALESBURG FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate City of Galesburg Firefighter Haley Stevenson on being sworn in as the first female firefighter in the history of the Galesburg Fire Department.

Growing up in Galesburg, Illinois, Haley Stevenson was enamored with the prospect of one day becoming a firefighter. Her father, retired Galesburg Fire Department Deputy Chief Brad Stevenson, was her role model, an admirable individual who served with honor. As she progressed through life, she continued to apply herself with diligence as she strived toward this goal, despite the Department never having had a female firefighter before her. On May 2, 2022, that changed when Stevenson was sworn into the Galesburg Fire Department at 22 years old. Firefighter Stevenson's father taught her how to pass the written test and oral interview. She also handily passed the physical agility test on her way to fulfilling her lifelong dream. Firefighter Stevenson is a trailblazer. Her presence in the Department will serve as a constant reminder to her peers and community to be unafraid of breaking barriers.

It is because of selfless leaders such as Firefighter Haley Stevenson that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to, again, formally recognize Firefighter Haley Stevenson on being sworn in as the first female firefighter in Galesburg Fire Department history.

HONORING BRIGADIER GENERAL (RETIRED) DONNA R. WILLIAMS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a tenacious and self-motivated leader, Brigadier General (Retired) Donna R. Williams. Brigadier General (Retired) Williams has shown what can be done through hard work, dedication, and a desire to achieve success.

(Retired) Williams is a native of Vicksburg and earned her commission through the Senior Army ROTC Early Commissioning Program

(ECP) at Jackson State University in Jackson, Mississippi, where she also received a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science. She holds a master of business administration degree in Information Technology and Military Management from Touro University, and a Master of Strategic Studies from the United States Army War College (USAWC), Carlisle Barracks, PA.

She served her Nation honorably as an Army Engineer Officer for 32 years. Brigadier General (Retired) Williams' duty stations included key developmental and career-enhancing assignments across the Continental United States, Hawaii, Iraq and other overseas assignments. Brigadier General (Retired) Williams is an employee with the Engineer Research and Development Center at the United States Corps of Engineers Reachback Operations Center in Vicksburg.

She is a proud member of the Vicksburg Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated, Vicksburg Branch of NAACP and a lifetime member of the Army ROTC Hall of Fame. She was recognized as the Vicksburg Post Hero of the week in April 2022.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Brigadier General (Retired) Donna R. Williams for her passion and dedication to serve Mississippi and this Country.

GILLIAN McCARRON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gillian McCarron for receiving the 2021 Woman of the Year Award by the Arvada Chamber of Commerce. The Woman of the Year Award is given to a woman who has gone above and beyond to serve her community.

Gillian currently serves on the Arvada Economic Development (AEDA) Board of Directors as well as AEDA's Exterior Improvement Grant Committee and Economic Impact Committee. She is also currently the Chairman of Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth. Gillian serves on the Arvada Vitality Alliance Board of Directors and is active in the Ralston Valley High School's Boys Soccer Booster Club. Gillian is also a local business owner who supports local charitable efforts and is a passionate, supportive leader in the Arvada community.

Congratulations again to Gillian McCarron on this recognition from the Arvada Chamber of Commerce. I extend my deepest appreciation for her contributions to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHRIS STEWART

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. STEWART. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Rollcall No. 141.

HONORING THE LATE SECRETARY NORMAN MINETA

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, as a proud member of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I rise today to pay tribute to the founding Chair of our caucus and a dedicated public servant, the late Secretary Norman Mineta, who passed away on May 3, 2022.

It was an honor to serve my first term in Congress alongside Congressman Mineta. Norman was the son of Japanese immigrants who were held in an internment camp during World War II, and he would later became one of our country's highest-profile Asian American political leaders. In 1971, Norman was the first Asian American to lead a major U.S. city when he was elected Mayor of San Jose, California. In 1974, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from California's 13th congressional district. He went on to serve ten terms in Congress and served as the Chairman of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In 2000, President Bill Clinton appointed Norman to be U.S. Secretary of Commerce and he became the first Asian American to hold a cabinet position. President George W. Bush appointed him U.S. Secretary of Transportation in 2001, making him just the fourth person to serve in the cabinet of two presidents from different political parties. He was highly influential in creating the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) in the wake of the September 11th terrorist attacks.

Madam Speaker, I ask that all my colleagues join in paying tribute to an extraordinary American and public servant.

HONORING COLONEL IGWEKALA EDWIN NJOKU

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today as we celebrate the retirement of Colonel Igwekala Edwin Njoku after 28 years of service with the United States Army and 27 years of federal civil service with the Department of Energy. Colonel Njoku's decades of leadership and commitment to excellence have helped to set the strategic direction of the federal government and ensure the security and prosperity of our country.

Originally from Nigeria, Col. Njoku arrived in the United States in 1971 on a student visa. He attended the University of Massachusetts where he received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Applied Biology and a Masters Degree in Health Physics and Nuclear Science. He later attended the New York Institute of Technology where he earned a second Masters Degree in Industrial Hygiene and Environmental Engineering Technology.

Col. Njoku eventually moved from the East Coast to California where he worked for the state Department of Health Services as a Senior Health Physicist. Shortly after, he joined the California Army National Guard and later the U.S. Army Reserve. He served 28 years in the U.S. Army where he provided oversight on emergency response systems to the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction on the battlefield.

In addition to his consultant capacity, Col. Njoku gave on the ground support abroad. He spent a year deployed in Iraq as the Combined Joint Task Force–7 Radiation Protection and Laser Safety Officer. He also traveled to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to implement the 1994 Agreed Framework, which suspended North Korea's nuclear power program in exchange for U.S. energy aid. When he retired from the U.S. Army as a Colonel, he was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work with the Joint Forces in Iraq, and his work on non-proliferation efforts in the Korean Peninsula.

On the civilian side, Col. Njoku served as a Certified Health Physicist with the National Nuclear Security Administration within the U.S. Department of Energy. During his 27 years of service, he ensured that radiological operations were implemented safely and improved federal oversight for various facilities and offices without expanding the oversight footprint.

Edwin Njoku's decades of service to the U.S. Army and the Department of Energy has truly had a global impact and has helped reinforce the security of our country and the world. I know that his impact and commitment to excellence will continue to reverberate in the years to come.

On a personal note, I've had the privilege of knowing Col. Njoku for more than 20 years and greatly admire his scientific brilliance and unwavering commitment to public service. I'm honored to have had his support over the years and wish him a wonderful and well-deserved retirement. One behalf of the 13th Congressional District of California, I commend Col. Igwekala Edwin Njoku for his tireless service and dedication.

NEVAEH SENA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Nevaeh Sena for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

Nevaeh Sena is a student at Arvada West High School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Nevaeh Sena 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 Nevaeh Sena 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.

CELEBRATING THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL'S 160TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Rock Island Arsenal's 160th Anniversary. The Rock Island Arsenal is a major Army installation and a home to more than 80 organizations that provide important products and services to our Armed Forces. The arsenal is a prominent employer in the Rock Island area with over 6,000 military, civilian and contractor personnel.

The Rock Island Arsenal was established in 1862 by an Act of Congress, with a mission to deliver base support and enhance readiness for a globally-responsive Army. Major Charles P. Kingsbury was the first Commanding Officer of the Rock Island Arsenal and during his tenure he located and designed three buildings for the arsenal. The second officer to command the arsenal was Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. Rodman, also called the ''Father of Rock Island Arsenal,'' who redesigned the arsenal on a much grander scale. After his passing in 1871, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Flagler oversaw the construction of much of the arsenal buildings.

