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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROSS).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 16, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DEBORAH K. ROSS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

HIGH GAS PRICES

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as we stand here today, gasoline in my hometown of Altoona, Pennsylvania, costs an average of $4.49 per gallon; that is the highest price that we have ever paid for gasoline.

On day one of his Presidency, Joe Biden canceled the Keystone XL pipeline. Just last week, President Biden doubled down on his failed policy of crushing American energy producers by canceling three key oil and natural gas leases.

It is this reckless leadership that has led to record-breaking prices that have made it so hard for rural Americans to afford to drive to work, go to doctor appointments, visit relatives, or bring their kids to a baseball game.

It is time to turn away from these failed policies and, once again, rely on the energy that lies beneath the feet of my constituents—the energy that comes from American coal, American oil, American natural gas, and American Marcellus shale.

Madam Speaker, we cannot afford these high gas prices, and we cannot afford this failed leadership.

CONGRATULATING ANDREW BURK, ST. JOHNS COUNTY TEACHER OF THE YEAR

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Andrew Burk for being named St. Johns County Teacher of the Year.

Mr. Burk received this honor for his work as band director and teaching sixth, seventh, and eighth grade music classes at Valley Ridge Academy. Teaching since 2017, he has received awards for both outstanding educational leadership and high academic classroom achievement.

Mr. Burk uses innovative teaching methods to help students learn faster and play advanced music earlier in their musical development. Outside of the classroom, he was also a cofounder of the Collegiate Music Education Day at the Florida Capitol.

On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida, I thank Mr. Burk for his dedication to educating the students of northeast Florida and for his commitment to the success of his students and peers alike.

CONGRATULATING THE FOAR FROM HOME ROWING TEAM

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the FOAR From Home rowing team for crossing the Atlantic Ocean in 51 days, 11 hours, and 41 minutes.

The team of four from Fernandina Beach rowed more than 3,000 miles, beginning in the Canary Islands and ending in Antigua. This unbelievable accomplishment was part of an annual race that takes place in December and included 30 different rowing teams.

The FOAR From Home team consisted of four American veterans: Billy Cimino of the United States Army, Cameron Hansen of the United States Air Force, A.M. Huppmann of the United States Navy, and Paul Lore of the United States Marine Corps.

The team raised money to help end veteran suicide, with proceeds going to K9s for Warriors, an organization in northeast Florida that pairs service dogs with veterans suffering from PTSD.

On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida, I thank FOAR From Home for their individual service to our Nation, and I congratulate them on a once-in-a-lifetime team accomplishment.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, it has become painfully obvious in recent months how important energy and the energy supply is in all aspects of our lives here in the United States and to our allies around the world.

The effect of not enough energy indeed has been very harmful to our economy, yet we are at a space where

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we have so much abundance, so much potential, and so much we were doing just before this administration came into place. We are sitting on the largest untapped oil reserve in the world—amazingly enough—here in the United States.

If we had been utilizing this properly, instead of launching an assault on domestic energy production, our Union would be in a much better state. As we know, on the first day in office, President Biden shut down the Keystone Pipeline, on and off, on and off over the years, suspended pending oil and gas leases, halted domestic energy production, which stopped exports on liquefied natural gas to our allies overseas.

We have seen how important that is when Europe has become so reliant on Russian natural gas. Poland recently just cut off supply buying from Russia so they would not be so dependent, as well as the Germans and other Eastern European countries.

Now, what we have seen since all this lack of exploration and shortness of supply is the prices have skyrocketed on everybody. It is really hurting rural America, especially with the need for farming crops, fertilizer, all the different aspects that go into food production, and that in return causes food shortages.

We are really putting ourselves in a bad, bad position by having a lack of energy policy or one that is really an anti-energy policy. We have seen the national average for a gallon of gas up to $4.48. In California, it is getting closer to $6 on average.

What bothers me is that over time do people get lulled into this as being normal? No, folks, this is not normal, and it is not necessary. It doesn't need to be this way because, as I mentioned, we have so much untapped energy in this country. The miracle of hydraulic fracturing has made natural gas so abundant that we have been able to be a strong exporter of it.

I remember not too many years ago we were figuring out, are we going to have to find a way to have our gas imported and upgrade our ports to bring it in? No. Hydraulic fracturing has made possible cheap natural gas to export to our allies, such as in Western Europe. We need to be doing much, much more of that so we don't have our friends, the Germans, and Poland, and others, that are reliant upon energy coming from Russia.

With the regulatory and tax policies that have discouraged gas production, California only produces, for example, a fraction of what it is capable of when it was once one of the leading oil and gas-producing States.

What would our Nation look like if we were producing to our full potential? It would probably look a lot like what we were 15–16 months ago when we had abundance in everything; energy, and food wasn't emptying off the shelves. We would be in a much better space.

Indeed, these short-sighted policies are harming regular, everyday Americans. Food production, I can't emphasize enough, when we are running short on the shelves already—and this is before the 2022 crop has even been completely planted or come in—in my home State of California, probably half of agriculture is going to be shut down: half of agriculture. Why? Water policy. With that lack of water policy, all the water rushing out to the ocean in order to try to save an already missing fish or something called Delta salinity, we are not going to plant half of our agriculture in our home State. That has effects on American food: costs, availability, and quality.

Are we just going to import it all? No, it is not going to work that way. It all strings together. It is all interrelated. With that water policy, it also negatively affects energy because we are not going to make hydroelectric power like we can.

This administration is hell-bent on getting rid of some of our dams in California and others around the West that make hydroelectric power. Hydroelectric power is CO_2-free, no carbon dioxide. Our last nuclear power plant in California, they want to shut that down; CO_2-free.

The energy policy on all different aspects is collapsing. Indeed, 20 percent of the Nation's power is from nuclear source, and about 25 percent of that power is threatened, that it will be shut down within the next 10 or 15 years if things aren't done to make up for that. We need an energy policy that makes sense.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLEAVER) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Omnipotent God, ruler of the universe and source of all life, help us to love all that You are and all that You have created. May we show respect to both people and planet. In all that we see, may we regard everything as a precious gift from You to be revered and appreciated.

At the same time, as we enjoy the amazing opportunities You have afforded us, the bounty of riches You have bestowed on us, the honor and privilege to have dominion over the Earth and all her resources, may our regard for the world never eclipse our love for You.

We pray, instead, that You continue to reveal Yourself in the beauty of this Earth. May we have the faith to love You first, to look around at the remarkable creation that surrounds us and see Your handiwork in all that we see.

Likewise, we ask Your guidance that in the enjoyment of these countless gifts You have given us, that we worship the love that has provided them and not become so preoccupied with the gifts themselves that we cannot see the affection to be found in the hands that offer them.

In all that surrounds us, may we know the love of the giver, and may our lives ever be lived in worship of You.

By the power of Your name we pray. 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 gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MALINOWSKI 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.

PAIN AT THE PUMP

(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, rising prices are straining families' budgets and robbing them of the full benefits of our strong economic recovery.

Last year, we experienced the fastest rate of economic growth in four decades and the single greatest year of job creation ever.

Thanks to this robust growth, workers are securing better jobs with higher pay. Wages have risen more than 4 percent since President Biden took office.

Yet, even as inflation has slowed, rising prices are eating into families' paychecks. To help cut costs for families, the House recently passed legislation to cap the price of insulin at $35. This week, the House will consider new legislation to address pain at the pump.

The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act would establish the first-ever Federal law against price gouging by oil and gas companies.

Cutting costs and preventing profiteering, this is how we get our prices under control and put money back in people's pockets.

LICENSE NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, President Biden's assault on domestic energy production isn't limited to just gas and oil. A new report revealed that a quarter of nuclear power plants in the U.S. are at risk of closure in just a few years, raising already high energy costs to struggling families across the country.

Despite being carbon-free, which my colleagues on the other side of the aisle love to talk about carbon even though it represents only 0.04 percent of the gases in our atmosphere—let's play along.

Nuclear reactors make zero CO_2, so why are we making it so difficult to put in place—indeed, only one nuclear reactor has started construction in the U.S. in the last three decades. Since 2013, 12 reactors have closed, so none new have opened.

Why are they making it so difficult to re-license existing plants or license new ones?

Yes, we want to build in a strong safety factor. Why does it have to cost hundreds of millions of dollars or more to do the job to keep a CO_2-free—0.04 percent of our atmosphere—keep that CO_2 down, keep these plants operating, and keep our homes lit up.

STAGFLATION IS COMING

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I come from the part of the country where people are used to working hard and making things. For some, it is producing oil and natural gas. For others, it is farming. For me, it was owning a small business.

What we do may be different, but why we do it is not. We want to provide a better life for our family and our children. That is the American Dream. That is what we strive for. That is what we sacrifice for. That is what Democrats' radical policies are destroying.

Today, the ex-Chairman of the Federal Reserve said the U.S. economy is heading toward stagflation for the first time since the 1970s. Remember, in the late 1970s, Democrats had control of the White House, the Senate, and the House, just like they do now.

The CEO of Goldman Sachs also said that the risk of falling into a recession is very high.

Did you ever think that would happen in just 1 year of one-party rule?

The last time we went through stagflation was in the 1970s after an oil supply shock. Today, Democrats' radical policies are leading to a similar shock in terms of energy.

Since April 2021, prices have risen at least 5 percent every month. This year, under one-party control, prices have risen at least 7 percent for 5 consecutive months.

Now, what does that mean to the average American? Well, it means to every single American, in gas costs alone, families will pay an extra $2,000 this year to fill up at the pump.

That is $2,000, Mr. Speaker. That is money that could have been used for their children's education, summer vacation, or just paying the house payment or rent.

Democrats are presiding over one of the costliest years in recent history, and the next year could be even worse. Americans need stable, competent leadership that understands the problems our country is facing.

Want to lower the gas prices? The Republicans' answer is to unleash American energy. The Democrats' answer is to hire another six-figure, out-of-touch Washington bureaucrat who has never run a business to tell people who work for a living what to do, or what the President did just a week ago: shut down more leases and opportunity for America to produce oil, but try to buy it somewhere else, maybe Russia.

They are attacking energy producers to shift blame from their own failures. They have no better answers to the problems they created except to demand more control.

Mr. Speaker, that is what got us here in the first place. Last March, do we all remember when the Democrats dumped $2 trillion into a recovering economy and paid people not to work?

I remember very well, Mr. Speaker. Over on this side of the aisle, we warned you if you go through with this, you will create inflation.

Every single Democrat said no. They voted for it. Every single Republican knew what would happen, and they said no. They believed in the American people: Don't punish them. Don't cost them more.

Then, we heard the likes of it was transitory inflation; it wouldn't last; it was only short term. Every month, 5 percent growth, and then it went to 7 percent, and now we have the ex-Fed Chair saying stagflation, something we haven't seen since the 1970s.

One-party rule, in only a year and a half, not only has created inflation like we haven't seen in 40 years; it is putting the punishment onto the American people.

This $2 trillion that you claimed was going to go for COVID—when it is less than 9 percent—the scheme worked well for the well-connected when you are in one-party control. Blue States got bailouts. Washington Democrats got more power. Working families got crushed by the worst inflation in 40 years. This is why Americans don't trust Democrats.

Mr. Speaker, for all of those watching, for all of those struggling to put gas in the tank and food on the table, we know Democrats think they can afford to stay in power for 2 more years. The question is: Can you?

EASE RESTRICTIONS ON CRIPPLING SUPPLY CHAINS

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

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, every day, more and more families are struggling to find the basic goods they need to run their lives. This latest shortage, 40 percent of all baby formula out of stock, highlights exactly how out of control this crisis has become.

Orange County families are no stranger to the pressures of our broken supply chain. For months, we have been under the strain that millions of Americans are now experiencing.

I have been calling on this administration, as well as Governor Newsom, to ease the restrictions that are further burdening our already crippled supply chains.

From removing unworkable regulatory standards impacting the trucking industry, to embracing American energy independence, there are concrete steps that the Governor and President can take to address this crisis.

They should do so immediately to provide relief to southern Californians and all Americans.

HONORING CHIEF COREY SIANEZ

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, during this National Police Week, I am delighted to rise today to honor Buena Park Police Chief Corey Sianez and his more than four decades of selfless service to our community, including 11 years as police chief.

Throughout his many roles, Chief Sianez set an example of excellence in our police department and created the first 5-year strategic plan in the department's history.

While he is a well-known, active member of our Buena Park community, his impact can also be seen across neighboring cities. He helped create the North Orange County Public Task Force, which is a partnership between cities that works to address pressing public safety issues such as homelessness, incarceration, and gang and youth violence.

Chief Sianez, thank you for your unrelenting dedication to safety and the well-being of our community. I wish you a wonderful retirement.

□ 1415

LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Lions Clubs International is on Capitol Hill this week for their annual meetings with Members of Congress. I am a member of my hometown

organization, the Howard Area Lion's Club, so I know firsthand the good that this club does around the world.

Just a few years ago, during a Lion's Club reception at the Capitol Visitor Center, I spoke with a Lion named Jimmy Ross. Jimmy is a past president of Lions Club International, and he organized the Capitol Hill visit that year. He shared an idea to create a congressional caucus to highlight the work and the policies of nonprofit service organizations like Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, Optimist, and others, and I loved the idea.

Together with Congressman JIMMY PANETTA of California, who is a Rotarian, we founded the Congressional Service Organization Caucus in 2019. Tomorrow, the Congressional Service Organization Caucus will host its first briefing. Speakers from Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, and Optimist clubs will share how their members strive to make the world a better place one community at a time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join the Congressional Service Organization Caucus to ensure that service to others remains a vital part of American life for generations to come.

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I wasn't going to use this 1-minute time, but I just got a text from some contacts down on the border in south Texas from Eagle Pass with drone footage of yet another enormous group that is crossing illegally onto private property around Eagle Pass. A Texas soldier tells us that there have been 2,000-plus crossings in this specific spot in the last 8 days, yet the Secretary of Homeland Security testified in the House Judiciary Committee that ''he and this administration have operational control of the border.''

But this is factually incorrect.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle do not seem interested in having a debate or a discussion here on the floor of the people's House about a crisis facing the State of Texas and the entire country. Over 107,000 Americans died last year from drug poisonings and drug overdoses, yet I get crickets from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, do you want to know what is happening in south Texas?

Hispanics in south Texas are flocking away from a party that doesn't care if they suffer or if migrants suffer while dead bodies rack up in the Rio Grande and the ranches of south Texas. They have had enough, I have had enough, and the people of Texas have had enough.

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.

PRESIDENT'S CUP CYBERSECURITY COMPETITION ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6824) to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6824

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 ''President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act''.

SEC. 2. PRESIDENT'S CUP CYBERSECURITY COMPETITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (in this section referred to as the ''Director'') of the Department of Homeland Security is authorized to hold an annual cybersecurity competition to be known as the ''Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition'' (in this section referred to as the ''competition'') for the purpose of identifying, challenging, and competitively awarding prizes, including cash prizes, to the United States Government's best cybersecurity practitioners and teams across offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines.

(b) COMPETITION DESIGN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Director, in carrying out the competition, may consult with, and consider advice from, any person who has experience or expertise in the development, design, or execution of cybersecurity competitions.

(2) LIMITATION.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to consultations pursuant to this section.

(3) PROHIBITION.—A person with whom the Director consults under paragraph (1) may not—

(A) receive pay by reason of being so consulted; or

(B) be considered an employee of the Federal Government by reason of so consulting.

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to participate in the competition, an individual shall be a Federal civilian employee or member of the uniformed services (as such term is defined in section 2101(3) of title 5, United States Code) and shall comply with any rules promulgated by the Director regarding the competition.

(d) COMPETITION ADMINISTRATION.—The Director may enter into a grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other agreement with a private sector for-profit or nonprofit entity or State or local government agency to administer the competition.

(e) COMPETITION PARAMETERS.—Each competition shall incorporate the following elements:

(1) Cybersecurity skills outlined in the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Framework, or any successor framework.

(2) Individual and team events.

(3) Categories demonstrating offensive and defensive cyber operations, such as software reverse engineering and exploitation, network operations, forensics, big data analysis, cyber analysis, cyber defense, cyber exploitation, secure programming, obfuscated coding, or cyber-physical systems.

(4) Any other elements related to paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) as determined necessary by the Director.

(f) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director may use amounts made available to the Director for the competition for the following:

(A) Advertising, marketing, and promoting the competition.

(B) Meals for participants and organizers of the competition if attendance at the meal during the competition is necessary to maintain the integrity of the competition.

(C) Promotional items, including merchandise and apparel.

(D) Monetary and nonmonetary awards for competition participants, including members of the uniformed services.

(E) Necessary expenses for the honorary recognition of competition participants, including members of the uniformed services.

(F) Any other appropriate activity necessary to carry out the competition, as determined by the Director.

(2) APPLICATION.—This subsection shall apply to amounts appropriated on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) PRIZE LIMITATION.—The Director may make one or more awards per competition, except that the amount or value of each shall not exceed $10,000. The Secretary of Homeland Security may make one or more awards per competition, except the amount or the value of each shall not to exceed $25,000. A monetary award under this section shall be in addition to the regular pay of the recipient.

(h) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Director shall annually provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes the following:

(1) A description of available funds under subsection (f) for each competition conducted in the preceding year.

(2) A description of expenditures authorized in subsection (g) for each competition.

(3) Information relating to the participation of each competition.

(4) Information relating to lessons learned from each competition and how such lessons may be applied to improve cybersecurity operations and recruitment of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, before I begin debate on today's legislation, I will take a moment to acknowledge the tragic, bloody events of this weekend in Milwaukee, Buffalo, and Orange County, California. The loss of life and extent of injury to innocent people, as we all know, are staggering.

These incidents are all under investigation but, from a homeland security perspective, I will zero in, in particular, on the events in New York where we have, I think, a fairly good picture of what motivated a man to gun down innocent people, an event that has happened too many times in recent history in our country.

This young man clearly was motivated by an idea, a hateful idea and a racist idea, and one that is sadly familiar to us. It is the same idea that motivated another man to gun down African Americans in Charleston, South Carolina. It is the same idea that motivated yet another man to gun down Hispanic Americans in El Paso, Texas. It is the same idea that motivated another man to gun down Jewish Americans in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

It is an idea that spreads on the internet. But it doesn't just spread organically. Social media companies write algorithms deliberately designed to connect people who are susceptible to this hateful idea to others who may be propagating it. It is an idea that sadly is sometimes amplified and legitimized by political leaders and media personalities in our country.

We have a domestic terrorism problem in America. We all understand that on the Homeland Security Committee. If this problem was coming from outside the United States, it would be easy for us to come together to deal with it.

Imagine if after the September 11 attacks there were cable news hosts who night after night propagated ideas straight from al-Qaida's propaganda materials. We wouldn't tolerate it. Nobody would for one moment think that was acceptable in the United States of America. But because it is a domestic problem rooted in our own society, it is harder. We have to find a way to come together, nonetheless.

I think there are two kinds of leaders in America today, not Democrat, Republican, liberal, or conservative. There are leaders who, when they see a fire burning, they reach for a bucket of water to put it out. And there are leaders who, when they see a fire burning, reach for a can of gasoline to make that fire burn even more. We desperately need leaders in this country, of both political parties, who will try to calm things down and who will tamp down these horrible, hateful ideas, whether they are coming from the left or the right, wherever they are coming from, because these ideas are leading to people being gunned down in our country. It is unacceptable, and it has to stop.

Mr. Speaker, let's turn to the legislation before us today.

Mr. Speaker, as a nation, we are fortunate to have so many dedicated public servants who work for our Federal Government and help keep us safe. Unfortunately, they frequently go without the recognition they deserve for their hard work. The President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act authorizes an innovative prize competition where cyber talent within the ranks of Federal departments and agencies is honored.

Today, it is critical to our homeland and national security that the Federal Government attract, develop, and retain dedicated and talented employees to carry out cybersecurity and cyber defense activities. It is not lost on me that, by choosing to work for the government rather than the private sector, these in-demand professionals often forgo more lucrative career opportunities.

H.R. 6824 would authorize the cyber competition that CISA hosts and ensure that financial awards can be provided to the winning individuals and teams in recognition of their achievement. In the short period of time that the President's Cup has been around, it has become a much-sought-after prize among talented Federal cyber practitioners, many of whom are civilians or active military. By permanently authorizing this competition, Congress can ensure that it remains a vital part of our strategy to identify, retain, and reward the best cybersecurity talent in the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Representative LURIA for her leadership in authoring this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6824, the President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act.

Mr. Speaker, you merely have to turn on the news to hear about the latest ransomware problem that continues to vex our country. According to research funded by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, there is a deficit of almost half a million cybersecurity employees in the U.S. Now more than ever, it is critical that the Federal Government provide cybersecurity education and pathways to Federal employment and make Federal retention of this limited skill set a priority.

One very important effort is underpinned by the President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act. CISA launched the first President's Cup Cybersecurity Act in 2019, as a national cybersecurity competition for both individuals and teams, aiming to identify, challenge, and reward the best cybersecurity talent in the Federal workforce.

This bill grants CISA the authority to fully implement the cybersecurity competition with certain parameters and provide prizes to winning individuals and teams. By codifying the cybersecurity competition, we further incentivize a skilled cybersecurity workforce. We also signal that Congress is committed to addressing Federal cybersecurity recruitment and retention challenges.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6824, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition has been an important part of our strategy to support a strong Federal cybersecurity workforce in recent years. Unfortunately, without congressional authorization, it lacks the stability it needs. So thanks to this legislation, authored by my committee colleague, Representative LURIA, we have the opportunity to authorize and preserve a key retention tool in the Federal toolbox to ensure that talented Federal cyber professionals get the recognition they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6824, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, a critical element of strengthening our nation's cybersecurity is ensuring the Federal government employs the best and the brightest with the most advanced cybersecurity skills.

Whether at CISA, our intelligence agencies, our military, or at other departments across the Federal government, cybersecurity professionals play an essential role in keeping our nation safe, and we must prioritize their recruitment, development, and retention.