It is because of vital organizations such as the Rock Island Arsenal that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again formally celebrate the Rock Island Arsenal's 160th Anniversary.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF DR. MAUDA L. MONGER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of a remarkable individual, Dr. Mauda L. Monger.

Dr. Mauda Monger is a native of Jackson, Mississippi. She has a Bachelor of Arts in Economics/Business Administrations from Tougaloo College, and a master's degree in Public Health, Health Policy & Management, and most recently, her doctoral degree in Higher Education Leadership from Jackson State University. With more than 16 years of experience in HIV/AIDS, Monger has presented on both the local and national level. Her experience spans technical assistance and curriculum development and facilitation. Her presentation style is both personable and innovative with a structure that is focused on eliminating health disparities.

Dr. Monger has provided training to health care professionals in various settings to include primary care, Ryan White, federally qualified health centers and social services. Her key areas of focus are to build effective relationships between community and clinical partners while developing trainings that are comprehensive and informative while developing regional and national partners in getting Mississippi to reduce the number of persons infected with HIV and increase retention in care and viral suppression.

Communities of special focus include women, persons of color, specifically African Americans and marginalized communities to include persons who are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and/or Transgender. Her passionate and data-focused style of education reinforces her goal ensuring the clinical community recognizes how stigma and social determinants of health impact access to care, thus the importance of creating welcoming and inclusive clinical environments. She is author and co-author on numerous papers, abstracts and has presented extensively on HIV prevention, social determinants of health, special populations, HIV stigma.

In addition to her current, ongoing responsibilities, Monger is an active alumnus of Lanier High School's Health Initiative and board President OurTime Adult Day Care, Inc.

In 2014, Dr. Monger founded The SHE Project, a mentoring/community service program; focused to build young African American women to be leaders in the community. She is driven by the mantra ''To whom much is given, much is required''. It's in this space that Dr. Monger provides a roadmap to women seeking to achieve their personal and professional goals.

When she is not educating, mentoring, or speaking, Dr. Monger enjoys journaling, traveling and just a lazy day on the beach.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life, legacy, and service of Dr. Mauda L. Monger.

EMILY GRACE KING

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Emily Grace King for receiving the 2021 Young Professional of the Year Award by the Arvada Chamber of Commerce. The Young Professional of the Year Award recognizes an Arvada young professional under the age of 40 whose leadership and dedication have positively impacted their community.

Emily is the Gallery Exhibition Manager at the Arvada Center for Arts & Humanities. In addition, she ensures equitable access to art through Art Drop Arvada and her work on the Arvada Arts and Culture Commission. Emily embodies a leadership style that is rooted in collaboration, sharing, and working to help uplift others.

Congratulations again to Emily Grace King on this recognition from the Arvada Chamber of Commerce. I extend my deepest appreciation for her contributions to our community.

TRIBUTE TO MR. DAVID WARE, A DEVOUT CHRISTIAN BUSINESSMAN AND BROTHER BELOVED

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following Proclamation:

Whereas, the Almighty God has called to his eternal rest our friend and brother Mr. David Ware; and

Whereas, David was a delightful, well-balanced individual, blessed with high intellect, a humanitarian spirit, a great work ethic, a high energy level and love for humanity; and

Whereas, David never forgot his roots and spent a great deal of time in and around the community where he grew up and went to school, especially Farragut, where he, my wife Vera, Heavy Weight Boxing Champion Ernie Terrell, our good friend Frank Lipscomb and Howard Saffold, a founder of the Afro Patrolmen's League were school mates. I always knew David to be a man of principle, he was a good man, creative, always had an idea, a new venture, he contributed to my political campaign efforts, and I am sure to others as well. David was a connector and kept me abreast of his church activities, as a matter of fact it was, he who introduced me to his Pastor and her husband, he took us to lunch, and paid for it. The bible says that the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord.

I am so grateful that the Good Lord blessed me to know the Good Man, David Ware and my family and I extend our heart-felt condolences to this wife, family, and friends.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF ARTHUR CLEVELAND HESTER

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Mr. Arthur ''Art'' Cleveland Hester. Mr. Hester led an accomplished life, serving his nation during a time of war, and influencing the next generation. He leaves behind a large family and community that will miss him greatly.

Mr. Hester was dedicated to serving this nation diligently throughout his life, and this is well exemplified by his military service. After graduating The United States Military Academy with a degree in mechanical engineering, Mr. Hester served two campaigns in Vietnam where he was a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army. He earned several commendations for his service, including the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart. But of course, he was most proud of his time as an Airborne Ranger. After returning to the United States, he received a master's degree in Finance from New York University and a master's degree in industrial engineering from Stanford University. When he retired from active duty in 1981, he became a reservist in the Army and began working at the General Motors Fairfax Assembly Plant in Kansas City, Kansas. He would devote much of his career to automotive manufacturing, working in plants across the country as a manager and supervisor. Even when he eventually left GM in 1998, he continued to work in automotive manufacturing as a founding partner of engineering firm CHB and as a program manager who provided technical support to automotive and manufacturing organizations.

Mr. Hester was generous with his time, often choosing to help mentor young people at his church and in his local community. I will always be grateful to Mr. Hester for serving on

my office's Academy Nominations Panel, where he helped evaluate and advise local academy candidates that were interested in serving their country as he had. His perspective was unique and highly valued; I will sincerely miss his wit, empathy, and candor.

Mr. Hester leaves behind a large legacy of service, compassion, and dedication that all Americans can admire.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROMOTING HEALTHIER LIFELONG IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD AND EXERCISE ACT OF 2022

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise to introduce the Promoting Healthier Lifelong Improvements in Food and Exercise Act of 2022, or the LIFE Act, which would authorize a national initiative to combat a major health problem in the United States that cannot be remedied through the health care system alone. Increasing rates of overweight and obesity are found among Americans of every age, race and major demographic group, and threaten the health of Americans like no other condition or disease. In fact, the key to eliminating many of the most serious health conditions is not only to reduce overweight and obesity, but also to encourage exercise of all kinds.

This bill would provide $25 million to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for a coordinated national effort to reverse increasingly sedentary lifestyles and diets that are high in fat and sugar. Specifically, this bill would require the CDC to establish the first national strategy to combat the overweight and obesity epidemic. The CDC, either directly or through grants to states and local organizations, would train health professionals to recognize the signs of overweight and obesity early in order to educate Americans about proper nutrition and regular exercise; conduct public education campaigns about how to recognize and address overweight and obesity; and develop intervention strategies for use in everyday life, such as in the workplace and community settings.

The National Survey of Children's Health found that 16.2 percent of children ages 10 to 17 had obesity in 2019–2020. The CDC National Center for Health Statistics reports that Type 2 Diabetes, once considered an adult disease, is now widespread among children. The rising cost of the health care system, including insurance premiums, reflects this epidemic. Today, chronic diseases, many of which are caused or exacerbated by overweight and obesity, account for 70 percent of all deaths in the U.S. and 75 percent of U.S. medical care costs, according to the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. A focused national health initiative would provide guidance to state and local governments to engage in similar programs.

A national focus could lead to changes, such as greater participation in high school physical education classes, which dropped from 42 percent in 1991 to 23 percent in 2020, according to the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Changes in nutrition are equally critical because more than half of all young people consume too much fat, a factor in the increase of overweight youth. Data also show an increase in unhealthy eating habits for adults and no change in physical activity.

To cite an example of the need for action, the District of Columbia is one of the fittest cities in the U.S., according to a 2019 study by the American College of Sports Medicine, yet, even here, obesity continues to be a severe problem. Approximately one-fifth of District residents are considered obese. Most of the obesity epidemic is exercise- and food-related.

I urge support for this important bill to mobilize the country before entirely preventable health conditions, which often begin in childhood, overwhelm the Nation's health care system.

PEYTON DUPLESSIS

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Peyton Duplessis for his creative and unique photograph, earning him the top photography award in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition.

As a participant in the art show and student at Wheat Ridge High School, Peyton created a work of art entitled, ''Beyond the Glass''. The artwork uses digital photography and is meant to show the reflection of an eye through a glass.

Peyton spent countless hours and used numerous tools to learn new techniques and refine his photography skills and education in the arts. I appreciate his participation in the competition and the support provided by his teachers at Wheat Ridge High School.

Congratulations to Peyton Duplessis for his hard work and participation in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition. I am certain he will exhibit the same dedication and character in his future accomplishments, and I wish him the best of luck going forward.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON REEVE

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of George Washington Reeve. George was a great man who worked hard for everything he earned in life. He grew up poor with a single mom. His first job was sweeping shop fronts. He had to work at a gas station to pay for college. He was a landscaper.

Living the American dream is an overused phrase. But I cannot help but use that phrase with George. George moved up from landscaper to Vice President at the Del Webb Corporation in a period of only six years.

And it was in the completion of the little things—small tasks that are often overlooked that led to George's professional break. The owner of the company, Mr. Webb, made an off-hand comment on a possible improvement for the property. By the next day, George had implemented the suggestion. He was not even asked. He just did it. We should all learn a lesson from George that the competent fulfillment of our daily duties can lead to human success, but more importantly—and as a man of faith also, I know George is nodding his head in heaven—God sees and appreciates all our small efforts no matter how things turn out.

George went on to found a very successful real estate company, George W. Reeve Enterprises. The diligence, care, and competence George placed in his professional work overflowed into his personal life. George mentored a whole host of people seeking real estate experience. What they got was way more than just professional knowledge. They were exposed to the kindness and thoughtfulness of a man who cared more about their personal happiness than anything else.

George started the George W. Reeve Foundation for the purpose of teaching children to share his love of nature. George was very close to his children, Renee and Derek, as well as his grandson Hadden and granddaughter Tatum.

George built a chapel on his lonely, beautiful ranch in Cornville, AZ, where he spent so much time. Through all the business of his life, George never forgot to honor God, who he appreciated and saw in nature. To Renee, Derek, Hadden, and Tatum, I know your father and grandfather is watching over you. I hope his children and grandchildren especially remember him when life gets tough and those little duties become so hard. I hope they take a moment and step outside when it especially hurts, and remember their dad and grandfather in the nature he loved so much. God Bless them all.

RECOGNIZING GUAM'S STARGAZERS DANCE TROUPE AS THEY CELEBRATE 30 YEARS IN THE DANCE INDUSTRY

HON. MICHAEL F. Q. SAN NICOLAS

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Guam's Stargazers Dance Troupe for their extraordinary talents, awarded performances, and continued commitment as ambassadors of our island community. I would like to further congratulate Mr. Mark Gonzales for thirty years of leadership in fostering the talents, skills, and passions of rising Guam dancers through his company.

As a young freshman in high school, Mark's passion for dance fueled his desire to invest in himself and others. When the original founder of Stargazers was faced with the choice to permanently close its doors, Mark committed to re-establishing the dance group and promoting its growth in 1992. With humble beginnings traced back to rehearsals in Mark's garage and on Guam's beaches, the company has dramatically emerged as a vital force in our dance and larger island communities. In addition to hosting countless company productions and workshops for the public to enjoy, our people have had the opportunity to witness a wide range of performances from the group at local festivals and other events held in places like the Guam Premier Outlets, Micronesia Mall, and Agana Shopping Center.

Moreover, the Stargazers Dance Troupe has successfully collaborated with other organizations. This notably includes work with the Guam Allied Dance Force in producing a 2020 virtual Christmas dance festival to celebrate the season of giving, benefit the Salvation Army Guam, and uplift the spirits of the People of Guam amid the challenges and uncertainties imposed by the COVID–19 pandemic.

Over the years, Stargazers have used their gifts and talents to elevate our island's presence abroad. From performing on national television in the Philippines, to earning numerous national championships in the U.S. and Canada, and taking the stage at California Disneyland and Disney World, Florida, they have proudly represented Guam, garnered many national and international awards, and showcased to the rest of the world the greatness to be discovered in our small region of the Pacific. Their recent accomplishments in the 2019 Luv 2 Dance Competition have distinctly lengthened an already extensive list of accolades. After facing off against a wealth of other experienced competitors, Guam's Stargazers rose to the top as Large Group National Champions while simultaneously obtaining the Top National Sapphire Studio Award, Best Choreography Award, and the first-ever Legacy Award—an award created to recognize an outstanding dance group that made an impact, demonstrated showmanship and studio spirit, and developed meaningful connections with other dancers throughout the week of competition.

On behalf of the People of Guam, I would like to extend a proud congratulations to our Stargazers for their success in earning national and international recognition across competition and entertainment platforms. Dancing is a form of art and expression that truly provides the opportunity to connect with, empower, and inspire others, and I applaud the Stargazers Dance Troupe for continuously accomplishing these objectives. I further commend Mr. Mark Gonzales for his dedication to encouraging generations of Guam's youth with the space to learn the value of hard work, cultivate their passions, and pursue their dreams. It is truly an honor to watch the Stargazers Dance Troupe story unfold, and I look forward to seeing the next chapter of their journey as they set out to represent our island once again in Atlantic City's That's Entertainment Performing Arts Competition in July.

BROOKLYN HECTOR

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Brooklyn Hector for her creative and unique drawing, earning her the top drawing award in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition.

As a participant in the art show and student at Ralston Valley High School, Brooklyn created a work of art entitled, ''Twilight in Golden Canyon''. It was created using watercolors and depicts the sunset reflected on a pond with glass in the foreground.

Brooklyn spent countless hours and used numerous tools to learn new techniques and refine her painting skills and education in the arts. I appreciate her participation in the competition and the support provided by her teachers at Ralston Valley High School.

Congratulations to Brooklyn Hector for her hard work and participation in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition. I am certain she will exhibit the same dedication and character in her future accomplishments, and I wish her the best of luck going forward.

COLONEL JEFFERY B. EDWARDS

HON. CLIFF BENTZ

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. BENTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Colonel Jeffrey B. Edwards, United States Air Force, for his exceptional dedication and distinguished service to the United States of America. Colonel Edwards will retire on May 15, 2022, from his current assignment as the Commander of the 173rd Fighter Wing at Kingsley Field in Klamath Falls, Oregon. We thank him for his commitment to our country over the past 27 years.

Colonel Edwards graduated from the United States Air Force Academy in 1995. His first mission took him to Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska, then to Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida, and then Osan Air Base in the Republic of Korea. During his time in Alaska, he was deployed twice to defend our nation, which included 52 combat sorties in Operation SOUTHERN WATCH in Iraq and Operation ALLIED FORCE, over eastern Europe. In 2000, he was assigned to Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida, where he served as an F–15C fighter pilot instructor, training the next generation of fighter pilots. In 2003, Colonel Edwards was stationed in Osan Air Base in the Republic of Korea as the Chief of Air Defense Plans for the 7th Air Force. After his service in Korea, in 2004, he joined the Oregon National Guard at Kingsley Field. In 2006, Colonel Edwards attended United States Air Force Weapons School. In 2019, after serving in several positions at Kingsley Field, he earned the Command of the 173rd Fighter Wing. Colonel Edwards has been awarded the 173rd Fighter Wing Instructor Pilot of the Year award, the USAF Weapons School F–15 Academic Award, the 19th Air Force Air-to-Air Fighter Pilot Instructor of the Year, the Meritorious Service Medal, Aerial Achievement Medal, and the Air Force Commendation Medal. His service has included over 3,200 flight hours. Colonel Edwards embodies the Air Force Core Values of Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence In All We Do as a Commander, leader, and Airman.