Unfortunately, it has been challenging to compete with the private sector for cyber talent, so we must look to creative ways to strengthen the Federal cyber workforce.

The President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition is one innovative part of that effort.

Organized by CISA, this annual cybersecurity competition brings together cybersecurity professionals, both civilian and military, from across the Federal government to compete in a series of challenges that test a wide range of cybersecurity skills.

My legislation would authorize this competition to ensure it remains part of our Federal cyber workforce strategy and grants CISA the necessary authorities to fully carry out the program.

Importantly, it addresses legal barriers that have prevented CISA from directly providing cash prizes to winning teams and individuals that work in other departments or agencies.

H.R. 6824 specifically authorizes CISA to confer cash prizes to the winners, many of whom are in the military, for their achievement.

By passing this legislation, we demonstrate our commitment to further developing a competitive and highly skilled Federal cybersecurity workforce.

I thank Representatives CONNOLLY and GARBARINO for cosponsoring this bill, and Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member KATKO for their support for authorizing this important program.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan bill and look forward to working with them to get it enacted into law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6824, 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.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2021

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2520) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2520

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 ''State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.

Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2201 (6 U.S.C. 651), by adding at the end the following:

''(7) SLTT ENTITY.—The term 'SLTT entity' means a domestic government entity that is a State government, local government, Tribal government, territorial government, or any subdivision thereof.''; and

(2) in section 2209 (6 U.S.C. 659)—

(A) in subsection (c)(6), by inserting ''operational and'' before ''timely'';

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(E), by inserting '', including an entity that collaborates with election officials,'' after ''governments''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(p) COORDINATION ON CYBERSECURITY FOR SLTT ENTITIES.—

''(1) COORDINATION.—The Center shall, upon request and to the extent practicable, and in coordination as appropriate with Federal and non-Federal entities, such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center—

''(A) conduct exercises with SLTT entities;

''(B) provide operational and technical cybersecurity training to SLTT entities to address cybersecurity risks or incidents, with or without reimbursement, related to—

''(i) cyber threat indicators;

''(ii) defensive measures;

''(iii) cybersecurity risks;

''(iv) vulnerabilities; and

''(v) incident response and management;

''(C) in order to increase situational awareness and help prevent incidents, assist SLTT entities in sharing, in real time, with the Federal Government as well as among SLTT entities, actionable—

''(i) cyber threat indicators;

''(ii) defensive measures;

''(iii) information about cybersecurity risks; and

''(iv) information about incidents;

''(D) provide SLTT entities notifications containing specific incident and malware information that may affect them or their residents;

''(E) provide to, and periodically update, SLTT entities via an easily accessible platform and other means—

''(i) information about tools;

''(ii) information about products;

''(iii) resources;

''(iv) policies;

''(v) guidelines;

''(vi) controls; and

''(vii) other cybersecurity standards and best practices and procedures related to information security, including, as appropriate, information produced by other Federal agencies;

''(F) work with senior SLTT entity officials, including chief information officers and senior election officials and through national associations, to coordinate the effective implementation by SLTT entities of tools, products, resources, policies, guidelines, controls, and procedures related to information security to secure the information systems, including election systems, of SLTT entities;

''(G) provide operational and technical assistance to SLTT entities to implement tools, products, resources, policies, guidelines, controls, and procedures on information security;

''(H) assist SLTT entities in developing policies and procedures for coordinating vulnerability disclosures consistent with international and national standards in the information technology industry; and

''(I) promote cybersecurity education and awareness through engagements with Federal agencies and non-Federal entities.

''(q) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on the services and capabilities that the Agency directly and indirectly provides to SLTT entities.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in recent months the world has watched in horror as Russia launched its unprovoked and illegal invasion of Ukraine. Russia's actions have, once again, reminded us of the potential for cyberattacks on critical infrastructure here in the United States.

With State and local governments operating large amounts of critical infrastructure, including essential public services like schools, emergency response agencies, and water utilities, it is essential that State and local governments have strong cybersecurity practices.

In March, in response to the current threat landscape, President Biden sent a letter to the Nation's Governors urging them to take actions to enhance their cyber defenses. The Federal Government must continue to expand our partnerships with States as they carry out this important national security work.

Congress has already taken some critical steps in this effort this Congress, thanks to the leadership of my colleagues on the Homeland Security Committee. Last year, the House passed Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE's State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act which created a new grant program to assist State, local, Tribal, and territorial Governments with strengthening their cybersecurity. This legislation was signed by President Biden in the fall as part of the bipartisan infrastructure law and will provide $1 billion in much-needed help over the next 4 years.

Additionally, last year, Congress passed the K–12 Cybersecurity Act introduced by Senator PETERS and Congressman LANGEVIN. That bill directs the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to study the cyber risks posed to K–12 educational institutions and provide them with additional resources to better defend themselves.

Right now, I am proud to be working on a bipartisan basis with Senators Peters and Cornyn, and my Homeland Security Committee colleague Representative GARBARINO, on the Satellite Cybersecurity Act, urgently needed legislation to better protect critical infrastructure used at the municipal, State, and Federal level that relies on commercial satellite data to work properly.

Passing S. 2520 will build on these efforts by further strengthening the relationship between DHS and State and local Governments as they work to defend our country against cyberattacks. More specifically, it would permit DHS to provide State and local Governments with access to cybersecurity resources and encourage collaboration in using these resources, including joint cybersecurity exercises.

□ 1430

Additionally, the bill will strengthen the relationship between DHS and the Multi State Information Sharing and Analysis Center to help State and local governments receive the most updated information regarding potential threats and gain access to greater technical assistance.

I thank Senators PETERS and PORTMAN for their leadership in introducing this bill, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2520, the State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act of 2021.

Today, State and local governments are not in the position to defend their networks against cyberattacks from sophisticated foreign adversaries or cybercriminals. State and local governments are rich targets for cyber adversaries, and the frequency of attacks is only accelerating as budgets are increasingly constrained.

The Federal Government needs to redouble their efforts to support State, local, Tribal, and territorial government entities to bolster their cybersecurity posture.

To help remedy this, this bill amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with SLTT entities to increase Federal support and information sharing.

Additionally, the bill expands DHS' responsibilities concerning grants and cooperative agreements. The bill also provides DHS the ability to coordinate with SLTT entities to conduct exercises, provide technical and operational cybersecurity training, as well as promote cybersecurity education and awareness.

S. 2520 will help shore up SLTT vulnerabilities against malicious cyberattackers and will go a long way to strengthen our more localized entities that are closer to the everyday American.

I urge Members to join me in supporting S. 2520, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, we rely on State and local governments for some of our most basic and necessary public services. We have seen many communities across the country experience disruptions in those vital services due to ransomware attacks originating from Russia.

In this current threat environment, with a heightened risk of even more dangerous cyberattacks, S. 2520 would enhance DHS's collaboration with State and local governments in addressing this pressing national security threat.

By passing this bill and sending it to the President, we will continue our ongoing efforts to expand critical Federal cybersecurity assistance to State and local governments.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2520, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2520.

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. BISHOP of North Carolina. 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.

BOMBING PREVENTION ACT OF 2022

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6873) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6873

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 ''Bombing Prevention Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. OFFICE FOR BOMBING PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new subtitle:

''Subtitle D—Bombing Prevention

''SEC. 2241. OFFICE FOR BOMBING PREVENTION.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department an Office for Bombing Prevention (in this section referred to as the 'Office').

''(b) ACTIVITIES.—The Office shall have the primary responsibility within the Department for enhancing the ability and coordinating the efforts of the United States to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including by carrying out the following:

''(1) Advising the Secretary on matters related to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(2) Coordinating the efforts of the Department to counter terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including by carrying out the following:

''(A) Developing, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, the Department's strategy against terrorist explosives threats and attacks, including efforts to support the security and preparedness of critical infrastructure and the public sector and private sector.

''(B) Leading the prioritization of the Department's efforts against terrorist explosive threats and attacks, including preparedness and operational requirements.

''(C) Ensuring, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the identification, evaluation, and availability of effective technology applications through field pilot testing and acquisition of such technology applications by the public sector to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(D) Providing advice and recommendations to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency regarding the effective use of grants authorized under section 2002.

''(E) In coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction, aligning Department efforts related to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States and weapons of mass destruction.

''(3) Engaging other Federal departments and agencies, including Sector Risk Management Agencies, regarding terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(4) Facilitating information sharing and decision support of the public and private sector involved in deterrence, detection, prevention, protection against, mitigation of, and response to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States. Such sharing and support may include the following:

''(A) Operating and maintaining a secure information sharing system that allows the sharing of critical information and data relating to terrorist explosive attack tactics, techniques, procedures, and security capabilities, including information and data described in paragraph (6) and section 2242.

''(B) Working with international partners, in coordination with the Office for International Affairs of the Department, to develop and share effective practices to deter, prevent, detect, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(5) Promoting security awareness among the public and private sector and the general public regarding the risks posed by the misuse of explosive precursor chemicals and other bomb-making materials.

''(6) Providing training, guidance, assessments, and planning assistance to the public and private sector, as appropriate, to help counter the risk of terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(7) Conducting analysis and planning for the capabilities and requirements necessary for the public and private sector, as appropriate, to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States by carrying out the following:

''(A) Maintaining a database on capabilities and requirements, including capabilities and requirements of public safety bomb squads, explosive detection canine teams, special tactics teams, public safety dive teams, and recipients of services described in section 2242.

''(B) Applying the analysis derived from the database described in subparagraph (A) with respect to the following:

''(i) Evaluating progress toward closing identified gaps relating to national strategic goals and standards related to deterring, detecting, preventing, protecting against, mitigating, and responding to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(ii) Informing decisions relating to homeland security policy, assistance, training, research, development efforts, testing and evaluation, and related requirements regarding deterring, detecting, preventing, protecting against, mitigating, and responding to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(8) Promoting secure information sharing of sensitive material and promoting security awareness, including by carrying out the following:

''(A) Operating and maintaining a secure information sharing system that allows the sharing among and between the public and private sector of critical information relating to explosive attack tactics, techniques, and procedures.

''(B) Educating the public and private sectors about explosive precursor chemicals.

''(C) Working with international partners, in coordination with the Office for International Affairs of the Department, to develop and share effective practices to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(D) Executing national public awareness and vigilance campaigns relating to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, preventing explosive attacks, and activities and measures underway to safeguard the United States.

''(E) Working with relevant stakeholder organizations.

''(9) Providing any other assistance the Secretary determines necessary.

"SEC. 2242. COUNTERING EXPLOSIVE DEVICES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Upon request, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, provide to the public and private sector technical assistance services to support the security and preparedness of such sectors, as appropriate, to counter terrorist explosive threats and attacks that pose a risk in certain jurisdictions, including vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, to critical infrastructure facilities, or to special events, as appropriate.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—Technical assistance services provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall—

''(1) support the planning and implementation of effective measures to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including effective strategic risk management and emergency operations plans;

''(2) support the security of explosive precursor chemicals and other bomb-making materials outside of regulatory control;

''(3) support efforts to prepare for and respond to bomb threats or other acts involving the malicious conveyance of false information concerning terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States;

''(4) make available resources to enhance deterrence, prevention, detection, protection, mitigation, and response capabilities for terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including coordination and communication, to better integrate State, local, Tribal, and territorial and private sector capabilities and assets, as appropriate, with Federal operations;

''(5) make available augmenting resources, as appropriate, to enable State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to sustain and refresh their capabilities;

''(6) track performance in meeting the goals and associated plans of the provision of such technical assistance; and

''(7) include any other assistance the Secretary determines necessary.

"SEC. 2243. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS AND FEDERAL AGENCIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The authority of the Secretary under this subtitle shall not affect or diminish the authority or the responsibility of any officer of any other Federal agency with respect to the command, control, or direction of the functions, personnel, funds, assets, or liabilities of any other such Federal agency.

''(b) DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS.—Nothing in this subtitle or any other provision of law may be construed to affect or reduce the responsibilities of—

''(1) the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office or the Assistant Secretary of the Office, including with respect to any asset, function, or mission of the Office or the Assistant Secretary, as the case may be;

''(2) the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Administrator of the Agency, including the diversion of any asset, function, or mission of the Agency or the Administrator as the case may be; or

''(3) the Transportation Security Administration or the Administrator of the Administration, including the diversion of any asset, function, or mission of the Administration or the Administrator, as the case may be.''.

(b) STRATEGY AND REPORTS.—

(1) STRATEGY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of the Office for Bombing Prevention of the Department of Homeland Security (established pursuant to section 2241 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a)), in consultation with the heads of other components of the Department and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall develop a strategy to align the Office's activities with the threat environment and stakeholder needs, and make the public and private sector aware of the Office's capabilities. Such strategy shall include the following elements:

(A) Information on terrorist explosive threats, tactics, and attacks in the United States.

(B) Information, by region of the United States, regarding public and private sector entities likely to be targeted by terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including historically black colleges and universities and minority serving institutions, places of worship, health care facilities, transportation systems, commercial facilities, and government facilities.

(C) Guidance on how outreach to owners and operators of critical infrastructure (as such term is defined in section 1016(e) of Public Law 107–56 (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e))) in a region should be prioritized.

(D) A catalogue of the services and training currently offered by the Office, and a description of how such services and trainings assist the public and private sector to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

(E) Long-term objectives of the Office, including future service and training offerings.

(F) Metrics for measuring the effectiveness of services and trainings offered by the Office.

(G) An assessment of resource requirements necessary to implement such strategy.

(H) A description of how the Office partners with other components of the Department and other Federal agencies to carry out its mission.

(2) REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report describing the activities of the Office for Bombing Prevention of the Department of Homeland Security (established pursuant to section 2241 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a)). Each such report shall include information on the following:

(A) Changes to terrorist explosive threats, tactics, and attacks in the United States.

(B) Changes to the types of public and private sector entities likely to be targeted by terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

(C) The number of trainings, assessments, and other engagements carried out by the Office within each region of the United States, including a description of the critical infrastructure sector or stakeholder served.

(D) The number of trainings, assessments, or other engagements the Office was asked to conduct but did not, and an explanation relating thereto.

(E) The effectiveness of the trainings, assessments, or other engagements provided by the Office based on the metrics described in paragraph (1)(F).

(F) Any changes or anticipated changes in the trainings, assessments, and other engagements, or any other services, offered by the Office, and an explanation relating thereto.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2238 the following new items:

''Subtitle D—Bombing Prevention

''Sec. 2241. Office for Bombing Prevention.

''Sec. 2242. Countering explosive devices technical assistance.

''Sec. 2243. Relationship to other Department components and Federal agencies.''.

SEC. 3. EXPLOSIVES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 323. EXPLOSIVES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the head of the Office for Bombing Prevention and the Assistant Secretary for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency, including Sector Risk Management Agencies, shall ensure coordination and information sharing regarding nonmilitary research, development, testing, and evaluation activities of the Federal Government relating to the deterrence, detection, prevention, protection against, mitigation of, and response to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

''(b) LEVERAGING MILITARY RESEARCH.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the head of the Office for Bombing Prevention and the Assistant Secretary for the Countering of Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency, including Sector Risk Management Agencies, to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, military policies and procedures, and research, development, testing, and evaluation activities relating to the deterrence, detection, prevention, protection against, mitigation of, and response to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States are adapted to nonmilitary uses.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 322 the following new item:

''Sec. 323. Explosives research and development.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, between January 4 and February 16 of this year, there were over 50 bomb threats that disproportionately targeted historically Black colleges and universities, Black churches, mosques, and synagogues across our country.

These racially and ethnically targeted bomb threats have continued through the spring. They have sowed fear, disrupted academic instruction, and interfered with the ability of Americans to worship safely.

They have also brought into focus the diversity of the current homeland security threat picture and reminded us that conventional threats, like

bombings, deserve sustained attention, even as efforts to counter mass shootings and cyber threats have to be intensified.

I introduced H.R. 6873, the Bombing Prevention Act of 2022, for the first time to authorize the Office for Bombing Prevention.

For the past 15 years, the Office for Bombing Prevention has been responsible for coordinating DHS' efforts at preventing, protecting against, mitigating the effects of, and responding to improvised explosive devices here domestically, and helping our partners and allies around the world do the same.

The Office for Bombing Prevention is squarely focused on protecting critical infrastructure, working with private sector partners, and supporting our Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial entities to mitigate explosive effects on critical infrastructure.

To that end, it regularly engages with stakeholders, including educational stakeholders, about accessing the office's training and tools, such as its counter-IED capability.

H.R. 6873 would bring needed permanence and predictability to the operations of this office and position it to build capacity to meet growing demands for its services.

Importantly, my bill directs the office to develop a strategy that aligns its operations with the threat environment and stakeholder needs; improves the sharing of information about explosive threats; and enhances awareness of the office's capabilities to those around the country who are most at risk.

The bill also directs the Secretary of the DHS to provide to public- and private-sector entities technical assistance services related to countering these explosive threats.

Finally, to keep the office accountable, H.R. 6873 requires an annual report to Congress.

This bipartisan legislation, which I was pleased to introduce with my colleague from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD), will better position the Office for Bombing Prevention to provide counter-explosives resources to stakeholders as the threat environment changes, making communities across America more secure and helping to ensure that in this country, no person should have to work, study, or worship while living in fear of a terrorist bombing.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6873, the Bombing Prevention Act of 2022. Between just January 4 and February 16 of this year, the FBI reported more than 50 bomb threats against domestic targets.

The DHS Office of Bombing Protection, or OBP, has a mission to protect life and critical infrastructure by building capabilities within the general public and across public and private sectors to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate bombing incidents.

To that end, this bill will more aptly enable OBP to conduct its mission by requiring: a strategy for securing critical infrastructure against terrorist explosives; promoting awareness of risks posed by the misuse of explosive chemicals and bomb-making materials; and a database of capabilities and requirements to track public and private terrorist explosive threats.

This legislation is a critical step toward ensuring that threats to our domestic security posed by bombings and malicious use of explosives is mitigated to the best of our ability.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6873, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD).

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my cosponsor for his work on this, and I can't tell you how thrilled I am to see this bill come to the House floor for consideration.

As a former Army bomb tech, I know how critical it is for our military to be adequately equipped on the front lines to dispose of explosive threats. This is all the more true on our home front, where the public safety continues to be threatened by terrorists and other bad actors who consistently use bombs and explosive hazards to advance their agenda.

But it should not take a tragedy to enact sensible change and to continue to equip our homeland security officials with the tools they need to mitigate bombing incidents and to protect the critical infrastructure of our Nation and the lives of our citizens.

The Office for Bombing Prevention, or OBP, was created in response to terrorism events, both at home and abroad, including the bombing of a Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988; the World Trade Center in 1993; Oklahoma City in 1995; a Madrid train in 2004; London in 2005; the Boston Marathon in 2013; and Nashville on Christmas Day in 2020.

OBP leads the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to implement the National Policy for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices and enhances the Nation's ability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate the use of explosives against critical infrastructure, the private sector, and Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial entities.

Currently, the OBP sits underneath the jurisdiction of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA. However, our recent history has proven that OBP needs a bit of promotion in order to adequately inform the Secretary of Homeland Security on ongoing threats and to keep the general public out of harm's way.

I say recent history because, unfortunately, our Nation has not been safe from threats, most of which, thankfully, never led to serious injury, destruction, or death. The 2010 Times Square car bombing attempt, the IEDs left outside the RNC and DCCC on January 6, 2021, and over 50 reported bomb threats between January and February of this year targeted disproportionately at HBCUs, Black churches, mosques, and synagogues.

It is our responsibility as Members of Congress to lead and address these unacceptable threats while simultaneously reducing the amount of threats designed to instill fear in the public. I applaud my colleagues for responding to these events seriously and appropriately, and I have full confidence the OBP will have the tools necessary to carry out this mission.

Our bill authorizes OBP and directs the office to develop a strategy for further securing critical infrastructure against terrorist explosive threats and attacks and to evaluate effective technologies to defend against them. Further, OBP will be required to promote security awareness of risks posed by the misuse of explosive precursor chemicals, bomb-making materials, providing technical assistance to the public and private sectors to support security preparedness, assist other agencies with information sharing and responding to various threats, and working with relevant stakeholder interests in bettering this overall effort.

It has come to my attention that in response to the bomb threats at our HBCUs, the OBP led a briefing with 150 leaders on training opportunities and engaged with educational stakeholders about accessing OBP's counter-IED capability development programs, information, training, and tools. This kind of responsiveness to a dire situation only strengthens my confidence that the men and women at OBP are ready and informed to respond to ongoing bomb threats and prevent further incidents and potential devastation.

We should be proud, as Americans, to feel a sense of security each and every day. Security and strength are what brings us together and the foundation for what we fight for. Unfortunately, we live the reality that anyone can be a threat to this security and strength, even when we least expect it, from our grocery stores, to our places of worship, to our schools. We must continue to fight and ensure that Americans live free from fear of the malicious use of explosives and from the threat of a terrorist's agenda. Our citizens should feel and remain secure at their jobs, their schools, and, most importantly, around their families. That is my mission as a Member of Congress; that will be the mission of the Office for Bombing Prevention, and that is why I support H.R. 6873.

I thank my co-lead, Representative MALINOWSKI, one more time, as well as

Representative KATKO for his leadership on the Homeland Security Committee, and for meeting with me to discuss my priorities for bombing prevention from our service branches to the domestic front.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in my home State of New Jersey, there have been more than 25 bomb scares since 2020, threatening public schools, universities, community centers, and religious institutions.

Just last fall in my district, the Roxbury Township school system received a bomb threat that led to panic and K9 sweeps on school property during teaching hours, and nearby Hopewell Valley Central High School encountered an explosive threat that forced the school to evacuate and shut down early for the day.

In addition, 7 years ago this September, over a 2-day period, communities in Seaside Park and Elizabeth, New Jersey, as well as the Chelsea neighborhood of Manhattan were rocked by three bombings that wounded 31 people.

Subsequent analysis done by the Office for Bombing Prevention at DHS determined that each of the devices planted by the assailant was completely different from the others.