Kingsley Field is a critical asset for American national security. It serves as an outstanding training center for the Air National Guard and active-duty pilots. In Colonel Edwards' time as Commander, Kingsley Field was designated as first in line to function as a formal training unit for the Boeing F–15EX fighter jet. A critical part of domestic defense missions, the first operational F–15EX squadron was designated to operate in the Oregon Air National Guard. Additionally, Colonel Edwards led Kingsley Field effectively through the COVID–19 pandemic. Plans were formalized for Kingsley Field's dedicated men and women to support their families while carefully maintaining the overall mission. In 2021, he seamlessly balanced the activation of over 250 Airmen for COVID–19 and hospital support. In 2022, over 145 members were activated to help the State of Oregon's deal with the Omicron variant. During this time, never once did Colonel Edwards' leadership waver. He stands on the front line, supporting innovation in aircraft, managing issues as they arise, and holding fast to a vision of a better future.

Furthermore, Colonel Edwards extends his focus on the future beyond his service to the men and women of Kingsley Field as a member of my Military Service Academy Nomination Board, which includes other exceptional active and retired officers. His experience as an Air Force Academy graduate, a pilot and a leader provides invaluable help as he, and the other military officers of my annual nomination board, interview students to assess their character, leadership, physical aptitude, motivation, academic preparation, extracurricular, and community service activities.

For a man who has demonstrated such strong leadership, allegiance, and sacrifice during his service to our Nation, recognition is a very modest attempt to thank him.

We indeed owe a serious debt of gratitude to Colonel Edwards, because, though technology, time, and power may change, the attributes of a good leader remain unchanged. Colonel Edwards has dedicated his life to this nation, and we thank him for the service, vision, and leadership he has demonstrated both at home and abroad.

Madam Speaker, as we reach the culmination of his distinguished career, I join my colleagues today in congratulating Colonel Edwards for his lifetime of service to our country. We wish him, his wife, Teresa, and their six children: Matthew 22, Anna 20, Andrew 17, Rachel 14, Sarah 12, and James 10 best wishes as he retires from the United States Air Force.

CONGRATULATING ROCK ISLAND HIGH SCHOOL COACH MARC POLITE FOR BEING NAMED ''COACH OF THE YEAR''

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rock Island High School boys' head basketball coach Marc Polite for being named ''Coach of the Year'' for 2022 by the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association.

When Marc began coaching at Rock Island High School, he decided he wanted to build a strong and solid team both on and off the court. The student-athletes that he coaches are able to set academic, athletic, personal, and professional goals, and play basketball while having fun. And just one year into his coaching career at Rock Island High School, coaches from across the State of Illinois voted Marc ''Coach of the Year.'' As a former athlete, I appreciate Marc's dedication to his team, and I commend him for receiving this honor from the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association.

It is because of community leaders like Marc Polite that I am especially proud to serve

Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again formally congratulate Marc Polite for being named "Coach of the Year" by the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE AND RETIREMENT OF MARCIA GARRETT OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Marcia Garrett of Tacoma, Washington for her decades of service and to celebrate her upcoming retirement.

Marcia is a lifelong Washingtonian with a dedication to public service. She began her career serving as a staff member in the Washington State legislature and served our country as a White House aide during President Carter's Administration. After returning to the Pacific Northwest, Marcia joined the team at Washington State University, where she has worked for the past 26 years.

As the Director of Regional Relations in the Office of External Affairs and Governmental Relations for Washington State University, Marcia has been a pillar in our community, tirelessly working to build bridges between higher education, the community, and local government. In addition to her work at the University, Marcia is involved in several boards, organizations, and working groups within the Puget Sound region. She is a vocal and tenacious advocate for higher education in the state of Washington and we are all better off thanks to her work advancing the research and work of public universities.

Madam Speaker, beyond her many accomplishments, I would also like to express gratitude for the friend that Marcia has been to me. Not only do I appreciate the work she has done; I appreciate the person that she is. Please join me in congratulating Marcia Garrett on her service to Washington State University and the state of Washington. I wish her all the best in her retirement.

RECOGNIZING THE FORT WALTON BEACH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THEIR INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO COMMEMORATING THE DOOLITTLE RAIDERS

HON. MATT GAETZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Fort Walton Beach Chamber of Commerce for the historical contribution they have made in commemorating the Doolittle Raiders.

The mission of the Doolittle Raiders was to strike back at the Japanese military after their attack on Pearl Harbor. Lt. Colonel James Doolittle began training the Doolittle Raiders at Eglin Air Force Base just weeks before their historic raid. Before leaving Eglin, the Doolittle Raiders would become some of the greatest and most capable fighting pilots of all time.

In April of 1942, the Doolittle Raiders began their historic flight. However, they were reported by a Japanese vessel off the coast of California. They decided to launch their mission early in order to surprise the Japanese fleet that had been notified of their attack. Unfortunately, this early launch meant they would not have enough gas to make it to their designated landing place. As a result, many would have to either bail or perform a crash landing.

Despite this, the historic Doolittle Raid was invaluable to American morale in the early stages of WWII, which inevitably changed its course.

In the years following WWII, the Raiders held reunions commemorating the Doolittle Raid and all it stood for. Each reunion they would toast the Raiders who had passed since their last meeting. In 2013, the last reunion took place in Fort Walton Beach, and in 2019, the last Doolittle Raider, Bud Cole, passed away.

This year, the Fort Walton Beach Chamber of Commerce sponsored a final commemorative toast to Bud Cole and the Doolittle Raiders at Northwest Florida State College. The distinguished honor bestowed upon these great servicemen by the Fort Walton Beach Chamber will never be forgotten.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am privileged to recognize Fort Walton Beach Chamber of Commerce and their commitment to preserving the memory of these national heroes. I thank them for their service and dedication to the legacies of these historic U.S. Servicemembers.

RACHEL SANCHEZ

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Rachel Sanchez for her creative and unique drawing, earning her third place in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition.

As a participant in the art show and student at Golden High School, Rachel created a work of art entitled, "Father Figure". The artwork is a charcoal portrait of her father.

Rachel spent countless hours and used numerous tools to learn new techniques and refine her painting skills and education in the arts. I appreciate her participation in the competition and the support provided by her teachers at Golden High School.

Congratulations to Rachel Sanchez for her hard work and participation in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition. I am certain she will exhibit the same dedication and character in her future accomplishments, and I wish her the best of luck going forward.

ASHEBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exceptional public service provided by Officers of the Asheboro, North Carolina Police Department.

On March 2, 2022, one of my constituents was scheduled for an important medical procedure. As his wife was driving him to his appointment, she suddenly began experiencing serious medical symptoms. This forced the couple to make an emergency stop at a local convenience store. Dismayed, my constituent believed he would miss the appointment for his critical operation.

Upon observing the distress of a total stranger, a good Samaritan called 9–1–1. Officers Olivia Hicks and Courtney Crisco were nearby, and they were quickly dispatched to the convenience store. Although Officer Crisco was in training that day, both she and Officer Hicks sprang into action. As the EMTs cared for the gentleman's wife, the officers personally drove my constituent to his appointment. Not content to merely ensure he had transportation for his trip home, the officers also arranged for the man to have a caretaker until the effects of the anesthesia had subsided.

Madam Speaker, please join me in thanking Officers Olivia Hicks and Courtney Crisco, along with the entire Asheboro Police Department, for admirably responding to the call to protect and serve their community. Through their actions, these officers demonstrated their genuine concern for those they serve. At a time when some have called for the defunding of police departments, residents across Asheboro should be proud of such exemplars of policing and public service.