Two of the bombs were pipe bombs, two were homemade pressure cooker bombs, some used modified Christmas tree lights and cellphones, and one of the pressure cooker bombs used two different chemicals that alone are not dangerous but ignite when combined.

□ 1445

The office concluded that while each of the bombs was different, all included elements detailed in several issues of al-Qaida's Inspire magazine.

The invaluable analysis carried out by the office in the wake of the September 2016 New Jersey-area attacks was shared with first responders and homeland security stakeholders all across the country, underscoring the expertise of the Office for Bombing Prevention and the important role it plays in equipping our communities with the best information available to keep the public safe.

Today, the office provides critical support to help defend communities across America from the threats posed by explosives, but we need to empower it to do more. The Bombing Prevention Act does just that. It has been endorsed by the Anti-Defamation League and by the Jewish Federations of North America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6873, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6873, 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. BISHOP of North Carolina. 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.

NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6825) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6825

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 ''Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. ENHANCEMENTS TO FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION OF NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and threats'' before the period at the end;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''this'' before ''subsection''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) determined by the Secretary to be at risk of terrorist attacks and threats.'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (E), respectively, and moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, two ems to the right;

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by striking ''The recipient'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The recipient'';

(C) in subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by striking ''equipment and inspection and screening systems'' and inserting ''equipment, inspection and screening systems, and alteration or remodeling of existing buildings or physical facilities'';

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (B), as so redesignated, the following new subparagraphs:

''(C) Facility security personnel costs, including costs associated with contracted security.

''(D) Expenses directly related to the administration of the grant, except that such expenses may not exceed five percent of the amount of the grant.''; and

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

''(2) RETENTION.—Each State through which a recipient receives a grant under this section may retain up to five percent of each grant for expenses directly related to the administration of the grant.'';

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking ''2020 through 2024'' and inserting ''2022 through 2028''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Each such report shall also include information on the number of applications submitted by eligible nonprofit organizations to each State, the number of applications submitted by each State to the Administrator, and the operations of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Office, including staffing resources and efforts with respect to subparagraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (c)(1).'';

(5) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (j);

(6) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsections:

''(f) ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall establish within the Federal Emergency Management Agency a program office for the Program (in this section referred to as the 'program office'). The program office shall be headed by a senior official of the Agency. The Administrator shall administer the Program (including, where appropriate, in coordination with States), including relating to the following:

''(1) Outreach, engagement, education, and technical assistance and support to eligible nonprofit organizations described in subsection (b), with particular attention to such organizations in underserved communities, prior to, during, and after the awarding of grants, including web-based training videos for eligible nonprofit organizations that provide guidance on preparing an application and the environmental planning and historic preservation process.

''(2) Establishment of mechanisms to ensure program office processes are conducted in accordance with constitutional, statutory, regulatory, and other legal and agency policy requirements that protect civil rights and civil liberties and, to the maximum extent practicable, advance equity for members of underserved communities.

''(3) Establishment of mechanisms for the Administrator to provide feedback to eligible nonprofit organizations that do not receive grants.

''(4) Establishment of mechanisms to collect data to measure the effectiveness of grants under the Program.

''(5) Establishment and enforcement of standardized baseline operational requirements for States, including requirements for States to eliminate or prevent any administrative or operational obstacles that may impact eligible nonprofit organizations described in subsection (b) from receiving grants under the Program.

''(6) Carrying out efforts to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, including through audits of grantees.

''(g) GRANT GUIDELINES.—For each fiscal year, prior to awarding grants under this section, the Administrator—

''(1) shall publish guidelines, including a notice of funding opportunity or similar announcement, as the Administrator determines appropriate; and

''(2) may prohibit States from closing application processes prior to the publication of such guidelines.

''(h) ALLOCATION REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In awarding grants under this section, the Administrator shall ensure that—

''(A) 50 percent of amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (k) is provided to eligible recipients located in high-risk urban areas that receive funding under section 2003 in the current fiscal year or received such funding in any of the preceding ten fiscal years, inclusive of any amounts States may retain pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (c); and

''(B) 50 percent of amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorizations of appropriations under subsection (k) is provided to eligible recipients located in jurisdictions not receiving funding under section 2003 in the current fiscal year or have not received such funding in any of the preceding ten fiscal years, inclusive of any amounts States may retain pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (c).

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Administrator may allocate a different percentage if the Administrator does not receive a sufficient number of applications from eligible recipients to meet the allocation percentages described in either subparagraph (A) or (B) of such paragraph. If the Administrator exercises the authorization under this paragraph, the Administrator shall, not later than 30 days after such exercise, report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding such exercise.

''(i) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Paperwork Reduction Act'), shall not apply to any changes to the application materials, Program forms, or other core Program documentation intended to enhance participation by eligible nonprofit organizations in the Program.'';

(7) in subsection (j), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$75 million for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024'' and inserting ''$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and $500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1), not more than five percent is authorized—

''(A) to operate the program office; and

''(B) for other costs associated with the management, administration, and evaluation of the Program.''; and

(8) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) TREATMENT.—Nonprofit organizations determined by the Secretary to be at risk of extremist attacks other than terrorist attacks and threats under subsection (a) are deemed to satisfy the conditions specified in subsection (b) if protecting such organizations against such other extremist attacks would help protect such organizations against such terrorist attacks and threats.''.

(b) PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan for the administration of the program office for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program established under subsection (f) of section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a), as amended by subsection (a), including a staffing plan for such program office.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2008 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c) by striking ''sections 2003 and 2004'' and inserting ''sections 2003, 2004, and 2009''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''section 2003 or 2004'' and inserting ''sections 2003, 2004, or 2009''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6825, the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act.

More than 20 years after the September 11 attacks, the terrorism threat landscape has grown significantly more complex, and houses of worship and other nonprofits have become targets for domestic and foreign terrorists.

Earlier this year, four Americans were held at gunpoint by a terrorist at a synagogue in Colleyville, Texas. During the Colleyville attack, Rabbi Charlie Cytron-Walker used security training to help bring the standoff to an end without injury to his congregants.

The training that proved so crucial that Sabbath was funded by the Department of Homeland Security's Nonprofit Security Grant Program. The NSGP, as it has come to be known, is a competitive grant program that provides funding to nonprofit organizations, such as religious institutions, at high risk of a terrorist attack to help bolster their security.

Grant funding is primarily used to pay for active shooter training, fencing, barriers, and surveillance cameras.

In recent years, demand for the program has grown exponentially, given the heightened threat environment that we face. Over the past 3 years, to meet this demand, Congress has increased funding almost threefold to $250 million in fiscal year 2022.

Even with significant new resources, FEMA reported that, in fiscal year 2021, there was a $200 million gap between applications and funding. To provide FEMA with more resources to help bolster the security of more at-risk nonprofits, H.R. 6825 authorizes $500 million in grant funding for fiscal years 2023 to 2028.

This bipartisan bill, which was introduced by the leaders of the Committee on Homeland Security, Chairman BENNIE THOMPSON and Ranking Member JOHN KATKO, also includes a range of enhancements to the program's operations.

H.R. 6825 would establish a dedicated program office to carry out education, outreach, and engagement to provide technical assistance and support. Among other things, it includes technical changes to eliminate or prevent administrative or operational obstacles that may impact access by eligible applicants; sets baseline requirements for States that administer the program; and requires audits to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

The legislation, which was developed in close coordination with FEMA, was unanimously supported by the committee in March.

Before I conclude, I would like to address an article that appeared in the Jewish Link, a prominent news outlet for the Jewish community in New Jersey and New York, in which questions were raised about the grant guidance for the program for the current fiscal year.

On behalf of Chairman THOMPSON, let me express my appreciation to Representatives PASCRELL and GOTTHEIMER, in particular, for alerting the committee to these concerns and the chairman's commitment to engage FEMA about the questions that were raised.

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

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 6825, the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022.

FEMA's Nonprofit Security Grant Program is an important resource available to nonprofit organizations, especially our houses of worship. As we all know, faith-based communities across the country face varying levels of discrimination, and it is vital that we strengthen our Nation's emergency preparedness posture to prevent violence against all religious groups.

H.R. 6825 expands the use of Nonprofit Security Grant Program funds to include alteration or remodeling of existing buildings or physical facilities and facility security personnel costs, including costs associated with contracted security.

This bill requires more accountability on the part of FEMA to Congress by requiring the Administrator of FEMA to include information on the number of applications submitted by eligible nonprofit organizations to each State, the number of applications submitted by each State, and specific operations of the grant office in FEMA's annual report to Congress.

Finally, this legislation also establishes an office within FEMA to provide outreach, engagement, education, and technical assistance to support eligible nonprofit organizations. This will better ensure that eligible organizations, including houses of worship, know the resources available to them.

I urge Members to support H.R. 6825, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, as an original member of the Homeland Security Committee, I had the pleasure of serving with Chairman THOMPSON. It has only been lately that we understand what he means to this country. Together, we worked to establish and grow the Nonprofit Security Grant Program into what it is now.

I associate myself with the words of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and our associates from Arkansas and Kansas. I hope people listened to what they had to say on the previous bill because knowledge is power in trying to keep the American people safe.

From Jersey City, to Colleyville, to Pittsburgh, our faith-based communities have become targets. Our churches, synagogues, and mosques are facing increased volatility, unpredictability, and threats. Now, that is either a fact or it is not a fact.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program is a vital tool to help keep people safe from this dire threat. H.R. 6825 recognizes this growing threat by increasing the program's authorization, as you just heard. It is money that will be well spent.

We must ensure that every community can get these resources. Too many communities do not have the historic ability to even write a grant, believe it or not.

But revising the formula should not create obstacles for high-threat communities or regions, like my home State of New Jersey. I am closely monitoring the new formula FEMA has offered. It will give preference to applications with a higher Social Vulnerability Index.

It is one of the pillars of America that our neighbors are secure in their houses of worship. I will fight hard for fairness in distributing these funds.

I applaud Chairman THOMPSON for bringing this bill to the floor. Domestic terrorism threatens every community in our Nation, and we blew it 12 years ago. It is something I have warned about over a decade, and it is not abating but growing.

This funding will save lives and secure houses of worship. I urge swift passage of H.R. 6825.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON), chairman of the Homeland Security Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, violence shattered communities across the country this weekend, making it a very sad one for this Nation.

First, on Friday night in Milwaukee, 21 people were injured in a mass shooting as the city hosted the NBA playoffs. Then, on Saturday, a gunman who posted a manifesto online espousing violent white supremacist viewpoints drove 2 hours to a grocery store in a predominantly Black area of Buffalo and opened fire on customers, killing 10 innocent people. Finally, yesterday, in Laguna Woods, California, an armed intruder burst into a predominantly Taiwanese Christian congregation meeting in a Presbyterian church, killing one congregant and critically wounding four others.

Today, we mourn with these communities and families who were rocked by this violence, but we also must continue asking tough questions about what is fueling such racially motivated violent extremism.

Just months ago, FBI Director Christopher Wray told Congress domestic terrorism is metastasizing through this country and was not going away any time soon. The intelligence community has recently warned that racially motivated violent extremism poses the most lethal domestic terrorism threat.

While Americans may not see eye-to-eye on what factors contribute to the current threat landscape, there seems to be general agreement that public spaces, in general, and houses of worship, in particular, need to be more secure.

That is where the Nonprofit Security Grant Program comes in. This grant program is incredibly important to at-risk nonprofits that need to bolster their security against mass shootings and terrorism threats.

In 2020, I was proud to author legislation that was enacted into law to authorize this program. Today, I am here in support of H.R. 6825, legislation I introduced in the wake of a terrorist attack on a synagogue in Colleyville, Texas, to expand the availability of crucial funding to more at-risk nonprofits and improve the program's operations.

My legislation, Mr. Speaker, does so by increasing the authorization for funding to $500 million annually through fiscal year 2028 and by establishing a dedicated program office.

This past February, the National Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin stated: ''Threats directed at historically Black colleges and universities and other colleges and universities, Jewish facilities, and churches cause concern and may inspire extremist threat actors to mobilize to violence.''

□ 1500

With each passing day, the list of potential targets for mass violence seems to expand, and FEMA has already told us that even with funding for the program increasing roughly three-fold in just a few short years, the demand for funding is still outpacing available funding. The additional resources provided under my bill will help FEMA do more to help more at-risk nonprofits.

Importantly, H.R. 6825 requires FEMA to provide outreach, engagement, and technical support to nonprofits, with particular attention to eligible at-risk nonprofits in underserved communities.

As was mentioned before, in recent days, questions have arisen about how FEMA plans to bring new at-risk nonprofits into the program, a goal that many of us support.

I strongly believe that with the enhanced funding that Congress provides in this year's appropriations, FEMA can expand the program's reach while preserving funding to existing grantees that continue to be at risk.

To that end, together with my colleague, Mr. PASCRELL, I am engaging FEMA about its approach, and I look forward to resolving it.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to my colleagues' support in passing this critical legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, back home in New Jersey, I make a point of checking in on faith communities as often as I can. We gather together, we talk about the issues of the day, we talk about how their members can help the community at large. And in every one of these conversations, I am sad to say, the issue of security comes up. We talk about this grant program and how it can help them protect themselves.

It saddens me because I know that bulletproof glass is not the solution to hatred. Security guards and security cameras are not the solution to the violence that is plaguing our society. Security at the point of the religious institution is not the solution, it is the last resort. And yet, it is something that we have to do. Until we defeat the hatred, until we deal with how it spreads through our society, we have to harden our institutions so people can worship and gather peacefully in safety.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in support of a bill that addresses this need, H.R. 6825, the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act. It is a timely measure that is responsive to the current threat picture.

Instances of anti-Semitic crime, for example, hit an all-time high in 2021 in America. My home State of New Jersey and the neighboring State of New York, accounted for nearly 30 percent of the reported total.

The bill is endorsed by The Jewish Federations of North America, the Anti-Defamation League, the Sikh Coalition, the Secure Community Network, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and The National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

Just today, ahead of consideration of the bill, The Jewish Federations of North America reached out to say: ''The Nonprofit Security Grant Program is critically important to the safety and security of faith communities and others who are at risk. The Jewish Federations would like to thank Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member KATKO for advancing an

authorization bill that will strengthen the Nonprofit Security Grant Program and increase much-needed funding for at-risk institutions.''

Mr. Speaker, for all these reasons, while it is not enough, I do strongly believe that enactment of H.R. 6825 will position this program to be effective in the future. It will enable us to provide these essential grants to every faith institution that needs them.

None of us want to communicate to folks in our district that we were able to help this synagogue, this mosque, this church, but the one across the street, the one in a different neighborhood, we are sorry, we can't help you because we ran out of money. That is absolutely unacceptable, and we are going to solve this program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6825, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6825, 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. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

DHS ACQUISITION REFORM ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6871) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6871

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''DHS Acquisition Reform Act''.

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY OF MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Section 701 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''and acquisition management'' after ''Procurement''; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by inserting ''(including firearms and other sensitive assets)'' after ''equipment'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (d), the first subsection (e) (relating to the system for award management consultation), and the second subsection (e) (relating to the definition of interoperable communications) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) ACQUISITION AND RELATED RESPONSIBILITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1702(a) of title 41, United States Code, the Under Secretary for Management is the Chief Acquisition Officer of the Department. As Chief Acquisition Officer, the Under Secretary shall have the authorities and perform the functions specified in section 1702(b) of such title, and perform all other functions and responsibilities delegated by the Secretary or described in this subsection.

''(2) FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the authorities and functions specified in section 1702(b) of title 41, United States Code, the functions and responsibilities of the Under Secretary for Management related to acquisition (as such term is defined in section 131 of such title) include the following:

''(A) Advising the Secretary regarding acquisition management activities, considering risks of failure to achieve cost, schedule, or performance parameters, to ensure that the Department achieves its mission through the adoption of widely accepted program management best practices (as such term is defined in section 714) and standards and, where appropriate, acquisition innovation best practices.

''(B) Leading the Department's acquisition oversight body, the Acquisition Review Board.

''(C) Synchronizing interagency coordination relating to acquisition programs and acquisition management efforts of the Department.

''(D) Exercising the acquisition decision authority (as such term is defined in section 714) to approve, pause, modify (including the rescission of approvals of program milestones), or cancel major acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714), unless the Under Secretary delegates such authority to a Component Acquisition Executive (as such term is defined in section 714) pursuant to paragraph (3).

''(E) Providing additional scrutiny and oversight for an acquisition that is not a major acquisition if—

''(i) the acquisition is for a program that is important to the strategic and performance plans of the Department;

''(ii) the acquisition is for a program with significant program or policy implications; and

''(iii) the Secretary determines that such scrutiny and oversight for the acquisition is proper and necessary.

''(F) Establishing policies for managing acquisitions across the Department that promote best practices (as such term is defined in section 714).

''(G) Establishing policies for acquisition that implement an approach that considers risks of failure to achieve cost, schedule, or performance parameters that all components of the Department shall comply with, including outlining relevant authorities for program managers to effectively manage acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714).

''(H) Ensuring that each major acquisition program has a Department-approved acquisition program baseline (as such term is defined in section 714), pursuant to the Department's acquisition management policy that is traceable to the life-cycle cost estimate of the program, integrated master schedule, and operational requirements.

''(I) Assisting the heads of components and Component Acquisition Executives in efforts to comply with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives.

''(J) Ensuring that grants and financial assistance are provided only to individuals and organizations that are not suspended or debarred.

''(K) Distributing guidance throughout the Department to ensure that contractors involved in acquisitions, particularly contractors that access the Department's information systems and technologies, adhere to relevant Department policies related to physical and information security as identified by the Under Secretary.

''(L) Overseeing the Component Acquisition Executive organizational structure to ensure Component Acquisition Executives have sufficient capabilities and comply with Department acquisition policies.

''(M) Developing and managing a professional acquisition workforce to ensure the goods and services acquired by the Department meet the needs of the mission and are at the best value for the expenditure of public resources.

''(3) DELEGATION OF CERTAIN ACQUISITION DECISION AUTHORITY.—The Under Secretary for Management may delegate acquisition decision authority, in writing, to the relevant Component Acquisition Executive for a major capital asset, service, or hybrid acquisition program that has a life-cycle cost estimate of at least $300,000,000 but not more than $1,000,000,000, based on fiscal year 2022 constant dollars, if—

''(A) the component concerned possesses working policies, processes, and procedures that are consistent with Department acquisition policy;

''(B) the Component Acquisition Executive concerned has adequate, experienced, and dedicated professional employees with program management training; and

''(C) each major acquisition program has a Department-approved acquisition program baseline, and it is meeting agreed-upon cost, schedule, and performance thresholds.''.

SEC. 3. OFFICE OF TEST AND EVALUATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 323. OFFICE OF TEST AND EVALUATION.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is established in the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department an Office of Test and Evaluation (in this section referred to as the 'Office'). The Office shall—

''(1) serve as the principal advisory office for test and evaluation support across the Department; and

''(2) serve as the test and evaluation liaison with—

''(A) Federal agencies and foreign, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments;

''(B) the private sector;

''(C) institutions of higher education; and

''(D) other relevant entities.

''(b) DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be led by a Director. The Director shall oversee the duties specified in subsection (a) and carry out the following responsibilities:

''(1) Serve as a member of the Department's Acquisition Review Board.

''(2) Establish and update, as necessary, test and evaluation policies, procedures, and guidance for the Department.

''(3) Ensure, in coordination with the Chief Acquisition Officer, the Joint Requirements Council, the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and relevant component heads, that acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714)—

''(A) complete reviews of operational requirements to ensure such requirements—

''(i) are informed by threats, including physical and cybersecurity threats;

''(ii) are operationally relevant; and

''(iii) are measurable, testable, and achievable within the constraints of cost and schedule;

''(B) complete independent testing and evaluation of a system or service throughout development of such system or service;

''(C) complete operational testing and evaluation that includes all system components and incorporates operators into such testing and evaluation to ensure that a system or service satisfies the mission requirements in the operational environment of such system or service as intended in the acquisition program baseline;

''(D) use independent verification and validation of test and evaluation implementation and results, as appropriate; and

''(E) document whether such programs meet all operational requirements.

''(4) Provide oversight of test and evaluation activities for major acquisition programs throughout the acquisition life cycle by—

''(A) approving program test and evaluation master plans, plans for individual test and evaluation events, and other related documentation, determined appropriate by the Director;

''(B) approving which independent test and evaluation agent or third-party tester is selected for each program; and

''(C) providing an independent assessment to the acquisition decision authority (as such term is defined in section 714) that assesses a program's progress in meeting operational requirements and operational effectiveness, suitability, and resilience to inform production and deployment decisions.

''(5) Determine if testing of a system or service conducted by other Federal agencies, entities, or institutions of higher education are relevant and sufficient in determining whether such system or service performs as intended.

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Director of the Office shall submit to the Secretary, the Under Secretary for Management, component heads, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs a report relating to the test and evaluation activities of the major acquisition programs of the Department for the previous fiscal year.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) An assessment of—

''(i) test and evaluation activities conducted for each major acquisition program with respect to demonstrating operational requirements and operational effectiveness, suitability, and resilience for each such program;

''(ii) any waivers of, or deviations from, approved program test and evaluation master plans referred to in subsection (b)(3)(A);

''(iii) any concerns raised by the independent test and evaluation agent or third-party tester selected and approved under subsection (b)(3)(B) relating to such waivers or deviations; and

''(iv) any actions that have been taken or are planned to be taken to address such concerns.

''(B) Recommendations with respect to resources, facilities, and levels of funding made available for test and evaluation activities referred to in subparagraph (A).

''(3) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

''(d) RELATIONSHIP TO UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary for Management and the Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall coordinate in matters related to Department-wide acquisitions so that investments of the Directorate of Science and Technology are able to support current and future requirements of the components of the Department.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed as affecting or diminishing the authority of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 322 the following new item:

''Sec. 323. Office of Test and Evaluation.''.

SEC. 4. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Paragraph (2) of section 702(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 342(b)) is amended by—

(1) redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (J); and

(2) inserting after subparagraph (H) the following new subparagraph:

''(I) Oversee the costs of acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714) and related activities to ensure that actual and planned costs are in accordance with budget estimates and are affordable, or can be adequately funded, over the life cycle of such programs and activities.''.

SEC. 5. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Section 703 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 343) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) ACQUISITION RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the responsibilities specified in section 11315 of title 40, United States Code, the acquisition responsibilities of the Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Under Secretary for Management, shall include the following:

''(1) Overseeing the management of the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture and ensuring that, before each acquisition decision event (as such term is defined in section 714), approved information technology acquisitions comply with any departmental information technology management requirements, security protocols, and the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture, and in any case in which information technology acquisitions do not so comply, making recommendations to the Department's Acquisition Review Board regarding such noncompliance.

''(2) Providing recommendations to the Acquisition Review Board regarding information technology programs and developing information technology acquisition strategic guidance.''.

SEC. 6. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Subsection (c) of section 709 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 349) is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as (5) through (8), respectively; and

(2) inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) ensure acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714) support the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report, the DHS Strategic Plan, the DHS Strategic Priorities, and other appropriate successor documents;''.

SEC. 7. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT (PARM) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 714. PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OFFICE.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is established in the Management Directorate of the Department a Program Accountability and Risk Management office. Such office shall—

''(1) provide consistent accountability, standardization, and transparency of major acquisition programs of the Department;

''(2) serve as the central oversight function for all Department major acquisition programs; and

''(3) provide review and analysis of Department acquisition programs, as appropriate.

''(b) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Program Accountability and Risk Management office shall be led by an Executive Director. The Executive Director shall oversee the duties specified in subsection (a), report directly to the Under Secretary for Management, and carry out the following responsibilities:

''(1) Regularly monitor the performance of Department major acquisition programs between acquisition decision events to identify problems with cost, performance, or schedule that components may need to address to prevent cost overruns, performance issues, or schedule delays.

''(2) Assist the Under Secretary for Management in managing the Department's acquisition programs, acquisition workforce, and related activities of the Department.

''(3) Conduct oversight of individual acquisition programs to implement Department acquisition program policy, procedures, and guidance, with a priority on ensuring the data the office collects and maintains from Department components is accurate and reliable.

''(4) Serve as the focal point and coordinator for the acquisition life-cycle review process and as the executive secretariat for the Department's Acquisition Review Board.

''(5) Advise the persons having acquisition decision authority to—

''(A) make acquisition decisions consistent with all applicable laws; and

''(B) establish clear lines of authority, accountability, and responsibility for acquisition decision-making within the Department.

''(6) Develop standardized certification standards, in consultation with the Component Acquisition Executives, for all acquisition program managers.

''(7) Assess the results of major acquisition programs' post-implementation reviews, and identify opportunities to improve performance throughout the acquisition process.

''(8) Provide technical support and assistance to Department acquisition programs and acquisition personnel, and coordinate with the Chief Procurement Officer regarding workforce training and development activities.

''(9) Assist, as appropriate, with the preparation of the Future Years Homeland Security Program, and make such information available to the congressional homeland security committees.

''(10) In coordination with the Component Acquisition Executives, maintain the Master Acquisition Oversight List, updated quarterly, that shall serve as an inventory of all major acquisition programs and non-major acquisition programs within the Department, including for each such program—

''(A) the component sponsoring the acquisition;

''(B) the name of the acquisition;

''(C) the acquisition level as determined by the anticipated life-cycle cost of the program and other criteria pursuant to the Department-level acquisition policy;

''(D) the acquisition decision authority for the acquisition; and

''(E) the current acquisition phase.

''(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPONENTS.—Each head of a component shall comply with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives established by the Under Secretary for Management. For each major acquisition program, each head of a component shall—

''(1) establish an organizational structure for conducting acquisitions within the component, to be managed by a Component Acquisition Executive;

''(2) obtain the resources necessary to operate such an organizational structure that are aligned with the number, type, size, and complexity of the acquisition programs of the component; and

''(3) oversee sustainment of capabilities deployed by major acquisition programs and non-major acquisition programs after all planned deployments are completed until such capabilities are retired or replaced.

''(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPONENT ACQUISITION EXECUTIVES.—Each Component Acquisition Executive shall—

''(1) establish and implement policies and guidance for managing and conducting oversight for major acquisition programs and non-major acquisition programs within the component at issue that comply with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives established by the Under Secretary for Management;

''(2) for each major acquisition program—

''(A) define baseline requirements and document changes to such requirements, as appropriate;

''(B) establish a complete life cycle cost estimate with supporting documentation that is consistent with cost estimating best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States;

''(C) verify each life cycle cost estimate against independent cost estimates or assessments, as appropriate, and reconcile any differences;

''(D) complete a cost-benefit analysis with supporting documentation; and

''(E) develop and maintain a schedule that is consistent with scheduling best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States, including, in appropriate cases, an integrated master schedule;

''(3) ensure that all acquisition program documentation provided by the component demonstrates the knowledge required for successful program execution prior to final approval and is complete, accurate, timely, and valid;

''(4) in such cases where it is appropriate, exercise the acquisition decision authority to approve, pause, modify (including the rescission of approvals of program milestones), or cancel major acquisition programs or non-major acquisition programs when delegated by the Under Secretary for Management pursuant to section 701(d)(3); and

''(5) review, oversee, and direct activities between acquisition decision events for major acquisition programs within the component for which the Under Secretary for Management is the acquisition decision authority.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ACQUISITION.—The term 'acquisition' has the meaning given such term in section 131 of title 41, United States Code.

''(2) ACQUISITION DECISION AUTHORITY.—The term 'acquisition decision authority' means the authority, in addition to the authorities and functions specified in subsection (b) of section 1702 of title 41, United States Code, held by the Secretary acting through the Under Secretary for Management to—

''(A) ensure compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives;

''(B) review (including approving, pausing, modifying, or canceling) an acquisition program throughout the life cycle of such program;

''(C) ensure that acquisition program managers have the resources necessary to successfully execute an approved acquisition program;

''(D) ensure appropriate acquisition program management of cost, schedule, risk, and system or service performance of the acquisition program at issue, including assessing acquisition program baseline breaches and directing any corrective action for such breaches;

''(E) ensure that acquisition program managers, on an ongoing basis, monitor cost, schedule, and performance against established baselines and use tools to assess risks to an acquisition program at all phases of the life-cycle of such program; and

''(F) establish policies and procedures for major acquisition programs of the Department.

''(3) ACQUISITION DECISION EVENT.—The term 'acquisition decision event', with respect to an acquisition program, means a predetermined point within the acquisition life-cycle at which the acquisition decision authority determines whether such acquisition program shall proceed to the next acquisition phase.

''(4) ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term 'acquisition program' means the conceptualization, initiation, design, development, test, contracting, production, deployment, logistics support, modification, or disposal of systems, supplies, or services (including construction) to satisfy the Department's needs.

''(5) ACQUISITION PROGRAM BASELINE.—The term 'acquisition program baseline', with respect to an acquisition program, means the cost, schedule, and performance parameters, expressed in standard, measurable, quantitative terms, which must be met to accomplish the goals of such program.

''(6) BEST PRACTICES.—The term 'best practices', with respect to acquisition, means a knowledge-based approach to capability development, procurement, and support that includes the following:

''(A) Identifying and validating needs.

''(B) Assessing alternatives to select the most appropriate solution.

''(C) Establishing well-defined requirements.

''(D) Developing realistic cost assessments and schedules that account for the entire life-cycle of an acquisition.

''(E) Demonstrating technology, design, and manufacturing maturity before initiating production.

''(F) Using milestones and exit criteria or specific accomplishments that demonstrate the attainment of knowledge to support progress throughout the acquisition phases.

''(G) Regularly assessing and managing risks to achieve requirements and cost and schedule goals.

''(H) To the maximum extent possible, adopting and executing standardized processes.

''(I) Establishing a workforce that is qualified to perform necessary acquisition roles.

''(J) Integrating into the Department's mission and business operations the capabilities described in subparagraphs (A) through (I).

''(7) BREACH.—The term 'breach', with respect to a major acquisition program, means a failure to meet any cost, schedule, or performance threshold specified in the most recently approved acquisition program baseline.

''(8) CONGRESSIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY COMMITTEES.—The term 'congressional homeland security committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

''(9) COMPONENT ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE.—The term 'Component Acquisition Executive' means the senior acquisition official within a component who is designated in writing by the Under Secretary for Management, in consultation with the component head, with authority and responsibility for leading a process and staff to provide acquisition and program management oversight, policy, and guidance to ensure that statutory, regulatory, and higher level policy requirements are fulfilled, including compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives established by the Under Secretary.

''(10) LIFE-CYCLE COST.—The term 'life-cycle cost' means the total cost to the Government of acquiring, operating, supporting, and (if applicable) disposing of the items being acquired.

''(11) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term 'major acquisition program' means a Department capital asset, services, or hybrid acquisition program that is estimated by the Secretary to require an eventual total expenditure of at least $300,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2022 constant dollars) over its life cycle or a program identified by the Chief Acquisition Officer as a program of special interest.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 710 the following new item:

''Sec. 714. Program Accountability and Risk Management office.''.

SEC. 8. ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 837. ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION.

''For each major acquisition program (as such term is defined in section 714), the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Management, shall require the head of each relevant component or office of the Department to—

''(1) maintain acquisition documentation that is complete, accurate, timely, and valid, and that includes—

''(A) operational requirements that are validated consistent with departmental policy;

''(B) a complete life-cycle cost estimate with supporting documentation;

''(C) verification of such life-cycle cost estimate against independent cost estimates, and reconciliation of any differences;

''(D) a cost-benefit analysis with supporting documentation;

''(E) an integrated master schedule with supporting documentation;

''(F) plans for conducting systems engineering reviews and test and evaluation activities throughout development to support production and deployment decisions;

''(G) an acquisition plan that outlines the procurement approach, including planned contracting vehicles;

''(H) a logistics and support plan for operating and maintaining deployed capabilities until such capabilities are disposed of or retired; and

''(I) an acquisition program baseline that is traceable to the operational requirements of the program required under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (E);

''(2) prepare cost estimates and schedules for major acquisition programs pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (E) of paragraph (1) in a manner consistent with best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States; and

''(3) ensure any revisions to the acquisition documentation maintained pursuant to paragraph (1) are reviewed and approved in accordance with departmental policy.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 836, as added by section 3 of this Act, the following new item:

''Sec. 837. Acquisition documentation.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 6871, the DHS Acquisition Reform Act. The Committee on Homeland Security has examined for several years the Department of Homeland Security's challenges in managing its acquisition programs.

The Department uses its acquisition system to carry out its critical missions, such as screening travelers, cybersecurity, border security, and disaster response.

In 2016, the Government Accountability Office reported that one-third of the DHS major acquisition programs it reviewed experienced cost overruns and schedule delays, increasing costs by $1.7 billion. And just last year, GAO reported that 10 of the Department's 24 programs that it reviewed had failed to meet their cost or schedule targets during fiscal year 2020.

To address DHS' acquisition challenges, H.R. 6871 would centralize oversight of the Department's portfolios of acquisition programs to guard against waste. The bill designates the Under Secretary for Management as the Department's chief acquisition officer and authorizes related oversight responsibilities for other key officials.

Under this act, the chief acquisition officer is charged with advising the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding acquisition activities that incorporate widely accepted program management best practices and standards.

H.R. 6871 establishes an Office of Test and Evaluation to provide oversight of test and evaluation activities for major acquisition programs to ensure that those programs meet operational requirements. Additionally, the bill establishes a Program Accountability and Risk Management Office to identify problems with cost, schedule, or performance that may need to be addressed to prevent cost overruns, schedule delays, or performance issues.

The increased oversight provided in the DHS Acquisition Reform Act will help the Department to manage its major acquisitions more effectively.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, today, I proudly rise in support of my bill, H.R. 6871, the DHS Acquisition Reform Act.

The Department of Homeland Security has many critical missions, including: protecting the Nation from terrorist attacks, enforcing our trade and immigration laws, and securing our borders, among many others.

The goal of this legislation is to make DHS a better steward of taxpayer money. We need to ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent in a way that is transparent and accountable to the American people. DHS continues to face challenges in its acquisition program, such as the inconsistency of organizational and oversight structures, and variability in the application of Department policies.

In January 2021, the Government Accountability Office reported that of the 24 acquisition programs it audited, 10 had been in breach of their cost goals, schedule goals, or a combination of both, at some point during fiscal year 2020. This means it will cost the Department—and subsequently, the taxpayer—more money to get what the Department needs. We need to do what we can to stop this.

Further, in 2018, the inspector general reported that DHS components have a habit of acquiring goods and services before they adequately define the requirements or develop performance measures. The more DHS tacitly accepts this type of behavior in its programs, the more program costs can be expected to grow.

Given these challenges, and the significant level of DHS investment in these programs, it is vital we ensure that the proper oversight and organizational structures are in place for DHS to acquire goods and services in the most efficient and effective way possible.

This bill designates the DHS Under Secretary for Management as the Department's chief acquisition officer, or CAO, and outlines specific responsibilities and authorities regarding acquisitions.

These responsibilities include overseeing the DHS Acquisition Review Board; exercising acquisition decision authority to approve, modify, or cancel acquisition programs; and establishing and distributing policies regarding acquisitions.

The bill also lays out in statute two critical offices at DHS: The Office of Test and Evaluation and its responsibility to oversee independent testing of acquisition programs, and the Program Accountability and Risk Management Office and its role in DHS acquisitions.

In addition, the bill describes the acquisition responsibilities of other senior DHS leaders, including: the chief financial officer, the chief information officer, and the Under Secretary of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.

This bill will ensure that DHS has the appropriate mechanisms in place to succeed and will make its acquisition process open and transparent to the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mr. TORRES, for cosponsoring this measure, as well as Ranking Member KATKO and Chairman THOMPSON for bringing it to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6871, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6871 will help ensure that DHS acquisition programs remain on budget and on schedule while meeting performance requirements.

In committee, this measure, introduced by my colleague from Kansas, Mr. LATURNER, received strong bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6871, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6871.

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

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

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

CYBERSECURITY GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS ACT OF 2022

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6868) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and

initiatives, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6868

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 ''Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION SUPPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2220 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 665f) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Director may award financial assistance in the form of grants or cooperative agreements to States, local governments, institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)), nonprofit organizations, and other non-Federal entities as determined appropriate by the Director for the purpose of funding cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives to—

''(1) carry out the purposes of CETAP; and

''(2) enhance CETAP to address the national shortfall of cybersecurity professionals.''.

(b) BRIEFINGS.—Paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of section 2220 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 665f) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E) respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) information on any grants or cooperative agreements made pursuant to subsection (e), including how any such grants or cooperative agreements are being used to enhance cybersecurity education for underserved populations or communities;''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, whenever you talk to experts working in cybersecurity, one of the first priorities they emphasize is how important it is to address the shortage of trained cybersecurity professionals. We can invest in the latest technology, but if we don't have the talent to implement cybersecurity practices, we will be left vulnerable.

There are many programs in the Federal Government designed to help address this problem, but one particularly essential one is the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program, or CETAP. Operated by DHS's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, CETAP supports K–12 cybersecurity education across the country.

H.R. 6868 will strengthen this existing program by giving CISA the authority to provide grants to State and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations to carry out the program and help address the shortage of cybersecurity professionals in the United States.

The bill also includes an important amendment from Representative JACKSON Lee to ensure that CISA reports to Congress on how these grants are supporting the cybersecurity education of women and underrepresented communities.

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As we address our cyber workforce challenges, we must make sure that no groups are excluded from that effort.

I thank the sponsors of H.R. 6868, Representatives GARBARINO and TITUS, for their work on this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 6868, the Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022.

Last year, cybersecurity authorities observed incidents involving ransomware in nearly every critical infrastructure sector. Given the rise of cyber threats to our country, it is more important now than ever that we grow an expert cyber workforce capable of defending Americans against nation-state actors, criminals, and other malicious cyber actors.

Research estimates a deficit of 3.1 million skilled cybersecurity professionals needed to perform this work and keep our country safe. There is a multitude of issues contributing to our cyber workforce shortage, which is particularly acute in the Federal sector. Lack of exposure, uneven education, and Federal agency onboarding issues all exacerbate the problem.

This is why it is more critical than ever to support efforts that deliver cybersecurity, STEM, and other computer science curricula and resources to our K–12 educators.

The Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022 enables the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, to award grants or other financial assistance for cybersecurity and infrastructure security training and education programs at the elementary and secondary education levels. The ability to offer financial support for this cyber training will enhance cybersecurity education to bolster the country's next generation of cybersecurity professionals.

I thank my colleague on the Homeland Security Committee, Representative GARBARINO, for his consistent leadership on cybersecurity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6868, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, expanding access to cybersecurity education in our K–12 schools will develop the next generation of cybersecurity professionals who have the knowledge needed to protect us in today's connected world.

CETAP has shown great success in addressing this challenge, and this bill will help us build on that progress.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6868, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6868, 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. MURPHY of North Carolina. 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.

DHS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN CYBER SPACE ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5658) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5658

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Department of Homeland Security, through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, is the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure across all 16 sectors, in coordination with designated Sector Risk Management Agencies.

(2) Cyber incidents require technical resources and are only sometimes sector specific.

(3) The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency is the central agency that can quickly analyze and coordinate mitigations when a malicious cyber campaign spans multiple sectors.

(4) Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorizes the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency as the Federal civilian interface for multi-directional and cross-sector sharing of information related to cyber threat indicators with and between the government and the private sector.

(5) Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorizes the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to facilitate cross-sector coordination to address cybersecurity risks

and incidents, including cybersecurity risks and incidents that may be related or could have consequential impacts across multiple sectors.

(6) Presidential Policy Directive-41 directs the Department of Homeland Security, via the national cybersecurity and communications integration center, to be the lead Federal agency for asset response during a significant cyber incident.

(7) The functions of the national cybersecurity and communications integration center are carried about by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's Cybersecurity Division.

(8) Presidential Policy Directive-21 directs the Department of Homeland Security to lead the coordination of critical infrastructure protection among the Sector Risk Management Agencies.

(9) Section 9002 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 codified the duties of Sector Risk Management Agencies for critical infrastructure sectors, laying out the roles and responsibilities they have in coordinating with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to secure the nation's critical infrastructure.

(10) Enhancing the security and resilience of our critical infrastructure is a priority for Congress and for the Nation.

(11) The Department of Homeland Security maintains and continues to build partnerships across all infrastructure sectors to enhance control systems cybersecurity.

(12) Section 1731 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the potential for better coordination of Federal cybersecurity efforts at an integrated cybersecurity center within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the roles and responsibilities of the Department and its components relating to cyber incident response.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of how the cyber incident response plans under section 2210(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660(c)) are utilized in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident.

(2) An explanation of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security and its components with responsibility for, or in support of, the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident, including primary responsibility for working with impacted private sector entities.

(3) An explanation of which and how authorities of the Department and its components are utilized in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident.

(4) Recommendations to provide further clarity for roles and responsibilities of the Department and its components relating to cyber incident response.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, given the magnitude and complexity of the current cybersecurity threat landscape, coordination among DHS components to address growing and evolving risks in cybersecurity is critical. It is important that DHS components coordinate in a manner that reflects how their respective expertise can fit into the broader DHS cybersecurity strategy.

While the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency has the most notable role in cybersecurity at DHS, other components also have considerable cyber expertise.

For example, the Secret Service has a critical role in investigating cybercrimes, and the Transportation Security Administration and the Coast Guard provide cybersecurity support for the transportation sector.

As DHS develops its cybersecurity strategy and incident response planning, it must consider how best to use each of these components and must carefully define roles and responsibilities so that components understand their duties during a cyber incident.

To that end, H.R. 5658 directs DHS to provide a report to Congress that explains the roles and responsibilities of its components in cyber incident response. The report is to include information on how DHS' authorities and CISA's incident response plans are utilized in the Federal Government's overall cyber incident response efforts.

This report will help ensure that DHS is developing a coordinated effort to provide Congress critical information regarding the authorities needed to facilitate effective cyber incident response.

I thank Representative BACON for collaborating with the Homeland Security Committee on this legislation.

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

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 5658, the DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act.

Many recent cyber events, to include the Russian probing of U.S. critical infrastructure, have shown that enhancing the security and resilience of our critical infrastructure must be a top priority for Congress and for the Nation.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, is the lead Federal Agency for asset response during a significant cyber incident, as directed by Presidential Policy Directive 41. CISA is also the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure across all 16 sectors, in coordination with designated sector risk management agencies.

This bill outlines specific reporting requirements that DHS, in concert with CISA, must submit to Congress. These requirements include: review of utilization of Federal cyber incident response plans; explanation of roles and responsibilities of DHS in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident; explanation of DHS authorities and how its components respond to a cyber incident; and recommendations to provide further clarity on roles and responsibilities of DHS in cyber incident response.

This bill will help clarify Federal roles in cyber incident response, thereby eliminating confusion in the midst of an actual cyber event.

I thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for sponsoring this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 5658, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, we have seen several cyber incidents that have demonstrated the importance of effective incident response planning.

With cyber incidents occurring across many sectors, DHS plays a unique role as the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure. Passing this bill will help ensure that DHS and its components have the properly defined roles and responsibilities necessary to carry out this mission effectively.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5658. I am sure we all look forward to spending quality time together as we do roll call votes on all of these noncontroversial, bipartisan bills this week, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5658, 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. MURPHY of North Carolina. 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.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3527) to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3527

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 531 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**Requirement**'' and inserting ''**Requirements**'';

(2) by striking ''Except as expressly provided by law'' and inserting the following:

''(a) NAMING LIMITATION.—Except as expressly provided by law or as authorized under subsection (b)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) TRANSFER OF NAMES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer the name of covered property of the Department to other covered property of the Department if—

''(A) the original covered property was designated with that name by law;

''(B) the Department no longer offers benefits or services at the original covered property;

''(C) the other covered property is similar in type and purpose as the original covered property;

''(D) the other covered property is located in a different location or at a different address from the original covered property within the town, city, or other local government area specified in the designation made by such law; and

''(E) such transfer occurs not less than 30 days after the Secretary notifies the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress representing the State in which the original covered property and other covered property are located of the intent of the Secretary to transfer the name of the original covered property to the other covered property.