HONORING DR. MARK JUSTIN APFEL

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dr. Mark Justin Apfel as he retires from Anderson Valley Health Center and an extraordinary 45–year career in health care in rural Mendocino County.

Born in New York in April 1949, Dr. Apfel earned an undergraduate degree at Syracuse University and graduated from medical school at SUNY Upstate Medical University Norton College of Medicine. He went on to become an emergency room physician with Kaiser, serving Oakland, Vallejo, and Redwood City, California, and then a physician for East Oakland Family Health Center. In 1976, he was selected to be an emergency room physician for Hillside Hospital in Ukiah, California. That same year, Dr. Apfel began serving as a volunteer physician with a newly formed health clinic in Boonville, California, soon to become the Anderson Valley Health Center. Dr. Apfel stepped into the role of the first full time doctor at Anderson Valley Health Center (AVHC) in rural Mendocino County, where he worked for the next 45 years.

While working at AVHC, Dr. Apfel took on additional roles as an emergency room physician and medical director of palliative care for Ukiah Valley Medical Center in Ukiah, California; and he served as a staff physician at the Mendocino Community Hospital in Fort Bragg, California. This work required Dr. Apfel to commute frequently throughout Mendocino County, travelling year-round over the windy country roads that connect these communities.

In addition to Dr. Apfel's professional service to Mendocino County, he was an active

volunteer for fundraising on behalf of AVHC, and he provided medical service training for members of the Anderson Valley Volunteer Fire Department and Anderson Valley Ambulance Services. Dr. Apfel also continued to pursue professional development, broadening his expertise in palliative care.

Dr. Apfel shared his skills and knowledge with the medical community in the extended region and state through his leadership in the Coalition for Compassionate Care of California, and by helping establish the Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (POLST) Program. Furthermore, his efforts to ensure appropriate palliative medical care and end-of-life care resulted in improved access to critical information for patients and their loved ones.

Madam Speaker, the breadth and depth of Dr. Apfel's dedication and generosity of service to ensure access to affordable, high-quality, and compassionate health care in Mendocino County, the state, and Nation are unparalleled. He is appropriately regarded as a local healthcare hero, but his service and contributions extend far beyond his community. Please join me in recognizing Dr. Mark Apfel for his near half-century of good work and wishing him the best in his next endeavors.

RECOGNIZING JUDGE HUGH REED OF CLAUDE, TEXAS

HON. RONNY JACKSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to recognize Judge Hugh Reed of Claude, Texas as he gathers with friends, family, longtime colleagues, and members of the community to celebrate his retirement and 70th birthday. After nearly 34 years of distinguished service to the fine people of Armstrong County as County Judge, I know I speak for the whole county when I say we are grateful for his service and wish him well in retirement.

When asked about the best part of the job in a 2015 interview, Judge Reed expressed gratitude to his constituents for giving him the honor to serve them. Representing the people of Armstrong County is a clear passion for Judge Reed, and I am confident that he will be missed in his retirement as he served Armstrong County with diligence and honor.

In addition to his service as County Judge, Judge Reed also served our country in the U.S Marine Corps for 21 years. He is someone who truly knows what it means to make sacrifices for the betterment of his community and country.

Judge Reed is an incredible leader with an unwavering commitment to West Texas. His legacy will be remembered in Armstrong County for generations to come. I stand here today to thank Judge Reed for his contribution and service to the people of Armstrong County, and to wish him a happy 70th birthday.

ZAYNE YEAGER

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Zayne Yeager for his creative and unique drawing, earning him second place in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition.

As a participant in the art show and student at Ralston Valley High School, Zayne created a work of art entitled, ''#NoFilter''. It was created with colored pencils and is meant to convey a social-media-centric culture and its impact on an individual.

Zayne spent countless hours and used numerous tools to learn new techniques and refine his drawing skills and education in the arts. I appreciate his participation in the competition and the support provided by his teachers at Ralston Valley High School.

Congratulations to Zayne Yeager for his hard work and participation in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition. I am certain he will exhibit the same dedication and character in his future accomplishments, and I wish him the best of luck going forward.

HONORING DAVID BLANCO RAMIREZ

HON. DARRELL ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Border Patrol Agent David Blanco Ramirez.

Mr. Ramirez served in the U.S. Border Patrol for 18 years. While serving in the San Diego Sector's Intelligence Unit during the migrant surge in September 2021, Agent Ramirez passed away in the line of duty.

Mr. Ramirez was born and raised in Chula Vista, California. In 1993, he enlisted in the National Guard, beginning his long career of protecting our country.

In 2003, Mr. Ramirez joined the Border Patrol's San Diego sector, located near his hometown. After 18 years of service for the CBP's forensic office, Agent Ramirez succumbed in 2021 to COVID–19 complications. He contracted the disease working in the 2021 surge in illegal aliens during our country's unprecedented border crisis.

He is survived by his loving wife Rosemary, who has served the San Diego community as a teacher's assistant to children with special needs, as well as his three sons, his eldest following in his father's footsteps and rising to the rank of lst Lieutenant in the U.S. National Guard.

We owe a debt beyond words to David Blanco Ramirez and his family. I am proud to rise today to honor his service to our nation.

HONORING NON-PROFITS AND NGO'S FOR PROVIDING CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL AID TO FIGHT THE COVID–19 PANDEMIC THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

HON. RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Madam Speaker, as a proud co-founder of the Global Vaccine Caucus and member of the Special Select Committee on the Coronavirus Crisis, I wish to honor and celebrate the efforts of NGOs who have provided robust international aid and other forms of critical humanitarian assistance to combat the COVID–19 pandemic around the world.

In our nation, rapid advances in vaccine technology and COVID–19 treatment have turned the virus into a more manageable threat. But in countries throughout the world without equitable access to the benefits of these advancements, the economic, social, and public health ramifications of COVID–19 have remained troublingly prevalent; to date, over 6 million deaths resulting from COVID–19 have been reported to the World Health Organization across the world. Furthermore, COVID–19 anywhere is a threat to people everywhere, and efforts to curb the spread of deadly variants abroad helps saves American lives here at home.

In response to the spread of COVID–19, volunteer-based organizations and NGOs have stepped up in a meaningful way to address this crisis, bringing critical support to underserved communities facing untold suffering as a result of the pandemic. For example, according to PR Newswire, the organizations Sewa International, eGlobal Doctors, and American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin (AAPI) partnered to provide ''Medical advice for COVID–19 patients from India via telehealth,'' with the objective to ''keep patients with mild symptoms out of the ER and identify those who need to go to the hospital sooner,'' and to ''decrease the burden on hospitals to lower panic and decrease misinformation about the pandemic.'' Further, these organizations assisted countries like India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Guyana, Iraq, South Africa, Suriname, and Trinidad by sending oxygen concentrators and other necessary COVID supplies. These much-needed humanitarian efforts served people of all races, colors, religions, genders, sexual orientations, and nationalities.

Other organizations have invested in deploying people on the ground in foreign countries to strengthen education and outreach initiatives. As outlined in Borgen Magazine, following the initial outbreak of COVID–19 in 2020, the non-profit organization Doctors Without Borders ''supported hospitals at the epicenter of the COVID–19 outbreak'' in Italy, and ''sent teams to educate populations [in Hong Kong] about the importance of preventing the spread of COVID–19.''

These are just some examples of the tremendous work undertaken by non-profits and NGOs across the United States to expand access to healthcare and fight COVID–19 across the world. In totality, such organizations have raised millions of dollars for COVID–19 relief efforts, distributed hundreds of thousands of

N95 and KN95 surgical masks, delivered hundreds of thousands of hot meals and food kits, established numerous non-medical help line centers across the United States, and conducted hundreds of webinars on health and visa issues to help people in dire need.

Madam Speaker, while our battle with this virus is not yet finished, I want to recognize the exemplary efforts of these organizations for their heroic efforts. Their work to provide international aid to fight COVID–19 has demonstrated an unrivaled level of compassion and commitment to humanity that is saving lives, preserving economies, and strengthening public health and safety across the world.

HONORING ELOISE CAMPBELL BARFIELD-FIGGS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable hero, Mrs. Eloise Campbell Barfield-Figgs.

Eloise was born on December 10, 1944, in Marks, MS, to Louise ''Mama Lou'' Hankins and Charlie Campbell. She grew up in a home with seven siblings—two sisters and five brothers in Marks, MS.

Eloise is a 1963 graduate of Quitman County High School; and she later attended Coahoma Community College where she majored in Early Childhood Education. She utilized her educational background and started her career in the early childhood field by serving as Center Director for Head Start in Lambert, MS. She also served as Parent Center Coordinator for the Quitman County School District. She established a name for herself by working in the public sector as a Justice Court Clerk, a Clerk in the Chancery Clerk's Office; Customer Service Representative at Shreveport Credit Union (now Red River), and Delta Burial Funeral Association. She is currently retired but felt the need to return to work to share her skills and talents by cooking and serving three ''Hot & Nutritious'' meals to the County Inmates.

Eloise later married James R. Figgs (former Civil Rights Activist) and they had three children: Wynetta, Anja, and Dwight; four grandchildren and one great grandson.

Eloise a strong pillar in her community and is the matriarch of her family. She continues to care for her children, her grandchildren, her great grandson and two of her disabled brothers. She is devoted to ensuring that her brothers are well taken care of and provides them with meals daily.

Over the course of her life, she has contributed to her community tremendously. She assists with distributing food boxes to needy families, disabled adults and the elderly throughout the community. As a pillar of her community, she has continued to help others through her many organizational affiliations, (Current & Past) such as the Heroine of Jericho; The National Council of Negro Women, Inc.; the NAACP (Local, State & National), where she has received numerous awards in her work related to Civil Rights; and the Les Grandes Souers, where her organization provides charitable services that are beneficial to the community and particularly for the children. Her organization in the past was very instrumental in hosting pageants for the girls and boys of Quitman County, teaching them etiquette, helping to build self-confidence, increase community involvement, and build lasting friendships.

Eloise has been instrumental in helping to organize the Annual Christmas Parades for the City of Marks, providing Annual Scholarships for High School Seniors and she renders herself to any other charitable event in which the Organization is asked to assist.

Eloise is a faithful, longtime member of Silent Grove Missionary Baptist Church where she serves as Assistant Secretary/Treasurer. Her favorite scripture is Psalms 23, because she says, ''the Lord is her Shepherd and I shall not want.'' She is very active and supportive in her community, church and the school district in which she has resided all of her life. Eloise is never hesitant to help anyone in any way that she possibly can.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Eloise Campbell Barfield-Figgs for she is the epitome of an unsung hero.

KARLY VENN

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Karly Venn for her creative and unique drawing, earning her the top mixed media award in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition.

As a participant in the art show and student at Lakewood High School, Karly created a work of art entitled, ''Temperance''. The artwork used mixed media, digitally-altered photography, and collage work to show the concept of balance and stability through symmetry.

Karly spent countless hours and used numerous tools to learn new techniques and refine her painting skills and education in the arts. I appreciate her participation in the competition and the support provided by her teachers at Lakewood High School.

Congratulations to Karly Venn for her hard work and participation in the 2022 Congressional Art Competition. I am certain she will exhibit the same dedication and character in her future accomplishments, and I wish her the best of luck going forward.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. AMI BERA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

Mr. BERA. Madam Speaker, I missed the following votes because I was traveling as part of the official Presidential Delegation to the Inauguration of the President of the Republic of Korea.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 142, YEA on Roll Call No. 143, and YEA on Roll Call No. 144.

In addition, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 145 (Passage of H.R. 7691). As the world's leading democracy, the United States has the solemn duty to demonstrate strong humanitarian principles, democratic values, and good governance. I strongly support the nearly $40 billion in emergency funding provided by H.R. 7691 to support the Ukrainian people in defending their sovereignty and the right to choose their own future.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2385–S2424

Measures Introduced: Fourteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4166–4179, and S. Res. 626–628. **Pages S2419–20**

Measures Passed:

Irish American Heritage Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 552, designating March 2022 as ''Irish-American Heritage Month'' and honoring the significance of Irish Americans in the history and progress of the United States, and the resolution was then agreed to, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S2406–07**

Durbin (for Murphy) Amendment No. 5029, to amend the preamble. **Page S2407**

Honoring the Lives of Fallen Missouri Police Officers: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 594, honoring the lives of fallen Missouri police officers and expressing condolences to their families, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S2407**

United States Foreign Service Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 627, designating May 6, 2022, as ''United States Foreign Service Day'' in recognition of the men and women who have served, or are presently serving, in the Foreign Service of the United States, and honoring the members of the Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty. **Page S2407**

Kids to Parks Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 628, designating May 21, 2022, as ''Kids to Parks Day''. **Page S2407**

Motion To Discharge Sweeney Nomination—Agreement: Pursuant to S. Res. 27, Committee on the Judiciary being tied on the question of reporting, the Majority Whip made the motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the nomination of Charlotte N. Sweeney, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado; under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two Leaders, or their designees; with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order. **Page S2406**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the vote on the motion to discharge the nomination of Charlotte N. Sweeney from the Committee on the Judiciary occur at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, May 11, 2022; that the motions to invoke cloture filed during the session of Monday, May 9, 2022 ripen following disposition of the motion to discharge; and that if cloture is invoked on the nomination of Alvaro M. Bedoya, of Maryland, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner, all post-cloture time be considered expired at 2:30 p.m., on Wednesday, May 11, 2022. **Page S2406**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to discharge the nomination at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, May 11, 2022. **Page S2423**

Powell and Jefferson Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Republican Leader, Senate begin consideration of the nominations of Jerome H. Powell, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years, and Philip Nathan Jefferson, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of fourteen years from February 1, 2022; that there be 2 hours for debate, equally divided in the usual form on the nominations, en bloc; that upon the use or yielding back of time, Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed. **Pages S2415–16**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 75 yeas to 22 nays (Vote No. EX. 162), Ann Claire Phillips, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration. **Pages S2387–92**

By 54 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 164), Asmeret Asefaw Berhe, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy. **Pages S2392–94**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 163), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S2392–93**

By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. EX. 166), Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2010. **Pages S2395–S2406**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

Pursuant to the order of April 26, 2022, the motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on April 26, 2022, was agreed to. **Page S2394**

Pursuant to the order of April 26, 2022, the motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on April 26, 2022, was agreed to. **Page S2394**

By 50 yeas to 49 nays (Vote No. EX. 165), Senate upon reconsideration agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S2394–95**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

5 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

7 Army nominations in the rank of general.

1 Coast Guard nomination in the rank of admiral.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.

4 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral. **Pages S2423–24**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Pages S2385, S2417**

Executive Communications: **Pages S2417–19**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S2419**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2420–21**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2421–22**

Additional Statements: **Page S2416**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2422–23**

Notices of Intent: **Page S2423**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2423**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S2423**

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today. (Total—166) **Pages S2392–95, S2406**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and recessed at 8:47 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 11, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2423.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of Agriculture, after receiving testimony from Tom Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture.