''(2) REFERENCES.—If the Secretary transfers the name of covered property under paragraph (1), any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the covered property originally named by law shall be deemed to be a reference to the covered property to which the name has been transferred under such paragraph.

''(3) COVERED PROPERTY.—In this subsection, the term 'covered property' means a facility, structure, or real property of the Department or a major portion (such as a wing or floor) of any such facility, structure, or real property.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 531 and inserting the following new item:

''531. Requirements relating to naming of Department property.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 3527.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of S. 3527, a commonsense piece of legislation introduced by the chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, JON TESTER.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure the Secretary has the authority to transfer the name of a facility to another physical property should VA decide it needs to relocate the facility. Such a relocation could occur if there is a need to increase clinic space or to move a facility closer to the veteran population.

I hope my colleagues see the benefit of such authority and will join me in supporting this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3527.

When Congress acts to name a VA medical facility in law, the name should stay with that facility even if it moves to another location in the same area. That is common sense, and it is what this bill would allow.

A lot of thought and hard work goes into honoring a veteran or other individual by naming a VA facility after them. The person who is honored this way often has a storied history that becomes important to the veterans served by that facility. That should not be taken away, and it should not be taken lightly.

I am grateful to Senator TESTER for his work on this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to join in supporting this bill today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 3527, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3527.

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. MURPHY of North Carolina. 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.

DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1760) to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the ''Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1760

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the ''Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic'' or the ''Daniel Kahikina Akaka VA Clinic''.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the community-based outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

□ 1530

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. 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 S. 1760.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my strong support for S. 1760, a bill to designate the veterans' health facility in Oahu, Hawaii, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic, named after the first United States Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry, the late Daniel Akaka.

I recognize Senator MAZIE HIRONO for spearheading this effort to honor a man of such great esteem. The CBOC in

Oahu will stand as a lasting testimony to his commitment to the men and women of the Armed Forces, providing countless services and benefits to our Nation's veterans for years to come.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative KAI KAHELE, whose constituency includes parts of Oahu, for leading this effort on the House side. He grew up the son of a Native Hawaiian mother and a father of Chinese and Native Hawaiian heritage. As a student of Kamehameha, a high school for boys, a military school, Senator Akaka's path was forever changed after having witnessed firsthand Japanese fighter planes attacking Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Like most patriotic Americans during World War II, Senator Akaka wanted to join in the U.S. effort to defend our freedom. He ultimately ended up joining the Army Corps of Engineers and served throughout the Pacific theater.

After the war, Senator Akaka took advantage of the GI Bill benefits, and earned both his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Hawaii. After working several years in State government, Akaka was persuaded to enter elected office to ensure there would be a Native Hawaiian presence in his State's decisionmaking process.

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1977, Daniel Akaka became a congressional champion of indigenous and veteran issues. In 1990, he was elected to represent Hawaii in the United States Senate.

Thanks to Senator Akaka's commitment to recognizing the military contributions of the AAPI community, more than 30 Medals of Honor were awarded to Asian and Asian-American World War II veterans; a recognition of their patriotism and bravery that was long overdue.

When it comes to the question of naming the VA community-based outpatient clinic in Hawaii, I ask this body: Who better than Daniel Kahikina Akaka; a Hawaiian-born, Hawaiian-serving veteran whose life philosophy was sharing aloha and was a true public servant for over three decades.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters of support from our colleagues in the Hawaiian Congressional Delegation, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, November 17, 2021.

Hon. JON TESTER,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Washington, DC.

Hon. JERRY MORAN,
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER AND RANKING MEMBER MORAN: We, the Hawaii Congressional Delegation, write in support of legislation to designate the planned outpatient clinic on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii as the ''Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veteran Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic,'' to honor and commemorate Senator Daniel Akaka's service to his country during World War II and his service to the people of Hawaii in Congress.

Born in 1924 in Honolulu, Hawaii, Senator Akaka attended public grade school, but went to Kamehameha School for Boys and graduated from there in 1942. From 1943 to 1945, after graduating from high school, he served as a civilian worker in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He continued to serve in the Army Corps of Engineers after being drafted in 1945, including assignments on Saipan and Tinian, until being honorably discharged in 1947.

He returned to Hawaii and pursued his education at the University of Hawaii utilizing the GI Bill. He spent 15 years as an educator and administrator in public schools before transitioning into government service. During his time in government, he was the Chief Program Planner for the Hawaii Department of Education, Director of the Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity, Director of the Progressive Neighborhood Program, and Special Assistant in the Office of Governor George Ariyoshi.

Senator Akaka was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, where he represented the people of Hawaii for 14 years. In 1990, he was appointed to fill a Senate vacancy after the death of Senator Spark M. Matsunaga. He was elected to the seat that fall and continued to serve as Senator for 23 years until his retirement in 2013. Senator Akaka was the first U.S. Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry, and during his tenure was the only Chinese-American member of the Senate.

Senator Akaka was a member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (SVAC) from 1990 through 2013, and was the chairman of the committee from 2007 to 2011. During his tenure, he expanded benefits for veterans and worked to ensure those who had served our country were properly recognized for that service.

Mr. Akaka sponsored legislation in 1996 to review the service records of Asian-Americans who had fought in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion during World War II. The review resulted in over 30 Medals of Honor being belatedly bestowed, some posthumously, on Asian-American veterans. Many of these veterans were of Japanese heritage, and included his fellow Senator from Hawaii, Daniel K. Inouye.

As chairman, in 2008, he oversaw the largest increase ever in funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). At the time, he said it was important to ensure VA had the funding needed to respond to veterans' needs. He said at the time, ''as the ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan continue, we must recognize that care for those wounded in combat is part of the cost of war.''

In his farewell speech, Senator Akaka credited the GI bill with saving him from some of the effects of PTSD after returning from the war, saying he ''would not be standing before you today without the opportunity the GI bill gave me, not only to get an education but to have structure and a path forward.'' As chairman of SVAC, he worked with Senator Jim Webb to pass the Post 9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act to update and expand GI Benefits so that Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans had the same opportunities he was once afforded.

Senator Akaka and Senator Inouye pursued legislation to provide one-time compensation for members of the Phillippine Scouts, an American-led unit of mostly Filipino and Filipino-American recruits who fought alongside United States troops but did not qualify for Veterans Administration benefits. The Senators successfully secured the funding for this compensation in the 2009 stimulus bill.

While much of what Senator Akaka accomplished benefitted veterans across the country, he never stopped advocating for the Native Hawaiian veteran community. Using his roles on both SVAC and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, he highlighted the unique challenges faced by Native Hawaiian veterans, including holding a field hearing in Hawaii in 2006 in which these specific issues were discussed.

The Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veteran Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic is an appropriate and a meaningful way to honor Senator Akaka's lifetime of service to his country and to the people of Hawaii and continue his legacy on behalf of veterans. Senator Akaka in his farewell speech to Congress speak volumes as to his commitment to veterans:

''I want to take this moment to urge all of my colleagues and all of the incoming Senators and Representatives to do everything they can for our veterans and their families because we ask them to sacrifice so much for us. They put their lives on the line while their wives and husbands watch over their families. Caring for them is one of our most sacred obligations as a nation.''

Legislation to name the clinic has been introduced in the Senate (S. 1760) with a companion measure introduced in the House (H.R. 3406). with the full support of Hawaii Congressional delegation.

Thank you for your consideration of this legislation.

Sincerely,

MAZIE K. HIRONO,
U.S. Senator.
KAIALI'I KAHELE,
U.S. Representative.
BRIAN SCHATZ,
U.S. Senator.
ED CASE,
U.S. Representative.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, HI, October 20, 2021.

Subject: The proposed legislation to rename the Ewa Plain VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) the DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC).

The American Legion Department of Hawaii fully supports legislation proposed by Hawaii US Senator Mazie Hirono to rename the Ewa Plain VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) the DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) after the late US Senator Daniel Akaka.

Senator Akaka was a military veteran who served honorably in the US Army from 1945–1947 in Saipan and Tinian during World War II. Following military service, he returned to Hawaii to attend college, then pursued a career of teaching. Eventually he entered politics, first as a US Congressman where he served his Hawaiian constituents for seven terms. Following Hawaii's US Senator Matsunaga's death, he was appointed to fill his vacancy in US Senate. Senator Akaka then served successfully in the US Senate for three more terms. As Hawaii's junior US Senator, he served on the US Senate's Committee on Indian Affairs and on the US Senate's Committee on Veterans Affairs. Two of the more prominent legislation that he championed and saw passed were: spearheading awarding nearly 2 dozen Medals of Honor to soldiers of the famous World War II 442nd/100th ''Go for Broke'' Battalion; and passing legislation authorizing World War II Philippine Scouts just compensation for denied veterans benefits.

US Senator Akaka was a true pioneer, the first native Hawaiian to serve in the US Senate. He was also a military veteran who would take care of veterans while serving in the Senate. It is only appropriate that the Ewa Plain VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) be

renamed the Daniel K. Akaka VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) honoring a Patriot who served his community, his veterans, and his nation with distinction.

Always Serving Veterans with Aloha,

JIM HUSSEY,
Commander.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, HI, April 6, 2021.

Hon. MAZIE HIRONO,
U.S. Senator, the State of Hawaii,
Washington DC.

ALOHA SENATOR HIRONO: The Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Hawaii, is writing to support your legislation to name the ALOHA Project VA Clinic the ''Department of Veterans Affairs Daniel Kahikina Akaka Community-Based Outpatient Clinic''. We support this effort to celebrate our fellow veteran for his service in WWII and his service as the first Native Hawaiian to serve in the U.S. Senate.

During his twenty-three years on the Committee of Veterans Affairs and also serving as Chairman from 2007 to 2011, Senator Akaka sponsored legislation expanding benefits, increasing funding for veteran healthcare, and ensuring proper recognition for our comrades who served, especially for those who had served in Iraq and Afghanistan. This included ensuring that the VA handles both PTSD and TBI claims with the respect they deserved and expanding the GI Bill.

In 1996 he cosponsored legislation that reviewed the records of Asian-Americans including Hawaii's own 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 110th Infantry Battalion for action seen during WWII. As a result, many heroic actions were properly recognized. This included thirty Medals of Honor, including for his fellow Senator from Hawaii, Daniel K. Inouye.

Before leaving office, Senator Akaka initiated the VA Aloha Project legislation. We believe that is fitting and pono to name this clinic after him. This action will ensure that his honor and his dedication to veterans will be remembered for generations to come. We respectfully request that the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee quickly consider this important legislation.

RON LOCKWOOD,
Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of Hawaii, State Commander.

GEORGE BARLETT,
Department of Hawaii Adjutant.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, HI, May 18, 2021.

Re Support for Renaming the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Ewa Plain, Oahu, Hawaii, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

Ms. Hirono plans to introduce the following bill: which is expected to be referred to the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs: A BILL To name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Ewa Plain, Oahu, Hawaii, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs CommunityBased Outpatient Clinic.

The Disabled Americans Veterans, Department of Hawaii is writing this letter in support of legislation introduced by Ms. Hirono. The proposed legislation would name the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Clinic in Ewa Plain, Hawaii after Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka.

The Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Ewa Plain, Oahu, Hawaii, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic. Any reference to such outpatient clinic in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

During World War II Senator Akaka served in the United States Army Corps of Engineers, including service on Saipan and Tinian. He served from 1945 to 1947.

Akaka was appointed by Governor John Waihee to the U.S. Senate in April 1990 to serve temporarily after the death of Senator Spark Matsunaga. During his tenure, Akaka served as the Chair of the United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the United States Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

He attended his final session in the Senate on December 12, 2012. He closed his speech with a traditional Hawaiian farewell, ''a hui hou'' (until we meet again).

Former president Barack Obama remembered Akaka as ''a tireless advocate for working people, veterans, native Hawaiian rights, and the people of Hawaii . . . He embodied the aloha spirit with compassion and care.''

Akaka died of organ failure in the early hours of April 6, 2018, at the age of 93.

Sincerly,

GREGORRIO ALIP,
Department Comander.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1760, to designate the soon-to-be-constructed VA community-based outpatient clinic in Oahu, Hawaii, after our friend and former colleague, Daniel Kahikina Akaka. In doing so, this body will appropriately commemorate the significant achievements of America's first Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1760, a bill to name the VA community-based outpatient clinic in Oahu, Hawaii, after World War II veteran and former Hawaiian Senator, Daniel Akaka.

Senator Akaka has a long and proud record of service in a uniform and out. Following his time in the Army, he represented his fellow Hawaiians in both the House and the Senate. During that time in the Senate, he served as chairman of the Veterans Affairs' Committee, where he also represented his fellow veterans.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that the community-based outpatient clinic in his hometown of Oahu be named in his honor. I am proud to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), who serves on the Appropriations Committee and the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues, including my colleagues kindly speaking here today from Maryland and Illinois, in strong support of House passage of S. 1760, introduced by my colleague Senator MAZIE HIRONO, and passed unanimously by the Senate.

This critical measure, companion legislation to H.R. 3406, which I co-introduced in the House with its principal sponsor, my colleague and partner, Congressman KAIALI'I KAHELE, will designate the new community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs, now literally rising out of the ground at Kalaeloa in Hawaii, and known to date as the Advanced Leeward Outpatient Healthcare Access, or ALOHA project, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

Daniel K. Akaka was many things throughout his long and full 93 years of life: teacher, Member of this House from 1977 to 1991, the first U.S. Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry from 1991 to 2012, beloved mentor to generations, and on and on. Of all of these, he was a deeply proud veteran, having served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Second World War, deploying to the Western Pacific in support of the critical island-hopping campaign, which won the Pacific war.

Senator Akaka carried his pride and passion and commitment to our Nation's veterans into his work in Congress. As member and chair of the U.S. Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, he produced an unmatched record of progress on healthcare, compensation, and other benefits for veterans, including crafting the new veterans' GI Bill in Congress to ensure more education benefits for veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan.

In this Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, it is fitting to recognize his work focusing on specific issues affecting our Asian-American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander veterans.

The importance of the ALOHA project to our veteran 'ohana, or family, throughout Hawaii and the Pacific cannot be overstated. On its projected completion in late 2023, it will bring our VA healthcare system to our veterans, relieving significant and growing pressure in Hawaii on that system, increasing healthcare access for Hawaii's over 110,000 veterans and more, and alleviating significant and growing logistical and capacity challenges at Tripler Army Medical Center and the Spark M. Matsunaga Medical Center.

I cannot think of a more deserving and appropriate individual to grace this facility and those who work and are healed there with his name and his still living, breathing spirit, than Daniel Kahikina Akaka.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure so that it may be sent directly to the President for his consideration and enactment.

''Mahalo nui loa.'' ''Thank you very much.''

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 1760, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1760.

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. MURPHY of North Carolina. 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.

COL. GAIL S. HALVORSEN ''CANDY BOMBER'' VETERANS CENTER

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2514) to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the ''Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2514

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF THE COL. GAIL S. HALVORSEN ''CANDY BOMBER'' VETERANS CENTER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Gail Halvorsen was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 10, 1920, and spent his youth with his family on small farms in Utah and Idaho.

(2) After a brief stint at Utah State University, Gail Halvorsen joined the Civilian Pilot Training Program where he earned his pilot's license in 1941. During that same year, Halvorsen joined the Civil Air Patrol as a pilot.

(3) Gail Halvorsen joined the United States Army Air Corps in 1942 and trained flying fighter jets with the Royal Air Force. Upon his return from training, he was assigned to fly transport missions in the South Atlantic Theater.

(4) After World War II and the division of Berlin into occupation zones, disputes broke out between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union over the future of Europe.

(5) Negotiations deteriorated, and in June of 1948 Soviet forces locked down all land routes connecting Western Germany with the allied portions of Berlin. Approximately 2,000,000 people in West Berlin were left completely isolated. Starvation, poverty, and desperate want ensued.

(6) In an effort to alleviate the immense human suffering, the allies decided to drop supplies to people of West Berlin from the air until a diplomatic solution to the blockade could be reached. Termed by United States forces ''Operation Vittles'', the Berlin Airlift began on June 26, 1948.

(7) Gail Halvorsen was assigned to Germany in 1948 to work as an airlift pilot where he flew C–47 and C–54 cargo planes as part of Operation Vittles.

(8) While on mission at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin, Halvorsen noticed a group of German children standing just outside the barb wire fence.

(9) The children were destitute and clearly had very little to eat. Halvorsen gave the children two sticks of gum he had in his pocket, which they split into little pieces to share among themselves.

(10) Colonel Halvorsen was deeply affected by the experience and wanted to do more to help. He promised the children he would drop more candy to them from his plane as he flew his regular airlift missions.

(11) Halvorsen told the children they would recognize his plane by a back-and-forth waggle of his wings as he flew over.

(12) Colonel Halvorsen enlisted his copilot and engineer in the project and began attaching their candy rations to miniature parachutes which they dropped from their plane to the starving children below.

(13) The children of Berlin gave Halvorsen many nicknames including ''Uncle Wiggly Wings'', ''The Chocolate Flier'', ''The Gum Drop Kid'', and ''The Chocolate Uncle''. He eventually became known around the world as ''The Candy Bomber''.

(14) Lieutenant General William H. Turner, who directed the Berlin Airlift, learned about Halvorsen's efforts and officially expanded the idea into a full-blown operation known as ''Little Vittles'' as a play on the broader operation's name.

(15) As the candy drops continued, word of Operation Little Vittles reached the United States. Families, schoolchildren, and candymakers in the United States began contributing candy and homemade parachutes that Halvorsen and other pilots could drop.

(16) When the Berlin Airlift ended, an estimated 250,000 parachutes containing approximately 21 tons of candy had been dropped by Halvorsen and his fellow airmen as a part of Operation Little Vittles.

(17) Halvorsen retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years of service and more than 8,000 hours of flying time.

(18) Since his retirement, Halvorson has continued his humanitarian service. He has voluntarily represented the United States Air Force and the United States abroad and has re-enacted his famous candy drops several times in Berlin and around the world.

(19) Halvorsen has also been a tremendous boon to his community through church service and other local contributions.

(20) Gail Halvorsen turned 100 years old on October 10, 2020.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The Provo Veterans Center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 360 State Street, Orem, Utah, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the ''Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center''.

(c) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the veterans center referred to in subsection (b) shall be considered to be a reference to the Col. Gail S. Halvorsen ''Candy Bomber'' Veterans Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. 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 S. 2514.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my support for S. 2514, a bill to recognize and remember the life of Colonel Gail Seymour Halvorsen, who passed away on February 16, 2022, at 101 years old.

I thank Senator LEE and my colleagues from Utah's congressional delegation for their work to pay tribute to Colonel Halvorsen. Colonel Halvorsen was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, and in 1942 he joined the Army Air Corps and trained as a fighter pilot. While stationed in Germany, where he flew C–47 and C–54 cargo planes as part of Operation Vittles; Halvorsen noticed dozens of hunger-starved German children outside of the barbed wire fence. Having two pieces of gum, Halvorsen broke it into strips and gave it to the children to share amongst them. Inspired by the children's glee, Halvorsen committed to more frequently distributing candy from his plane to them.

Earning his nickname ''The Candy Bomber,'' Halvorsen dropped miniature parachutes of candy rations in the street of Berlin to feed the children. By the end of the Berlin Airlift, Halvorsen and his fellow airmen distributed an estimated 250,000 parachutes with over 20 tons of candy throughout Operation Little Vittles.

The Provo Vet Center plays a vital role in the community and provides important services such as counseling for veterans with PTSD and confidential counseling sessions to those who have experienced military sexual trauma—all free to the veterans, reservists, and members of National Guard—regardless of service connection or VA health enrollment status.

To rename this important vet center after Colonel Halvorsen would be a fitting honor for one of the Beehive State's most selfless members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters of support from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion, and a letter dated July 28, 2021, from the U.S. Senate.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
November 1, 2021.

Chairman JON TESTER,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Chairman MARK TAKANO,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member JERRY MORAN,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member MIKE BOST,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER, RANKING MEMBER MORAN, CHAIRMAN TAKANO, RANKING MEMBER BOST: We, the members of the Utah Veterans of Foreign Wars, write to support that the

Provo Veterans Center located at 360 South State Street Building C 103 in Orem, Utah be renamed after Colonel Gail S. Halvorsen, affectionately known as the ''Candy Bomber'', who performed military service of an extraordinarily distinguished character during the Berlin Airlift in 1948.

Halvorsen's creativity and compassion helped to heal the wounds of the Second World War and softened the relationship between an occupied Germany and the United States. Col. Halvorsen exemplifies the best of our brave veterans who have each demonstrated service before self.

Gail Halvorsen was assigned to Germany in 1948 to work as an airlift pilot where he flew C–47 and C–54 cargo planes as part of Operation ''Vittles''. While on mission at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin, Halvorsen noticed a group of German children standing just outside the barbed wire fence. The children were destitute and clearly had very little to eat. Halvorsen gave the children two sticks of gum he had in his pocket, which they split into little pieces to share among themselves. The looks of joy on their faces left an indelible impression. Colonel Halvorsen was deeply affected by the experience and wanted to do more to help. He promised the children he would drop more candy to them from his plane as he flew his regular airlift missions.

After enlisting his copilot in the project, Halvorsen began attaching their candy rations to miniature parachutes which he dropped from their plane to the starving children below. The children gave Halvorsen many nicknames including ''Uncle Wiggly Wings,'' ''The Chocolate Flyer,'' ''The Gum Drop Kid,'' and ''The Chocolate Uncle.'' He eventually became known around the world as ''The Candy Bomber''.

As the candy drops continued, word of ''Operation Little Vittles'' reached the United States. American families, schoolchildren, and candymakers began contributing candy and homemade parachutes that Halvorsen and other pilots could drop.