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of the Army, after receiving testimony from Christine Wormuth, Secretary of the Army, and General James C. McConville, Chief of Staff of the Army, both of the Department of Defense.

WORLDWIDE THREATS

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine worldwide threats, after receiving testimony from Avril Haines, Director of National Intelligence; and Lieutenant General Scott Berrier, USA, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense.

ARMY MODERNIZATION

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Airland concluded a hearing to examine Army modernization in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Douglas R. Bush, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology and Army Acquisition Executive, Lieutenant General James M. Richardson, Acting Commanding General, Army Futures Command, and Colonel Christopher A. Grice, Director of Materiel, Force Development, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G–8, all of the Department of Defense.

SHIPYARD INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Seapower, with the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support concluded a joint hearing to examine the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program, including ongoing challenges that could jeopardize the Navy's ability to improve shipyards, after receiving testimony from Frederick J. Stefany, Principal Civilian Deputy, Assistant Secretary of the

Navy (Research, Development, and Acquisition), Vice Admiral William J. Galinis, Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, and Rear Admiral Troy McClelland, Program Executive Officer, Industrial Infrastructure, all of the Department of Defense; and Diana C. Maurer, Director, Defense Capabilities and Management, Government Accountability Office.

FSOC ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Financial Stability Oversight Council Annual Report to Congress, including S. 3970, to establish reporting requirements for issuers of fiat currency-backed stablecoins, after receiving testimony from Janet L. Yellen, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Ukraine, who was introduced by Senator Peters, Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large, and Alexander Mark Laskaris, of the District of Columbia, to be an Ambassador to the Republic of Chad, all of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

NOMINATION

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Kalpana Kotagal, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Brown, testified and answered question in her own behalf.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Kate Elizabeth Heinzelman, of New York, to be General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 25 public bills, H.R. 7690–7714; and 8 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 88; and H. Res. 1095–1096, 1098–1102, were introduced. **Pages H4795–97**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H4798–H4800**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 935, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–313);

H.R. 5911, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to expand employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–314);

H.R. 5914, to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–315);

H.R. 6899, to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–316);

H.R. 7081, to seek immediate bilateral, multilateral, and commercial debt service payment relief for Ukraine, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–317);

H.R. 6891, to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation from certain international meetings, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–318, Part 1);

H.R. 7066, to require United States financial institutions to ensure entities and persons owned or controlled by the institution comply with financial sanctions on the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to the same extent as the institution

itself, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–319, Part 1); and

H. Res. 1097, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employees duty, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5129) to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–320). **Page H4795**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Crow to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4725**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act: H.R. 6015, amended, to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law; **Pages H4755–58**

Supply Chain Security Training Act: S. 2201, to manage supply chain risk through counterintelligence training; **Pages H4758–59**

Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act: S. 1097, to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce; and **Pages H4759–61**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building": H.R. 6614, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building". **Pages H4786–87**

Motion to Adjourn: Rejected the Roy motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 188 yeas to 226 nays, Roll No. 142. **Page H4771**

Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022: The House passed H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, by a yea-and-nay vote of 368 yeas to 57 nays, Roll No. 145. **Pages H4775–83**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part G of H. Rept. 117–320 shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H4764–70, H4771–74**

H. Res. 1097, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 903), (H.R. 2499), (H.R. 5129), and (H.R. 7691) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 202 nays, Roll No. 144, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 203 nays, Roll No. 143. Pursuant to section 13 of H. Res. 1097, House Resolution 1096 is hereby adopted. **Pages H4764–70, H4771–74**

Order of Business: Agreed by unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Tuesday, May 17, 2022, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic. **Page H4783**

Member Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Reed, wherein he resigned as Representative for the Twenty-Third Congressional District of New York, effective at close of business today, May 10, 2022. **Page H4791**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Promoting Digital Privacy Technologies Act: H.R. 847, amended, to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use; **Pages H4728–29**

NOAA Weather Radio Modernization Act: H.R. 5324, amended, to provide guidance for and investment in the upgrade and modernization of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards network; **Pages H4729–31**

South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act: S. 66, to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida; **Pages H4731–33**

Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act: H.R. 7077, amended, to require the United States Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires; **Pages H4733–36**

Providing Research and Estimates of Changes In Precipitation Act: H.R. 1437, amended, to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide comprehensive and regularly updated Federal precipitation information; **Pages H4736–38**

United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act: S. 1872, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II; **Pages H4783–41**

Fair Hiring in Banking Act: H.R. 5911, amended, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to expand employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense; **Pages H4741–44**

Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act: H.R. 5914, amended, to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders; **Pages H4744–46**

Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act: H.R. 935, amended, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies; **Pages H4746–48**

Russia and Belarus Financial Sanctions Act: H.R. 7066, amended, to require United States financial institutions to ensure entities and persons owned or controlled by the institution comply with financial sanctions on the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to the same extent as the institution itself; **Pages H4748–50**

Ukraine Comprehensive Debt Payment Relief Act: H.R. 7081, amended, to seek immediate bilateral, multilateral, and commercial debt service payment relief for Ukraine; **Pages H4750–52**

Isolate Russian Government Officials Act of 2022: H.R. 6891, amended, to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation from certain international meetings; **Pages H4752–54**

Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act of 2022: H.R. 6899, amended, to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus; **Pages H4754–55**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the "Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building": H.R. 224, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the "Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building"; **Pages H4783–84**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the "Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office": H.R. 700, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the "Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office"; **Pages H4784–85**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office": H.R. 5900, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office"; **Pages H4785–86**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building": H.R. 6386, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building"; **Page H4786**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the "Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building": H.R. 91, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the "Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building"; **Pages H4787–88**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office": H.R. 92, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office"; **Pages H4788–89**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the "Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building": H.R. 207, to designate the facility of the

United States Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the ''Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building''; **Pages H4789–90**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the ''Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building'': H.R. 209, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the ''Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building''; and **Page H4790**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office'': H.R. 3508, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office''. **Pages H4790–91**

Senate Referral: S. 4160 was held at the desk. **Page H4725**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today and message received from the Senate today appear on page H4727.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4771, H4773, H4773–74, and H4782–83.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 11:08 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Transportation. Testimony was heard from Pete Buttigieg, Secretary, Department of Transportation.

RIGHTS FOR THE TSA WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021; FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022; COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 903, the ''Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021''; H.R. 2499, the ''Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022''; H.R. 5129, the ''Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022''; and H.R. 7691, the ''Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–2, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 903, the ''Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021'', H.R. 2499, the ''Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022'', H.R. 5129, the ''Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022'' and H.R. 7691, the ''Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 903, the ''Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2022'' under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–40, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 3 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 2499, the ''Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022'', under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by

the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–41, modified by the amendment printed in part C of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part D of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 7 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 7 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part D of the report and amendments en bloc described in section 7 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 5129, the ''Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022'', under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–42, modified by the amendment printed in part E of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part F of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 11 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 11 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part F of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part F of the report and amendments en bloc described in section 11 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides that House Resolution 1096 is hereby adopted. The rule provides that House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021, is amended by striking ''May 13, 2022'' each place it appears and inserting ''June 10, 2022''. The rule provides that proceedings may be postponed through May 18, 2022, on measures that were the object of motions to suspend the rules on the legislative day of May 10 and 11, 2022, and on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7691, the ''Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part G of the Rules Committee Report shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit. Testimony was heard from Chairman DeLauro, and Representatives Aderholt, Foxx, Carbajal, DeSaulnier, Watson Coleman, and Guest.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D480)*

S. 3522, to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion. Signed on May 9. 2022. (Public Law 117–118)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Indian Health Service, 10 a.m., SD–124.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Architect of the Capitol, the Senate Sergeant at Arms, and the Congressional Budget Office, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of Commerce, 2 p.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, to hold hearings to examine the global food security and COVID–19 crises, focusing on the U.S. response and policy options, 2 p.m., SD–124.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to hold hearings to examine Space Force programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program, 4:30 p.m., SR–232A.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: business meeting to consider S. 2427, to require the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report examining the feasibility of funding the Universal Service Fund through contributions supplied by edge providers, S. 3053, to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to require the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to develop a plan and national guidance document to improve precipitation estimates, S. 3232, to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety rule for freestanding clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over related death or injury, S. 3278, to protect children and other consumers against hazards associated with the accidental ingestion of button cell or coin batteries by requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety standard to require child-resistant closures on consumer products that use such batteries, S. 3290, to establish a National Manufacturing Extension Partnership Supply Chain Database, S. 3429, to establish an Alaska Salmon Research Task Force, S. 3533, to amend the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to improve the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System, S. 3692, to direct the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate and consider the impact of the telecommunications network equipment supply chain on the deployment of universal service, S. 4145, to amend section 13 of the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide equitable relief, the nomination of Linda L. Fagan, to be Commandant, and promotion lists, both of the Coast Guard, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine S. 557, to establish a pilot program for native plant species, S. 1344, to redesignate the Pullman National Monument in the State of Illinois as the Pullman National Historical Park, S. 1718, to amend the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Establishment Act of 200 to provide for additional areas to be added to the park, S. 1814 and H.R. 3531, bills to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, S. 2367, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land in Frederick County, Maryland, for the Historic Preservation Training Center of the National Park Service, S. 2964, to clarify the status of the North Country, Ice Age, and New England National Scenic Trails as units of the National Park System, S. 3141, to establish the New Philadelphia National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, S. 3185, to amend the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act to extend the exception to the closure of certain roads within the Recreation Area for local businesses, S. 3240, to waive the application fee for applications for special use permits for veterans' special events at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs, S. 3307, to modify the boundary of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri, S. 3334, to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free black persons who served in the American Revolution, S. 3338, to revise the boundary of the Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park in the State of Missouri, S. 3519, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, S. 3551, to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to carry out certain activities to enhance recreational opportunities for gateway communities, S. 3667, to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish within the National Park Service the United States African-American Burial Grounds Preservation Program, S. 3685, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the John P. Parker House in Ripley, Ohio, as a unit of the National Park System, S. 4112, to address issues involving the economic statecraft of the United States, S. 4121, to designate the Kol Israel Foundation Holocaust Memorial in Bedford Heights, Ohio, as

a national memorial, 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 H.R. 1931, to provide competitive grants for the promotion of Japanese American confinement education as a means to understand the importance of democratic principles, use and abuse of power, and to raise awareness about the importance of cultural tolerance toward Japanese Americans, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Council on Environmental Quality, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the United States Agency for International Development, 2:30 p.m., SD–G50/VTC.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of John Z. Lee, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, Salvador Mendoza, Jr., of Washington, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Stephen Henley Locher, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa, Nancy L. Maldonado, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and Gregory Brian Williams, to be United States District Judge for the District of Delaware, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the quality of care in the VA and the private sector, 3 p.m., SR–418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold hearings to examine countering the People's Republic of China's economic and technological plan for dominance, 2:30 p.m., SH–216.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the National Institutes of Health, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, budget hearing on the U.S. Agency for International Development, 10 a.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 10 a.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the Department of Defense, 10:30 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the National Science Foundation, 2 p.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Homeland Security, budget hearing on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 2 p.m., 2358–A Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled ''Impacts of VA's Research Efforts on Veterans'', 2 p.m., 2358–C Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the National Nuclear Security Administration and Environmental Management, 2:15 p.m., 2362–B Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Defense Budget Request from the Department of the Navy'', 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Strategic Forces Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs'', 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Readiness, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for Military Readiness'', 4:30 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled ''Standing Up for Workers: Preventing Wage Theft and Recovering Stolen Wages'', 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, markup on H.R. 7667, the ''Food and Drug Amendments of 2022''; H.R. 7666, the ''Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022''; H.R. 7233, the ''KIDS CARES Act''; H.R. 623, the ''Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0''; H.R. 3771, the ''South Asian Heart Health Awareness Act of 2021''; and H.R. 5585, the ''Advanced Research Project Agency-Health Act'', 10:15 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Investor Protection and Capital Markets, hearing entitled ''A Notch Above? Examining the Bond Rating Industry'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact, hearing entitled ''Improving the United States' Ability to Prevent and Stabilize Conflict: Global Fragility Act Implementation'', 9:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber, hearing entitled ''Accountability and Justice for War Crimes Committed in Ukraine by the Russian Federation'', 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 6943, the ''Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022''; H.R. 2992, the ''Traumatic Brain Injury and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Law Enforcement Training Act''; H.R. 7647, the ''Supreme Court Ethics, Recusal, and Transparency Act of 2022''; and H.R. 6577, the ''Real Courts, Rule of Law Act of 2022'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing on H.R. 279, the ''Roadless Area Conservation Act of 2021''; H.R. 7329, the ''Smith River National Recreation Area Expansion Act''; H.R. 7399, the ''LBL Recreation and Heritage Act''; and H.R. 7665, the ''Mt. Hood and Columbia River Gorge Recreation Enhancement and Conservation Act of 2022'', 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, markup on legislation on the Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act; H.R. 4176,

the "LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act"; H.R. 7331, the "Improving Government for America's Taxpayers Act"; H.R. 7535, the "Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act"; H.R. 521, the "First Responder Fair Return for Employees on Their Initial Retirement Earned Act"; legislation on the District of Columbia Code Returning Citizens Coordination Act; legislation on the Ensuring Oversight Access at the Postal Service Act; H.R. 6104, the "Building the Next Generation of Federal Employees Act"; legislation on the "Ensuring an Accurate Postal Fleet Electrification Act"; and Several Postal naming measures, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight; and Subcommittee on Research and Technology, joint hearing entitled "Securing the Digital Commons: Open-Source Software Cybersecurity", 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7352, the "PPP and Bank Fraud Enforcement Harmonization Act of 2022"; H.R. 7334, the "COVID–19 EIDL Fraud Statute of Limitations Act of 2022"; H.R. 7622, the "Small Business Workforce Pipeline Act of 2022"; H.R. 7664, the "Supporting Small Business and Career and Technical Education Act of 2022"; H.R. 7670, the "Women-Owned Small Business Program Transparency Act"; H.R. 5879, the "Hubzone Price Evaluation Preference Clarification Act of 2021"; and legislation on the Strengthening Subcontracting for Small Businesses Act of 2022, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, hearing entitled "Reviewing President Biden's Strategy to Reduce Veteran Suicide by Addressing Economic Risk Factors", 2 p.m., HVC–210 and Zoom.

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Bringing Prosperity to Left-Behind Communities: Using Targeted Place-based Development to Expand Economic Opportunity", 12 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

10 a.m., Wednesday, May 11

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to discharge the nomination of Charlotte N. Sweeney, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, and vote on the motion thereon at 11 a.m.

Following the vote on the motion to discharge the nomination of Charlotte N. Sweeney, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Alvaro M. Bedoya, of Maryland, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner. If cloture is invoked on the nomination, Senate will vote on confirmation thereon at 2:30 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Alvaro M. Bedoya, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 4132, Women's Health Protection Act.

Following disposition of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 4132, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Julia Ruth Gordon, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. If cloture is invoked on the nomination, and after up to two hours of debate, Senate will vote on confirmation thereon.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

10 a.m., Wednesday, May 11

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

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