When the Berlin airlift ended, an estimated 250,000 parachutes with 21 tons of candy had been dropped by Halvorsen and his fellow airmen as part of Operation Little Vittles. Halvorsen's candy drops had a significant impact on Berliners' public perception of America. He retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years of service and more than 8,000 hours of flying time. Since his retirement, Halvorsen has continued his humanitarian and community service. He has voluntarily represented the U.S. Air Force and the United States abroad and has re-enacted his famous candy drops several times in Berlin, the Middle East, and around the world in an effort to bring peace and relief. He was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, a German Order of Merit, an Air Force Commendation Medal, and a Medal for Humane Action. Halvorsen has also been a tremendous boon to his community through his church service.

His non-profit organization, the Gail S. Halvorsen Aviation Education Foundation, advances aviation education, promotes youth leadership development, enhances community capacity for emergency response, and encourages humanitarian on macro- and micro-levels. The Foundation also provides education by giving free lectures and multimedia presentations on aviation, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) topics at local schools, community groups, and at its own facility at the Spanish Fork Airport in Spanish Fork, Utah.

Renaming the Provo Vet Center in Orem, Utah after Colonel Halvorsen is a fitting and deserved recognition for such an exemplary U.S. Air Force veteran and American hero. Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

DAVID JOHNSON,
Commander.
TERRAL CURTIS,
Sr. Vice Commander.
HEATH SILCOX,
Jr. Vice Commander.
DENNIS PARIZEK,
Adjutant/Quartermaster.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
November 2, 2021.

Chairman JON TESTER,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Chairman MARK TAKANO,
Committee of Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member JERRY MORAN,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member MIKE BOST,
Committee of Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER, RANKING MEMBER MORAN, CHAIRMAN TAKANO, AND RANKING MEMBER BOST: We ask you to accept this letter on behalf of Utah Department of Disabled American Veterans, in supporting the recommendation to change the name of the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah to be renamed to honor Colonel Gail S. Halvorsen, exemplifying his compassion for humanity in a time of War.

Colonel Halverson is one of the focal points to our Americanism program here in Utah. In our program, we highlight local military heroes and their impact in service militarily and civically. He makes such an impact on our youth when they hear of his compassion for the children of a war-torn country. The simple act of caring became more than an isolated incident. His action locally started an action that was heard throughout the world. The exposure was so great that American candy companies, children and families got involved in supplying candies and homemade parachutes.

I have met Col. Halvorson on several occasions. He is a very caring and humble man, and not only a local treasure but a National Treasure as well. Gail had never thought that one simple act could make such an impact on a nation or the world stage.

Please help us here in Utah and the Nation by giving back a little to an American Icon and National Treasure in the renaming of the Provo Veterans Center to the ''Colonel Gail Halverson Veteran Center''.

Sincerely,

JERRY ESTES,
Commander,
Disabled American Veterans,
Department of Utah.

NOVEMBER 3, 2021.

Chairman JON TESTER,
Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member JERRY MORAN,
Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Chairman MARK TAKANO,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member MIKE BOST,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR LEADERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEES: On behalf of the Utah American Legion I write to express our unconditional support for renaming the Provo Utah Vet Center after Col. Gail Halvorsen. His service to our nation is well documented in the background information. Col. Halvorsen is a beloved figure here in Utah and has been named in the Hill Air Force Base aviation Hall of Fame.

We urge the Senate & House to pass this measure honoring this great American.

Sincerely,

TERRY SCHOW/FOR THE
COMMANDER GARY
MCKAY,
National Executive Committee, The American Legion Utah.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, July 28, 2021.

Chairman JON TESTER,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Chairman MARK TAKANO,
Chairman on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member JERRY MORAN,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member MIKE BOST,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER, RANKING MEMBER MORAN, CHAIRMAN TAKANO, AND RANKING MEMBER BOST: We, the members of the Utah delegation, write to recommend that the Provo Veterans Center located at 360 South State Street Building C Suite 103 in Orem, Utah be renamed after Colonel Gail S. Halvorsen, affectionately known as the ''Candy Bomber,'' who performed military service of an extraordinarily distinguished character during the Berlin Airlift in 1948.

Halvorsen's creativity and compassion helped to heal the wounds of the Second World War and softened the relationship between an occupied Germany and the United States. Col. Halvorsen exemplifies the best of our brave veterans who have each demonstrated service before self.

Gail Halvorsen was assigned to Germany in 1948 to work as an airlift pilot where he flew C–47 and C–54 cargo planes as part of Operation ''Vittles.'' While on mission at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin, Halvorsen noticed a group of German children standing just outside the barb wire fence. The children were destitute and clearly had very little to eat. Halvorsen gave the children two sticks of gum he had in his pocket, which they split into little pieces to share among themselves. The looks of joy on their faces left an indelible impression. Colonel Halvorsen was deeply affected by the experience and wanted to do more to help. He promised the children he would drop more candy to them from his plane as he flew his regular airlift missions.

After enlisting his copilot in the project, Halvorsen began attaching their candy rations to miniature parachutes which he dropped from their plane to the starving children below. The children of Berlin gave Halvorsen many nicknames including ''Uncle Wiggly Wings,'' ''The Chocolate Flier,'' ''The Gum Drop Kid,'' and ''The Chocolate Uncle.'' He eventually became known around the world as ''The Candy Bomber.''

As the candy drops continued, word of ''Operation Little Vittles'' reached the United States. American families, schoolchildren, and candymakers began contributing candy and homemade parachutes that Halvorsen and other pilots could drop.

When the Berlin Airlift ended, an estimated 250,000 parachutes with 21 tons of candy had been dropped by Halvorsen and his fellow airmen as a part of Operation Little Vittles. Halvorsen's candy drops had a significant impact on Berliners' public perception of America. He retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years of service and more than 8,000 hours of flying time. Since

his retirement, Halvorsen has continued his humanitarian and community service. He has voluntarily represented the U.S. Airforce and the United States abroad and has re-enacted his famous candy drops several times in Berlin, the Middle East, and around the world in an effort to bring peace and relief. He was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, a German Order of Merit, an Air Force Commendation Medal, and a Medal for Humane Action. Halvorsen has also been a tremendous boon to his community through church service.

His non-profit organization, the Gail S. Halvorsen Aviation Education Foundation, advances aviation education, promotes youth leadership development, enhances community capacity for emergency response, and encourages humanitarian service on macro- and micro-levels. The Foundation also provides education by giving free lectures and multimedia presentations on aviation, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) topics at local schools, community groups, and at its own facility at the Spanish Fork Airport in Spanish Fork, Utah.

Renaming the Provo Vet Center in Orem, Utah after Colonel Halvorsen is a fitting and deserved recognition for such an exemplary U.S. Air Force veteran and American hero. Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL S. LEE,
United States Senator.
JOHN CURTIS,
Member of Congress.
BURGESS OWENS,
Member of Congress.
MITT ROMNEY,
United States Senator.
BLAKE MOORE,
Member of Congress.
CHRIS STEWART,
Member of Congress.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 2514, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2514, a bill to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Utah after Colonel Gail Halvorsen.

Colonel Halvorsen is a Salt Lake City native who joined the Army Air Corps in 1942, in the midst of World War II. He served as a transport pilot and participated in the Berlin Airlift.

It was in Berlin where he earned the nickname ''The Candy Bomber'' for handing out pieces of candy to local children and, later, dropping candy from his aircraft while flying missions over the city.

Colonel Halvorsen retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years in uniform. He spent his civilian life as an active volunteer in his church and community. He passed away in February of this last year at age 101.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest respect for Colonel Halvorsen's long life of service that we support the bill to allow the Provo Vet Center to bear his name.

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

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

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

□ 1545

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 2514, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2514.

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. MURPHY of North Carolina. 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.

FISCAL YEAR 2022 VETERANS AFFAIRS MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7500) to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2022, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7500

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 ''Fiscal Year 2022 Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Authorization Act''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY PROJECTS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may carry out the following major medical facility projects in fiscal year 2022 at the locations specified and in an amount for each project not to exceed the amount specified for such location:

(1) Restoration and consolidation of the Gulfport Hospital in Biloxi, Mississippi, in an amount not to exceed $341,500,000.

(2) Construction of a community living center and renovation of domiciliary and outpatient facilities in Canandaigua, New York, in an amount not to exceed $443,900,000.

(3) Construction of a spinal cord injury center in Dallas, Texas, in an amount not to exceed $292,239,000.

(4) Construction of a new health care center in El Paso, Texas, in an amount not to exceed $150,000,000.

(5) Seismic corrections to the mental health and community living center in Long Beach, California, in an amount not to exceed $387,300,000.

(6) Construction of a new medical facility in Louisville, Kentucky, in an amount not to exceed $953,000,000.

(7) Construction of a new surgical intensive care unit and renovated operating rooms in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in an amount not to exceed $47,564,000.

(8) Seismic retrofit and renovation of buildings 100 and 101 in Portland, Oregon, in an amount not to exceed $20,000,000.

(9) Construction of a spinal cord injury building with a community living center, including a parking garage, in San Diego, California, in an amount not to exceed $262,100,000.

(10) Construction of a new research facility in San Francisco, California, in an amount not to exceed $254,880,000.

(11) Replacement bed tower and clinical building expansion in St. Louis, Missouri, in an amount not to exceed $135,340,000.

(12) Construction of a new critical care center in West Los Angeles, California, in an amount not to exceed $115,790,000.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2022 or the year in which funds are appropriated for the Construction, Major Projects account, $3,403,613,000 for the projects authorized in subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7500.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7500, the Fiscal Year 2022 Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Authorization Act.

I thank my colleague from Texas (Mr. ALLRED) for his work on this bill. I also thank the chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, Senator TESTER, for introducing the Senate companion to this important legislation.

Each year, the Department of Veterans Affairs submits an annual budget request to Congress, and it is our job to authorize and appropriate the funding the VA needs to care for America's veterans and their families.

Within that larger funding request is the VA's request for funds to replace and modernize its medical facilities. This year's major construction requests total just over $3.4 billion. It will build a much-needed spinal cord injury center in Dallas, Texas; erect a new surgical intensive care unit and renovate operating rooms in Oklahoma City; construct a new critical care center in West Los Angeles; and allow for the seismic retrofit and renovation of buildings in Portland, Oregon, among other things.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress, the committee has highlighted VA's aging infrastructure. During our oversight efforts, the committee has learned that in order to fully recapitalize the Department's portfolio, the VA would need roughly $90 billion.

Delivering 21st century healthcare in buildings that were built during the latter half of the 19th century is far from ideal and certainly not what our veterans deserve.

Given the severity of underfunding as it relates to the VA's capital assets, we cannot afford to wait until the AIR Commission provides recommendations to Congress and the White House, as my colleagues across the aisle would advocate for. Life-safety and seismic issues across the portfolio must be recognized now. Regular maintenance should not be delayed because of budgetary concerns, nor should we delay retrofitting facilities to meet the VA's fastest-growing population, women veterans, or delay addressing the lessons learned from this Nation's first pandemic in more than 100 years.

If we are going to build back veterans' trust in the VA, we have to start making serious investments in the outdated infrastructure meant to serve them, and nearly three-fourths of Americans agree.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7500, the bill that would authorize VA major medical facility construction projects in Mississippi, New York, Texas, California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Missouri.

It is well known that the VA healthcare system has very serious infrastructure issues. The average VA medical center is decades older than the average private-sector hospital.

Authorizing these projects won't fix that, but it will help thousands of veterans who live in those eight States to have better access to the care that they have earned and deserve.

I appreciate Congressmen Allred and Ellzey for their work introducing this important bill. It has my full support today. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 7500. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7500.

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. MURPHY of North Carolina. 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.

PATIENT ADVOCATE TRACKER ACT

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5754) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of health care services by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5754

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 ''Patient Advocate Tracker Act''.

SEC. 2. SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Section 7309A(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) Beginning not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Director shall establish an information technology system that will allow a veteran (or the designated representative of a veteran) to electronically—

''(A) file a complaint that will be received by the appropriate patient advocate; and

''(B) at any time view the status of the complaint, including interim and final actions that have been taken to address the complaint.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 5754.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5754, the Patient Advocate Tracker Act, sponsored by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MCCLAIN).

This bill will require VA to create a system to allow veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of VA healthcare services and to track the resolution of those complaints by local VA patient advocates through an online system in real time. VA's existing IT system only allows VA employees to track complaint resolution, but not patients.

This bill has garnered the bipartisan support of an impressive 115 cosponsors since it was introduced 7 months ago. H.R. 5754 is also endorsed by numerous veterans service organizations, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and Student Veterans of America.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5754, the Patient Advocate Tracker Act. This is an excellent piece of legislation that is the brainchild of a veteran named Cameron Zbikowski.

Cameron worked on VA's patient advocate program as a student veteran fellow for the VFW and Student Veterans of America. During his fellowship, he recognized that veterans would be better served if they could submit complaints to VA patient advocates online and track the status of those complaints online as well.

Cameron was spot on, and this bill will require VA to make that happen. This will make patient advocates more accessible to veterans than ever before, and it will increase the transparency and accountability of the VA patient advocacy program so that we can make sure that it is working as it should for veterans across the country.

I know Cameron is watching today, and from one veteran to another, I thank him for his great work.

This bill is sponsored by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MCCLAIN). I thank her for her hard work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud supporter of this bill today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in supporting it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 5754, the Patient Advocate Tracker Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5754.

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. MURPHY of North Carolina. 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 ELIGIBLE TO TRANSFER SCHOOL (VETS) CREDIT ACT

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6604) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6604

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 ''Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit Act''.

SEC. 2. CHARGE TO ENTITLEMENT TO EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO DO NOT TRANSFER CREDITS FROM CERTAIN CLOSED OR DISAPPROVED PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION.

Section 3699(c)(2)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''An individual'' and inserting ''(i) An individual'';

(2) by designating the second sentence as clause (iv) and indenting appropriately; and

(3) by inserting after clause (i), as designated by paragraph (1), the following new clauses:

''(ii) In carrying out clause (i), the Secretary shall—

''(I) require an individual to certify in writing that the individual has transferred fewer than 12 credits as described in such clause;

''(II) require an individual who makes a certification under subclause (I) to acknowledge in writing that if the individual transfers 12 or more credits as described in such clause (i)—

''(aa) the individual may not be deemed under such clause to be an individual who did not receive such credits; and

''(bb) the Secretary shall rescind the certificate of eligibility provided under subclause (IV);

''(III) accept a certification under subclause (I) as proof of the individual transferring fewer than 12 credits; and

''(IV) provide to the individual who makes a certification under subclause (I) and makes the acknowledgment under subclause (II) a certificate of eligibility that the individual may provide to an educational institution as proof of the individual being covered by this paragraph.

''(iii) The Secretary shall notify individuals described in subparagraph (B) of being eligible to be covered by this paragraph.''.

SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENT TO SPECIFY AN EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF A TRANSFER OF POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO A DEPENDENT.

Section 3319(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 4. 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 Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 6604, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak in strong support of H.R. 6604, as amended, the Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit Act.

This bipartisan legislation is a product of work from the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY) that, together, will make it easier for veterans and their dependents to use their earned benefits.

Representative BUCHANAN's legislation would provide students that qualify a new provisional certificate of eligibility for benefits that may have been unfairly lost due to circumstances outside of their control. That means if a student veteran is left in the unfortunate situation where their school closes, they will be provided detailed information from the VA on how to reserve their benefits or have their benefits restored or transferred to a new institution.

H.R. 6604, as amended, would also ensure that clerical errors don't rob veterans of transferring their benefits to a dependent. Under current law, if a servicemember accidentally makes a mistake on their paperwork, such as indicating an expiration date for the benefits, and the servicemember passes away before the benefits are used, there is no way for the paperwork to be changed to allow the dependent to use the benefits.

This bill clarifies existing law and ensures that clerical errors do not prevent dependents from receiving educational assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the hard work of the members of the committee on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6604, as amended, the Veterans Eligible to Transfer School Credit Act. This bill, authored by my friend from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN), would help student veterans continue to use their GI Bill benefits if their school closes in the middle of a semester.

Under current law, when a school closes, an eligible student can have their GI Bill benefits restored for the time they spent attending the shuttered school. This bill would streamline that process for these students to use their restored benefits at a new school. This will help student veterans quickly transfer to a new school and complete their degree using their GI Bill benefits.

H.R. 6604, as amended, also includes the text of Congressman MURPHY's bill, H.R. 6458. This bill eliminates the existing requirement for the servicemember to set a specific date for when any transferred Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits would expire.

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Thus, this bill would prevent those who are entitled to these benefits from accidentally inputting the wrong date.

These wrong dates have led to dependents being barred from taking advantage of their education benefits. For example, there have been instances where a servicemember has put in their child's 18th birthday by accident which then prevents the child from using the benefit. If the servicemember is alive, they can easily change this date in the system. However, if the servicemember has passed away before they make this change, then it is irreversible and the child can't use their GI Bill benefit.

I thank the Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors, or TAPS, for bringing this transfer issue and solution to us. I also thank both Congressman BUCHANAN and Congressman MURPHY for their hard work on these bills. I encourage all my colleagues to support H.R. 6604, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BOST for yielding.

I rise today to advocate for H.R. 6604, as amended, the Veterans Eligible to Transfer Schools (VETS) Credit Act. It corrects issues that veterans are having when using their GI benefits when transferring schools after a school closure. The bill also includes provisions from my bill, H.R. 6458, which eliminates the requirement to specify an effective period of a transfer of post-9/11 educational assistance to a dependent.

I am grateful to Representative VERN BUCHANAN for attaching my bill to H.R. 6604.

As Members of Congress, we realize the overall importance of the Post-9/11 GI Bill. It has been a huge success in recruiting and retaining servicemembers. Many servicemembers use the added benefit of being able to transfer their education benefits to their family members. With the cost of college education so astronomical in this era, many servicemembers are using this opportunity.

Under current law servicemembers are eligible to transfer their 36 months of Post-9/11 GI Bill eligibility to their dependents if they have served at least 6 years and incur a service obligation to serve an additional 4 years.

The nonprofit Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors, otherwise known as TAPS, has brought to our attention that under current practice if a

servicemember accidentally puts on their GI Bill transfer form that the benefits for a child or other dependent expire on a certain date and the servicemember later dies before the benefit is used, there is no way for the record to be changed to allow a dependent to use the benefit.

If the veteran were still alive, they could go back in the system and change the date at any time. TAPS has seen this happen to several family members and has asked us to look into it and try to correct the problem. When we contacted the Department of Defense to see if they could address this with an administrative fix, we were told that a legislative correction was needed, and this is why we are here today to introduce my bill.

The bill, as amended, includes this change that would eliminate the requirement to specify a period of transfer of Post-9/11 GI Bill entitlement to a dependent. This would prevent those entitled to post-9/11 education benefits from accidentally inputting the wrong date and therefore preventing the dependent from taking advantage of the benefit.

It may seem a small detail, but for those individuals it is a very, very large benefit. I am grateful to TAPS for identifying this issue and grateful for Congressman BUCHANAN as well as Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member BOST for their support. I would like to thank the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs for their assistance.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing this important piece of legislation, H.R. 6604, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues 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 Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6604, 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. BISHOP of North Carolina. 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.

STRENGTHENING OVERSIGHT FOR VETERANS ACT OF 2021

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2687) to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs testimonial subpoena authority, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2687

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 ''Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. TESTIMONIAL SUBPOENA AUTHORITY OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 312 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1)(A) In addition to the authority otherwise provided by the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) and in accordance with the requirements of this subsection, the Inspector General, in carrying out the provisions of this section, may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses as necessary in the performance of the functions assigned to the Inspector General by the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) and this section, which in the case of contumacy or refusal to obey, such subpoena shall be enforceable by order of any appropriate district court of the United States.

''(B) The Inspector General may not require by subpoena the attendance and testimony under subparagraph (A) of—

''(i) any current Federal employee; or

''(ii) any witness as part of any criminal proceeding.

''(2) The authority to issue a subpoena under paragraph (1) may not be delegated.

''(3)(A) The Inspector General shall notify the Attorney General of the intent to issue a subpoena under paragraph (1).

''(B) Not later than 10 days after the date on which the Attorney General is notified pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Attorney General may object in writing to the issuance of the subpoena if the subpoena will interfere with an ongoing investigation and, if the Attorney General makes such an objection, the Inspector General may not issue the subpoena.

''(C) If the Attorney General does not object in writing to the issuance of the subpoena during the 10-day period described in subparagraph (B), the Inspector General may issue the subpoena.

''(4) Before requiring by subpoena under paragraph (1) the attendance and testimony of a witness, the Inspector General shall, to the degree practicable—

''(A) notify the witness of the intent of the Inspector General to issue the subpoena; and

''(B) provide the witness an opportunity to attend and testify voluntarily.

''(5) Whenever requiring by subpoena under paragraph (1) the attendance and testimony of a witness, the Inspector General shall, to the greatest extent practicable, travel to residence of the witness, the principal place of business of the witness, or other similar location that is in proximity to the residence of the witness.

''(6)(A) Along with each semiannual report submitted by the Inspector General pursuant to section 5(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 5(b)), the Inspector General shall include a report on the exercise of the authority provided by paragraph (1).

''(B) Each report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include, for the most recently completed six-month period, the following:

''(i) The number of testimonial subpoenas issued and the number of individuals interviewed pursuant to such subpoenas.

''(ii) The number of proposed testimonial subpoenas with respect to which the Attorney General objected under paragraph (3)(B).

''(iii) A discussion of any challenges or concerns that the Inspector General has encountered exercising the authority provided by paragraph (1).

''(iv) Such other matters as the Inspector General considers appropriate.

''(7)(A) The authority provided by paragraph (1)(A) shall terminate on May 31, 2025.

''(B) The termination of authority by subparagraph (A) shall not affect the enforceability of a subpoena issued under paragraph (1)(A) before the date of such termination.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 312 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SEMIANNUAL REPORT.—Paragraph (6) of subsection (d) of such section, as so added, shall apply beginning on the date that is seven months after the first day of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. 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 on S. 2687.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan bill, S. 2687, the Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act, introduced by Senator TESTER. I thank Representative RICE and Delegate Radewagen for introducing the House companion to this bill.

This bill seeks to strengthen the VA Office of the Inspector General by granting the office testimonial subpoena authority, an essential tool for conducting oversight.

Too often, individuals with important information relevant to an investigation retire or move to a position in another agency, thereby evading OIG investigations. Currently, the inspector general cannot require testimony of these former employees. Questioning these individuals could shed light on wrongdoing or mismanagement that puts the care and safety of our veterans and their families at risk.

This bill has bipartisan support in Congress as well as from Veterans of Foreign Wars, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, and the Project on Government Oversight.

Again, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2687, which would provide the VA inspector general with limited subpoena power. In some investigations, VA employees who may have important information have left the Department. At that point, the inspector general has no authority to compel their

testimony, which can leave investigations weak or incomplete. This bill would give the inspector general the authority to subpoena those former employees.

However, this authority is not without checks and balances. The bill would require the IG to notify the Attorney General before using the subpoena. The Attorney General may object and prevent the IG from issuing the subpoena if doing so would interfere with an ongoing investigation.

This authority would sunset in May of 2025 and would require Congress to then evaluate the need for this authority and if it should be continued. This is a good bill to expand oversight of the VA, and it has my full support.

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

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 2687, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2687.

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. BISHOP of North Carolina. 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.

PAYMENT OF VA EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE VIA ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER TO A FOREIGN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7375) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7375

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

SECTION 1. PAYMENT OF VA EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE VIA ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER TO A FOREIGN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education that—

(1) provides an approved course of education to an eligible recipient of such assistance; and

(2) does not have—

(A) an employer identification number; or

(B) an account with a domestic bank.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7375.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7375, introduced by Representative MIKIE SHERRILL.

This legislation directs VA to finally update its student payment systems to allow for educational assistance funds to be transmitted electronically to a foreign institution of higher education, as long as the institution is providing an approved course of study. Our committee has heard from students and schools about the impact of VA's inability to modernize its systems for student payments.

The bill has bipartisan support as well from Disabled American Veterans, Student Veterans of America, Veterans Education Success, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Madam Speaker, Representative SHERRILL's legislation is a response to strong advocacy for our student veterans studying abroad who are often unsure how their benefits will translate overseas.

Madam Speaker, I thank her for offering this legislation, I urge support and passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7375, a bill that would streamline the payment of GI Bill benefits.

Specifically, the bill would require that, within 90 days of enactment, VA update the electronic fund transfer system for education benefits. Without this change, an overseas school is required to maintain a U.S.-based bank account so that VA can electronically transfer payments for VA beneficiaries who attend their institution. This requirement has kept some schools from participating in the GI Bill. This leads to fewer educational choices for our veterans.

I am pleased that this bill would address this issue and expand opportunities for veterans to use their hard-earned education benefits.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 7375, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 7375, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7375.

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. BISHOP of North Carolina. 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.

STUDENT VETERAN WORK STUDY MODERNIZATION ACT

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6376) to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for a certain work-study allowance paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain individuals who pursue programs of rehabilitation, education, or training on at least a half-time basis, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6376

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 ''Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act''.

SEC. 2. PILOT PROGRAM TO EXPAND ELIGIBILITY FOR A CERTAIN WORK-STUDY ALLOWANCE PAID BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO PURSUE CERTAIN PROGRAMS ON AT LEAST A HALF-TIME BASIS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary shall expand eligibility for the work-study allowance under section 3485 of title 38, United States Code, to individuals who are pursuing programs of rehabilitation, education, or training specified in subsection (b) of such section at a rate equal to at least half of that required of a full-time student.

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER WORK-STUDY INDIVIDUALS.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure the provisions of section 3485 of title 38, United States Code, apply with respect to the individuals specified in subsection (a) of this section in the same manner as to the individuals specified in subsection (b) of such section 3485, except with respect to the requirement of at least three-quarter-time student status.

(c) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) during the five-year period beginning on the date of the commencement of the pilot program.

SEC. 3. ANNUAL REPORT REGARDING VETERANS WHO PARTICIPATE IN WORK-STUDY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually

thereafter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report regarding veterans who participate in work-study. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) The number of such veterans.

(2) The percentage of such veterans who obtain a four-year degree.

(3) The number of such veterans who obtain full-time work at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 4. ADJUSTMENTS OF CERTAIN LOAN FEES.

The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''January 14, 2031'' each place it appears and inserting ''January 23, 2031''.

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 Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 6376, as amended.

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

I strongly support H.R. 6376, as amended, the Student Veteran Modernization Act, which would make much-needed improvements and modernizations to the VA work-study program.

This legislation will create a pilot program to allow part-time student veterans to access VA work-study programs for the next 5 years, ensuring they can complete their certification or degree without taking on unmanageable amounts of student debt and still care for themselves and their families.

I would prefer this be a permanent change in the law, but I understand the need to review these changes in a pilot program. I hope that when this pilot program concludes, and we have an idea of how many veterans were helped, Congress will make this change permanent.

Currently, student veterans must maintain a full class load to be eligible for work-study, which is not feasible for many veterans who are balancing families or other work obligations. With this change, part-time student veterans will be able to earn a paycheck while also earning workforce skills.

I thank Representative AXNE for her hard work on the introduction of this bill. I also thank student veterans and the Department of Veteran Affairs for their feedback, which improved the bill and will bring more student veterans into the work-study program.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6376, as amended, the Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act.

This bill will make changes to the VA work-study program to allow student veterans who are using the GI bill part-time to take advantage of the work-study benefit. The work-study benefit provides veterans with the opportunity to be paid for helping other veterans on campus or VA facilities.

This is a win-win for the school and the veteran, as the school does not have to pay the veteran for their work, and the veteran receives a paycheck and great work experience.

I am pleased that my amendment at the markup of this bill was accepted and that the bill is now fully offset.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 6376, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me and pass H.R. 6376, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6376, 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. BISHOP of North Carolina. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PRINCIPLES OF BENEFITS AUTOMATION ACT

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7153) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan to modernize the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7153

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 ''Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs should increase automation in the processing of claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary in accordance with the following principles:

(1) The purpose of automation should be to increase the speed and accuracy of claims processing decisions.

(2) Automation should be conducted in a manner that enhances the productivity of employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(3) Automation should be carried out in a manner that achieves greater consistency in the processing and rating of claims by relying on patterns of similar evidence in claim files.

(4) To the greatest extent possible, automation should be carried out by drawing from information in the possession of the Department, other Government agencies, and claimants for benefits.

(5) Automation of any claims process or determination should not be end-to-end.

(6) Employees of the Department should continue to make decisions with respect to the approval of claims and the granting of benefits.

(7) Automation should not be carried out in a manner that reduces or infringes upon—

(A) the due process rights of claimants for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary; or

(B) the duties of the Secretary to assist and notify claimants.

(8) Automation should be carried out while taking all necessary measures to protect the privacy of claimants and their personally identifiable information.

(9) Automation of claims processing should not eliminate or reduce the Veterans Benefits Administration workforce.

SEC. 3. PLAN FOR MODERNIZATION OF VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a plan for the modernization of the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration. The plan shall cover the first fiscal year that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act and the subsequent four fiscal years and shall include each of the following:

(1) An identification of any information system to be modernized or retired, if applicable, during the period covered by the plan.

(2) A description of how the Secretary intends to incorporate the principles referred to in section 2 into the modernization of such information systems.

(3) An identification of targets, for each fiscal year, by which the Secretary intends to complete the modernization of each information system or major component or functionality of such system identified under paragraph (1).

(4) Cost estimates for the modernization of each information system identified under paragraph (1) for each fiscal year covered by the plan and in total.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans' Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans' Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7153, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7153, as amended, the Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act, introduced by Ranking Member BOST.

This bill provides clarification on the sense of Congress on the automation of benefits claims and requires the VA to submit to Congress a plan for modernization of the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration.

As the VA moves toward greater automation, we must ensure that the VA does automation the right way for all stakeholders, including both veterans and the workforce. It is also important for the VA to identify systems in need of modernization to support successful implementation of bills, such as the PACT Act, and important initiatives such as the Secretary's announcement of several new presumptions.

I will reinforce that. On the topic of automation, it is not the intent of Congress or the VA to use automation on claims to eliminate, reduce, or contract out the duties of the VBA workforce. We intend to conduct close oversight of the use of automation and potential expansion. This bill is part of those efforts.

When implemented in the right way, automation has the potential to reduce the day-to-day burden of employees by diminishing menial tasks and allowing the dedicated VA staff to focus on the kind of work that truly needs a human touch. Such an approach stands to benefit the ultimate consumer of the VA: our veterans.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support it as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 7153, the Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act.

The VA is embracing automation more than ever before. The early results are promising. When used properly, automation can improve claims processing for veterans. However, I am concerned that the VA has already started multiple automation projects without a clear plan or measurable goals. There is no consistent guidance from the VA on when, why, or how automation should be used.

H.R. 7153 will establish the sense of Congress that the VA should increase automation in benefits processing, according to certain principles. Automation should increase the speed, accuracy, and consistency of claims processing. Automation should also enhance employee productivity. Automation should always protect veterans' privacy and preserve their rights to due process.

However, automation should not necessarily eliminate or reduce the VBA workforce. Employees should always make the final decision about approving claims and granting benefits. Let me be clear: The sense of Congress is that automation should enhance and support VBA employees, not replace them. I think these guiding principles will improve the claims process for veterans and beneficiaries.

Finally, my bill will require VA to submit a plan to Congress to modernize its benefits IT system over the next 5 years. This plan is crucial.

The expansion of benefits for toxic-exposed veterans will put an incredible strain on these IT systems. We need to be ready.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 7153, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7153, 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. BISHOP of North Carolina. 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 6824;
H.R. 6825;
H.R. 5658.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PRESIDENT'S CUP CYBER SECURITY COMPETITION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6824) to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 31, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

YEAS—386

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)

Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—31

Babin
Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Carter (TX)
Cline
Clyde
Donalds
Emmer
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Jackson
Jordan
Loudermilk
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Steube
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—11

Arrington
Budd
Gibbs
Griffith
Guest
Massie
Mast
Scanlon
Schrader
Simpson
Williams (TX)

□ 1908

Messrs. WEBER of Texas, MCCLINTOCK, BURGESS, CARTER of Texas, CLYDE, CLINE, and Ms. HERRELL changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. GAETZ and Ms. WEXTON changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Beatty (Kaptur)
Bera (Connolly)
Bice (OK) (Lucas)
Bilirakis (Kustoff)
Bishop (GA) (Thompson (MS))
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Blunt Rochester)
Brownley (Kuster)
Butterfield (Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Clarke (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Costa (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
Davis, Danny K. (Foster)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Deutch (Neguse)
Dunn (Donalds)
Escobar (Khanna)
Eshoo (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Jackson)
Fleischmann (Kustoff)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gaetz)
Granger (Tony Gonzales (TX))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hartzler (DesJarlais)
Hayes (Blunt Rochester)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Neguse)
Keating (Connolly)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Connolly)
Lynch (Connolly)
McEachin (Wexton)
McHenry (Wagner)
Meijer (Katko)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Nehls (Babin)
Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Pocan (Beyer)
Porter (Wexton)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sherrill (Pallone)
Sires (Pallone)
Spanberger (Beyer)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Trahan (Beyer)
Veasey (Garcia (TX))
Walorski (Bucshon)
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6825) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 288, nays 129, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

YEAS—288

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto

Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—129

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bentz
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Mann
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Steil
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—11

Arrington
Budd
Gibbs
Griffith
Guest
Massie
Mast
Scanlon
Simpson
Wagner
Williams (TX)

□ 1925

Messrs. MOOLENAAR, LAHOOD, FEENSTRA, Ms. HERRELL, and Mr. BILIRAKIS changed their votes from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Beatty (Kaptur)
Bera (Connolly)
Bice (OK) (Lucas)
Bilirakis (Kustoff)
Bishop (GA) (Thompson (MS))
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Blunt Rochester)
Brownley (Kuster)
Butterfield (Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Clarke (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Costa (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Davis, Danny K. (Foster)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Deutch (Neguse)
Dunn (Donalds)
Escobar (Khanna)
Eshoo (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Jackson)
Fleischmann (Kustoff)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gaetz)
Granger (Tony Gonzales (TX))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hartzler (DesJarlais)
Hayes (Blunt Rochester)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Neguse)
Keating (Connolly)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Connolly)
Lynch (Connolly)
McEachin (Wexton)
McHenry (Wagner)
Meijer (Katko)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Nehls (Babin)
Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Pocan (Beyer)
Porter (Wexton)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sherrill (Pallone)
Sires (Pallone)
Spanberger (Beyer)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Trahan (Beyer)
Veasey (Garcia (TX))
Walorski (Bucshon)
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

□ 1930

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE GOOD COMMUNITY OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, this past weekend, my community of Buffalo, New York, was ravaged by an act of domestic terror.

A white supremacist used a weapon of mass destruction to brutally murder 10 Black people who were just going about their business at the Tops Friendly Market on Jefferson Avenue. Three others were wounded.

The victims were ages 32 through 86. They were mothers and grandmothers. They were fathers and grandfathers. They were young adults. They were good people of faith, a retired teacher, and a retired police officer.

This premeditated act was planned to be broadcast to the world on social media showcasing this massacre as the playing out of a vile racist fantasy.

I rise today with my colleagues to honor those who have been lost. To honor them and to help heal our broken community, I urge all of my colleagues to think about what we can do to fight hate.

We have the power, through our words and our votes, to promote civility, tolerance, and kindness. And we have the choice to do better and to work together to fight the evil that exists around us and throughout the world.

Today, we bow our heads in silence, but tomorrow—tomorrow—we raise our voices loudly against hate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the victims of the recent shooting in Buffalo, New York.

DHS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN CYBER SPACE ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5658) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 313, nays 105, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 185]

YEAS—313

Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bush
Bustos
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Gimenez
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
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
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock

McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—105

Adams
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Balderson
Banks
Biggs
Bilirakis
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bowman
Brady
Brooks
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Butterfield
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Castor (FL)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Craig
Crawford
Curtis
DeGette
Dingell
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Emmer
Eshoo
Fletcher
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Gomez
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kuster
Latta
Lesko
Long
Mann
Matsui
McEachin
McKinley
McNerney
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Norman
Obernolte
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Rodgers (WA)
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Rush
Schakowsky
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sires
Smith (MO)
Soto
Tiffany
Tonko
Trahan
Upton
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Veasey
Walberg
Waters
Weber (TX)
Welch

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington
Budd
Gibbs
Griffith
Guest
Massie
Mast
Scanlon
Simpson
Williams (TX)

□ 1942

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

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Beatty (Kaptur)
Bera (Connolly)
Bice (OK) (Lucas)
Bilirakis (Kustoff)
Bishop (GA) (Thompson (MS))
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Blunt Rochester)
Brownley (Kuster)
Butterfield (Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Clarke (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Costa (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Davis, Danny K. (Foster)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Deutch (Neguse)
Dunn (Donalds)
Escobar (Khanna)
Eshoo (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Jackson)
Fleischmann (Kustoff)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gaetz)
Granger (Tony Gonzales (TX))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hartzler (DesJarlais)
Hayes (Blunt Rochester)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Neguse)
Keating (Connolly)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Connolly)
Lynch (Connolly)
McEachin (Wexton)
McHenry (Wagner)
Meijer (Katko)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Nehls (Babin)
Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Pocan (Beyer)
Porter (Wexton)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sherrill (Pallone)
Sires (Pallone)
Spanberger (Beyer)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Trahan (Beyer)
Veasey (Garcia (TX))
Walorski (Bucshon)
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

AMERICAN ENERGY EXCELLENCE

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight in strong support of the U.S. Department of Commerce's inquiry into China's predatory trade practices, their hacking of U.S. firms, and widespread dumping of foreign solar components into the United States.

While China routinely violates human rights and churns out inferior products, American companies are breaking new ground in the solar sector and supporting thousands of good-paying jobs for middle-class workers and families.

Northwest Ohio is home to two remarkable such firms: First Solar and Toledo Solar. These domestic industries are charting a course for a new era of American energy independence.

Our energy independence, security, and national strength demand we make and build solar components right here at home. Our Nation must stop relying on other countries for far too much of what we use.

We have the workforce and skill sets to get the job done right here. Let us unleash American energy ingenuity for our workers, our communities, and for a secure energy future for our Nation in perpetuity.

REMEMBERING HANK LEHWALD

(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. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of a Benedictine High School and Savannah baseball star, Hank Lehwald.

The Benedictine Cadets in Savannah have a rich history of success. On top of multiple State titles in multiple sports, they won a football State title this past season.

That legacy of victory began with a baseball team that won the school's first State title, led by Hank. At catcher, Hank was a standout. His teammates referred to him as ''the general'' due to his tremendous leadership. Hank was a 4-year letterman in baseball, football, and basketball, and he earned many scholarship offers to play football from schools like the University of Florida. Hank chose to pursue baseball and was drafted by the Los Angeles Dodgers right out of high school.

After his baseball days were behind him, Hank attended Georgia Military College and Georgia Southern University. He was drafted into the United States Army and went to Officer Candidate School.

When Hank left the military, he founded a successful investment banking firm in Boca Raton, Florida. In 2016, Hank was honored by his induction into the Greater Savannah Area Hall of Fame. He is remembered as being as good of a person as he was an athlete, and he will be dearly missed.

OUTRAGE OVER SHOOTING IN BUFFALO

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

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in outrage over the Buffalo massacre. The deaths of the 10 African Americans who were just shopping cannot go unavenged.

We must punish the vile predator to the fullest extent of the law. This white supremacist committed an act of domestic terrorism and specifically targeted a Black community because of the rhetoric, such as the false white replacement theory pushed by the previous administration.

He was also empowered by social media websites, such as Twitch and Discord, which did not correctly filter his hate comments. We must quash the growing levels of hate and make sure that such an act never happens again. We need a national background check law to prevent radicalized individuals from getting their hands on military-style assault weapons.

A single tragedy of this magnitude is a travesty, but allowing all of these shootings to become normalized is a crime against the American people.

UNLEASH AMERICAN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise as average gas prices across the country approach $4.50. The average American household will now have to spend an extra $2,000 per year thanks to President Biden's war on American energy.

On his very first day in office, he canceled the Keystone pipeline. He has since raided the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, leaving us unprepared for national security emergencies. He has made it more difficult and expensive to drill for oil. And just last week, President Biden canceled drilling permits in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico. It is apparent that he wants gas prices to continue to rise. I don't know how else to say it.

The folks of middle Tennessee know exactly who to blame for rising energy costs: President Joe Biden.

Madam Speaker, President Biden must do better. The President's energy policies are crushing middle Tennesseans while the answer to this crisis lies right under our feet. We can't afford to wait for the next President to unleash America's energy independence.

CONGRATULATING LISA WILKINS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate my friend Lisa Wilkins—I used to know her when she was Lisa Morgan—on her retirement after 32 years of teaching in the Knox County school system.

Lisa started teaching in 1987 as a first-grade teacher at Karns Elementary School, and she held that position for 17 long years. After that, she took a job at Rocky Hill Elementary School as a teacher for third and fourth graders, then became a literacy coach for Chilhowee Intermediate School, Maynard Elementary School, and Sequoyah Elementary School. She then returned to teaching first graders for the last 8 years of her career at Rocky Hill Elementary School.

Lisa's favorite thing about teaching these little kids was the joy she could see on their faces, Madam Speaker, every day. She loved seeing their sweet little faces light up every time they entered her classroom, and she took great joy in seeing the proud looks on their faces when they finally understood a difficult concept.

Lisa had a positive impact on so many students and teachers, Madam Speaker, throughout her career. She had a special talent for mentoring new teachers and helping them find their footing, and that talent will surely be missed.

At a weak moment, she married her husband, Kent, and 31 wonderful years later, they have raised two daughters, Morgan and Madison, along with their two dogs, Baylee and Brentley. Kent adores his wife, as he should, and says she is the best mother, wife, and teacher anyone could ever dream of.

I congratulate Lisa on her retirement. I wish her all the best in the next chapter of her life. I can't imagine her retiring, since she is 1 year younger than I am.

THE INFLATION CRISIS

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, we just got back from our home districts, and we all heard different things, but I am sure I talked to dozens, maybe over 100, people over the weekend. The number one topic of concern is inflation.

In particular, I ran across someone whose house sold for probably 50 percent more than I would have thought that house would sell for a year-and-a-half ago. I am sure it was good for the person who sold the house, but I feel so sorry for young people today.

Now, why is the cost of housing up so much? The same reason the cost of gas is up and the same reason the cost of food is up. It is because we have a greatly increased money supply.

I encourage all Americans to get on your computers, look at M2 and M1, measure of the monetary supply. That is not something that has anything whatsoever to do with the war in Ukraine. It is simply overspending on the part of this Congress.

The American Rescue Plan Act, the first big spending act of the new administration, is one of the most fiscally irresponsible things I have ever seen.

But I encourage all Americans, when you talk to your Congressman, tell them: ''Government is big enough. Please don't spend any more.''

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of family matters.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSS). Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 17, 2022, at 9 a.m.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

MAY 16, 2022.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: On May 10, 2022, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1096, thereby approving the regulations adopted by the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights that were promulgated under section 220(e)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA), 2 U.S.C. §1351(e)(1), to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of the CAA. The approved regulations govern unionizing and collective bargaining rights in the House offices listed in section 220(e)(2) of the CAA.

Section 304 of the CAA, (2 U.S.C. §1384) provides that, after congressional approval of substantive regulations, the Board shall submit the regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate. Accordingly, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, I am transmitting the enclosed Notice of Issuance of Final Regulations, together with a copy of the final regulations.

The CAA further specifies that the enclosed notice be published in the Congressional Record on the first day on which both the House and the Senate are in session following this transmittal. Because the approved regulations only govern rights in the House offices listed in section 220(e)(2) of the CAA, the Board requests publication only in the Congressional Record for the House.

Sincerely,

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

Attachment.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (CAA) was enacted into law on January 23, 1995. In general, the CAA applies the rights and protections of 14 federal labor and employment law statutes to covered congressional employees and employing offices. Section 220 of the CAA addresses the application of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code (chapter 71), relating to Federal Service Labor-Management Relations. Section 220(a) of the CAA applies the rights, protections, and responsibilities established under sections 7102, 7106, 7111 through 7117, 7119 through 7122, and 7131 of chapter 71 to employing offices, covered employees, and representatives of covered employees.

Section 220(d) of the Act requires the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (Board) to issue regulations to implement section 220. The Board adopted final regulations under section 220(d) on July 9, 1996; Congress subsequently approved those regulations; and they became effective on November 30, 1996.

Section 220(e)(1) of the CAA further requires that the Board issue regulations ''on the manner and extent to which the requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 . . . should apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in'' section 220(e)(2). The offices listed in section 220(e)(2) include:

(A) the personal office of any Member of the House of Representatives;

(B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the House of Representatives;

(C) 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;

(D) 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;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization within the House of Representatives;

(F) 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.

On August 19, 1996, the Board, pursuant to section 220(e)(1), adopted and submitted for publication in the Congressional Record Regulations Relating to the House of Representatives and Its Employing Offices, which are attached to this Notice. On May 10, 2022, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1096, thereby approving these regulations to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of the CAA.

Section 220(f)(2) of the CAA provides that, ''[w]ith respect to the offices listed in subsection (e)(2), to the covered employees of such offices, and to representatives of such employees, [section 220] shall be effective on the effective date of regulations under subsection (e).'' Pursuant to section 304 of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1384, approved regulations become effective not less than 60 days after the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record. Although the Board has the authority to provide for an earlier effective date for good cause found, the Board does not find good cause to provide for an earlier effective date for these regulations. Therefore, these regulations will become effective 60 days after the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record.

Accordingly, having now been approved by the House, the Board submits its regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for publication in the Congressional Record.

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

FINAL REGULATIONS

Regulations Relating to the House of Representatives and Its Employing Offices

H Series

H2472 Specific regulations regarding certain offices of Congress

H2472.1 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;

(B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the House of Representatives;

(C) 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;

(D) 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;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization within the House of Representatives;

(F) 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.

H2472.2 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 H2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 6604, the Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit 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, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 6376, the Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–4158. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Leon N. Thurgood, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4159. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the Bank's FY 2021 Annual Performance Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 8(a) (as amended by Public Law 93-646, Sec. 10); (88 Stat. 2336); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–4160. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's 2021 Annual Report; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–4161. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, transmitting the Center's Major final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; HHS Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters for 2023 [CMS-9911-F] (RIN: 0938-AU65) received May 12, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4162. A letter from the Team Lead, Regulations, Reorganizations, and Reporting, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's general notice — Public Health Reassessment and Immediate Termination of Order Suspending the Right to Introduce Certain Persons from Countries Where a Quarantinable Communicable Disease Exists with Respect to Unaccompanied Noncitizen Children received April 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4163. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Methyl Esters of Conjugated Linoleic Acid [Docket No.: FDA-2011-F-0365] received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4164. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 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 [EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0347; FRL-8470-01-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV25) received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4165. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Kentucky; Emissions Statement Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard Nonattainment Area [EPA-R04-OAR-2021-0395; FRL-9563-02-R4] received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4166. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Air Plan Approval; State of Missouri; Revised Plan 1978 and 2008 Lead NAAQS [EPA-R07-OAR-2021-0913; FRL-9351-02-R7] received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4167. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 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 Areas [EPA-R08-OAR-2021-0775; FRL-9330-02-R8] received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4168. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — NEI 10-04 [Revision 3] Identifying Systems and Assets Subject to the Cyber Security Rule received April 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4169. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — NEI 13-10 [Revision 7] Cyber Security Control Assessments received April 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4170. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Ethiopia that was declared in Executive Order 14046 of September 17, 2021, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4171. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on Observer Status for Taiwan at the Summit of the World Health Organization, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 290 note; Public Law 108-235, Sec. 1(c); (118 Stat. 658); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4172. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 7071, pursuant to Public Law 117-103, div. K, title VII, Sec. 7071; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4173. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 7071, pursuant to Public Law 117-103, div. K, title VII, Sec. 7071; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4174. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on Certain Iran-Related Multilateral Sanctions Regime Efforts for the Period of August 7, 2021 to February 6, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4175. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2021; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4176. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on The Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4177. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Determination on Imposition and Waiver of Sanctions under Sections 603 and 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4178. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's 39th Annual Report to Congress on the Multinational Force and Observers Pursuant to Section 6 of Public Law 97-132, 22 U.S.C. Section 3425, for the Period Ending January 15, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4179. A letter from the Director, Office of Diversity and Inclusion, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's 2021 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4180. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Chief Human Capital Officers (CHCO) Council's Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1401 note; Public Law 107-296, Sec. 1303(d); (116 Stat. 2289); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4181. A letter from the Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's FY 2021 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4182. A letter from the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, Postal Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2021 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4183. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Fiscal Year 2021 No FEAR Act annual report to Congress, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4184. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the System's FY 2021 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 3809(g); June 24, 1948, ch. 625, title I, Sec. 10 (as amended by Public Law, 102-190, Sec. 1091); (105 Stat. 1486); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4185. A letter from the Senior Manager, Equal Opportunity Compliance, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the Authority's FY 2021 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395i(k)(5); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1817(k)(5) (as added by Public Law 104-191, Sec. 201(b)); (110 Stat. 1996); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4186. A letter from the Biologist, Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — 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 [Docket No. FWS-HQ-IA-2020-0019; FF09A30000-190FXIA16710900000] (RIN: 1018-BF14) received April 29, 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–4187. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a revocation of designations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4188. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, USCIS, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Temporary Increase of the Automatic Extension Period of Employment Authorization and Documentation for Certain Renewal Applicants [CIS No.: 2414-22; DHS Docket No.: USCIS-2022-0002] (RIN: 1615-AC78) received May 12, 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–4189. A letter from the Assistant Vice President, Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK), transmitting additional information to the Grant and Legislative Request for FY 2023 as required under Section 24315(a)(2) of Title 49 U.S.C.; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4190. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Federal Coordinated Health Care Office, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Contract Year 2023 Policy and Technical Changes to the Medicare Advantage and Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Programs; Policy and Regulatory Revisions in Response to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency; Additional Policy and Regulatory Revisions in Response to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency [CMS-4192-F, CMS-1744-F, and CMS-3401-F] (RIN: 0938-AU30, 0938-AU31, and 0938-AU33) received May 12, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC–4191. A letter from the Chair of the Board of Directors, Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, transmitting a notice of issuance of final regulations pursuant to the Congressional Accountability Act, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1384(d)(1); Public Law 104-1, Sec. 304(d)(1); (109 Stat. 30); jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Education and Labor.

EC–4192. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Congressional Justification of Budget Estimates for Fiscal Year 2023 including the Performance Plan for the year, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867) and 45 U.S.C. 231f(f); Aug. 29, 1935, ch. 812, Sec. 7(f) (as amended by Public Law 93-445, Sec. 416); (97 Stat. 436); jointly to the Committees on Appropriations, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. SCANLON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1119. A resolution providing for consideration of 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; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and providing for consideration of the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and

Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Joseph Wepoodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes (Rept. 117–325). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. ROUZER):

H.R. 7776. A bill to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 7777. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 7778. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to prohibit misuse of the Department of Homeland Security seal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 7779. A bill to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 7780. A bill to support the behavioral needs of students and youth, invest in the school-based behavioral health workforce, and ensure access to mental health and substance use disorder benefits; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 7781. A bill to designate baby formula as a scarce and critical material under the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 7782. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members and elected officers of Congress from lobbying Congress at any time after leaving office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 7783. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to extend the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to grant a license or construction permit through a system of competitive bidding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 7784. A bill to amend the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to improve trauma support services and mental health care for children and youth in educational settings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 7785. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to recognize digital skills and digital literacy as critical adult education and literacy objectives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 7786. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to limit certain authority of the Department of Health and Human Services to require individuals to wear a mask, a face covering, or any other accessory during domestic air travel, to require the refund of civil fines imposed for refusal to wear such an accessory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. PHILLIPS (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CARSON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 7787. A bill to allow Federal personnel stationed abroad to return to the United States with dogs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on 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 Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 7788. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals and communities who volunteered or donated items to the North Platte Canteen in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II from December 25, 1941, to April 1, 1946; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 7789. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to establish a working group relating to best practices and Federal guidance for animals in emergencies and disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. BURGESS):

H. Res. 1118. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States recognizes the mounting personal and financial burden of diet-related disease in the United States and calls on medical schools, graduate medical education programs, and other health professional training programs to provide meaningful physician and health professional education on nutrition and diet; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CRAIG (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. TITUS):

H. Res. 1120. A resolution recognizing ''National Public Works Week''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. WILD, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H. Res. 1121. A resolution calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself and Mr. MAST):

H. Res. 1122. A resolution expressing support for designation of May 16, 2022, as the ''National Day of Light''; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. BUSH):

H. Res. 1123. A resolution recognizing the Nakba and Palestinian refugees' rights; to the Committee on 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. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 7776.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 7777.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 7778.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 7779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United Sates Constitution

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 7780.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 7781.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 7782.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 7783.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 7784.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 7785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 7786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 7787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 7788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 6

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 7789.

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. 68: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 176: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 336: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 402: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. KINZINGER.

H.R. 419: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON, Ms. MACE, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mrs. GREENE of Georgia.

H.R. 475: Mr. MCEACHIN and Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 515: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 763: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 849: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 959: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1198: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1282: Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 1829: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1842: Mr. LEVIN of California and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1845: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1946: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2021: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 2111: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 2126: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 2193: Ms. STEVENS and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2234: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 2252: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 2256: Mr. PASCRELL and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 2282: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 2303: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 2356: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2374: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 2376: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 2418: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 2447: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 2460: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 2483: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.

H.R. 2518: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2631: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 2654: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 2821: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 2992: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 3079: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 3085: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3109: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 3172: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 3294: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3339: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3342: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 3455: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 3558: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 3589: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 3648: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 3897: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 4058: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 4122: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4146: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 4147: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 4390: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 4421: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 4428: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 4436: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 4479: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 4934: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 5008: Mr. SARBANES and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 5245: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 5300: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 5313: Mr. KATKO, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. WILD, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 5365: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 5426: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 5526: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 5585: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 5754: Mr. WELCH and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 6132: Mr. LATURNER and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 6314: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 6448: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6611: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 6615: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 6643: Mr. KELLER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 6649: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 6663: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 6668: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 6860: Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 6872: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 6929: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 6943: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BACON, Mr. COLE, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 7058: Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 7083: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 7122: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 7131: Mr. MRVAN and Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 7132: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 7174: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 7180: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 7213: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7218: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 7236: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 7240: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Ms. JACOBS of California.

H.R. 7249: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 7255: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 7294: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 7374: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 7382: Ms. ROSS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 7431: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. MACE, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 7458: Mr. CASE and Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 7465: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 7477: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 7479: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 7482: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 7483: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 7484: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 7488: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 7580: Mr. TONKO, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POCAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 7585: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 7644: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 7662: Mr. JACKSON and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 7675: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 7681: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7684: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 7688: Ms. TITUS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CORREA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 7690: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 7693: Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 7696: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 7703: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 7705: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 7713: Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7718: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 7725: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 7736: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 7764: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 7769: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 7772: Mr. ELLZEY.

H.J. Res. 48: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. MFUME.

H.J. Res. 80: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.J. Res. 86: Mr. DAVIDSON.

H. Con. Res. 78: Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Con. Res. 89: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H. Res. 741: Mr. COSTA.

H. Res. 997: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H. Res. 1086: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H. Res. 1110: Ms. ROSS.

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 MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Reform in H.R. 6531 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 16, 2022 No. 83

Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Gracious God, You have made of one blood all the nations of the Earth. As hate crimes rise nationwide, deliver us from permitting evil to triumph because we do nothing. Lord, make us a people who refuse to remain idle during a crisis. Inspire us to avoid the paralysis of analysis. Remind us that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere and that we are diminished by every death.

Keep our lawmakers vigilant, providing our Nation with profiles of courage through their striving. Lord, use our Senators to cause justice to shine upon those who sit in the shadows of despair.

And, Lord, thank You for the safe return of our lawmakers from Ukraine.

We pray in Your mighty Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 7691, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 368, 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.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Ms. HIRONO assumed the Chair.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, SHOOTING

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, 2 days ago, barbarism descended upon the city of Buffalo. At about 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, in a predominantly Black neighborhood on Buffalo's east side, a lone gunman, driving from 200 miles away, equipped with an assault rifle, body armor, and a video camera in his helmet, carried out a targeted attack against unarmed civilians inside a Tops Friendly supermarket. His goal? To kill as many Black Americans as possible. In a matter of minutes, 10 people were killed, including a former Buffalo Police officer who worked as a security guard. At least three more were wounded. It was the deadliest shooting in the history of Buffalo and the worst mass shooting in America this year.

Today, we hold in our hearts every single New Yorker whose life was tragically cut short during Saturday's violence. We weep, knowing nothing—nothing—will ever be able to bring them back. We mourn with their families and with their friends, and with the entire community still shell-shocked by this shooting.

Tomorrow, I will join with President Biden, the First Lady, and others to travel to Buffalo in order to pay my respects to those who died, as well as to visit with the families and to visit with the local officials still investigating the attack. We also, of course, thank our brave first responders who were at the scene moments after the shooting. Without them, more undoubtedly would have been killed.

We stand—we stand strongly and proudly with the community of Buffalo, known as the ''city of neighbors.'' Buffalonians during times of crisis have always pulled together, and that is happening today.

The East Side community, where the shooting occurred, is strong in faith. And I know it, along with the entire city and region, will overcome this tragedy. I say that because I know this community. Years ago, I worked hard to bring that grocery store to the east side of Buffalo because the community deserved a full-fledged supermarket. It was a much-needed oasis in what was then a total food desert.

I know many in the community shop at that grocery store, whether to buy food on their way home from church or before the Bills games. It is where people see friends and relatives and catch up on things in between errands. It has become a community center. Buffalo is the ''City of Good Neighbors,'' and nowhere is that truer than on the East Side.

Now, I don't know what could possess someone to bring violence to a place

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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like that. What I do know is that this weekend's shooting is part of an ugly pattern—one that dates to the earliest days of this Nation. Racism has always been—and, unfortunately, still is—a poison—the poison of America. The original sin of slavery and the decades of racial terror, discrimination, separate but equal, White supremacy, and bigotry that followed, unfortunately, continue to exert poisonous influence on our society—an influence so poisonous that even today, after America elected a Black President, after America marched for racial justice, after the Senate confirmed a Black Supreme Court Justice—a Black woman Supreme Court Justice for the first time ever—we must still reckon with unspeakable acts of racial violence like what happened Saturday on Jefferson Avenue.

As I said, the community is strong in faith, and I know they will overcome this tragedy. I know that because I know Buffalo.

Madam President, over the next few days, I will continue my conversations with local officials and Federal investigators to get to the bottom of this harrowing massacre. But while there is much that we don't know yet about Saturday's shooting, there are a few things that are already clear and which demand action.

First, the victims on Saturday were not targeted at random, nor was this particular grocery store in this particular neighborhood of Buffalo a haphazard selection. It was not. No, this was a racially motivated attack. The shooter made his choice by seeking the most predominantly Black neighborhood in the region. Online, the shooter proudly professed himself as a neofascist, White supremacist, anti-Semite. His views, shared extensively online, embraced a dangerous ideology known as ''the Great Replacement,'' which asserts that a conspiracy exists to replace White Americans with immigrants and people of color.

Racially motivated shootings are, sadly, not new in our country. The last decade alone holds too many examples of too many lives that have been extinguished at the hands of shooters harboring White racist, White supremacist views. It is the same hatred that motivated the shooting at a Walmart in El Paso; the same poison that possessed the shooter at a synagogue in Pittsburgh; the same bigotry that murdered eight people in Atlanta last year; and the same evil that took the lives of nine worshippers at a church in Charleston. It was the same evil at play this Saturday in the beloved City of Buffalo, NY.

Not long ago, views like replacement theory were only found in the darkest places in deranged minds. Then they came to be found in hardly viewed trenches of the internet and in chat rooms that most Americans never visit. To most Americans, these ideas are transparently repugnant and an affront to our core values. They directly contravene the message of welcome and opportunity symbolized by the Statue of Liberty. But, unfortunately, with each passing year, it seems harder and harder to ignore that the echoes of replacement theory and other racially motivated views are increasingly coming out into the open and given purported legitimacy by some MAGA Republicans and cable news pundits.

The message is not always explicit, but we have all seen the pattern. Every time MAGA Republicans or pundits wrongly vilify immigrants and call them invaders, every time they falsely claim that millions of undocumented people cast ballots in our elections, every time loud, bigoted voices bemoan the disintegration of an imagined ''classic'' America, the subtext is clear. These hard-right MAGA Republicans argue that people of color in minority communities are somehow posing a threat—a threat—to the American way of life. This is replacement theory in a nutshell. It is dangerous and a deeply anti-American world view. It is poisoning minds—people's minds—who spend hours wandering the darkest wastelands of the internet.

And let's be clear. It is a message that has also found a special home in several right-wing outlets and on one cable news channel in particular—FOX News. In a craven quest for viewers and ratings, organizations like FOX News have spent years perfecting the craft of stoking cultural grievance and political resentment that eerily mirrors these messages found in replacement theory.

According to one measure by the New York Times, FOX's top political pundit—most widely watched—Tucker Carlson has spewed rhetoric that echoes replacement theory at least 400 times on his show since 2016.

Let me repeat that. According to one measure by the New York Times, FOX's top political pundit, Tucker Carlson, has spewed rhetoric that echoes replacement theory at least 400—400—times on his show since 2016. Four hundred times. This is a poison that is being spread by one of the largest news organizations in our country.

Now, to its credit, this morning the Wall Street Journal Editorial Board—which is run by the same elites who run FOX News, owned by the same people—the Wall Street Journal Editorial Board wrote:

> Politicians and media figures have an obligation to condemn such conspiratorial notions as ''white replacement theory.''

Those are the words of the Wall Street Journal editorial page. They are right. Condemning racist ideologies and violence is necessary, but it is hardly sufficient. It is not enough for outlets like FOX News to simply condemn Saturday's violence and condemn the shooter's racist views and then return to their regularly scheduled program. To have an impact in the fight against domestic violence and extremism, FOX News and their hosts need to actually stop spreading dangerous ideas like replacement theory on their shows.

Let me say that again. If organizations like FOX News truly want to condemn this weekend's violence, they need to stop spreading ideas like replacement theory on their shows. We see, sadly, unfortunately, and on several all too many occasions what happens when these views are given a platform.

Every single media pundit, every single elected politician, and, indeed, every single voice of influence in this country should band together to stomp views like replacement theory out of existence. These views should have no place in American society and certainly no place in the segments of our most-watched news channels. What we need to do instead is to respond to tragedies like this one, like the one that occurred this weekend, with the resolve to root out hatred in our country; and we must leave no stone unturned in pursuing solutions that make these attacks less likely—these tragic, awful, horrible attacks. Just look at the pictures of the people who died.

To be clear, denouncing and rooting out racist conspiracy theories spread by the hard-right is only one step we must take and certainly not a substitute for passing other meaningful legislation to address the gun violence epidemic.

But as we mourn those lives that were taken away this weekend, as we grieve with the survivors, we must also make a commitment as Americans to oppose the old poisons of racism and White supremacy that have been with us far too long that inspire these violent attacks to begin with.

If we don't do that—if we don't do that—I fear these attacks will continue and even multiply, and true justice in a Nation that aspires to E Pluribus Unum will continue to evade our great Nation.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 847.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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. 847, Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Martin Heinrich, Alex Padilla, Jacky Rosen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Dianne Feinstein, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard Blumenthal, Angus S. King, Jr., Bernard Sanders, Christopher Murphy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Sherrod Brown, Michael F. Bennet, Christopher A. Coons.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 687.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

CLOTURE MOTION

SENATOR. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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. 687, Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Charles E. Schumer, John W. Hickenlooper, Jacky Rosen, Jack Reed, Tim Kaine, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Tina Smith, Tammy Baldwin, Alex Padilla, Benjamin L. Cardin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Ben Ray Luján, Catherine Cortez Masto, Elizabeth Warren, Debbie Stabenow, Tammy Duckworth, Mazie K. Hirono.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, May 16, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on one more matter that I would like to address briefly—and I appreciate the indulgence of my friend, the Senator from Illinois, who has waited.

On one other subject, I want to begin this week by wishing our colleague and dear friend Senator VAN HOLLEN a smooth and speedy recovery after his announcement yesterday that he suffered a mild stroke. Every single one of us is relieved—relieved—to hear he is doing well; that his incident was minor; and that there are no long-term effects. We wish our friend recovery and look forward to seeing him here in the Senate later this week.

H.R. 7691

Madam President, on the floor today, the Senate is going to hold an important vote to move forward desperately needed aid for the people of Ukraine as they continue fighting against Russian aggression. We have a moral obligation—a moral obligation—to pass this assistance as soon as we can in the Senate.

The vast majority of us in this Chamber is united in getting this aid done as quickly as possible, including myself and the Republican leader, but last Thursday, the junior Senator from Kentucky prevented the Senate from getting Ukraine funding out the door and onto the President's desk.

The arguments he made on the floor last week made clear that he outright opposes giving aid to the people of Ukraine as they fight Russian authoritarianism. Senator PAUL's obstruction of Ukraine funding is totally unacceptable and only serves to strengthen Putin's hand in the long run. I urge him to drop his opposition so we can reach an agreement to get this package passed through the Senate as soon as we can.

But, to be clear, his obstruction will not—will not—prevent Ukraine aid from ultimately passing the Senate. One way or another, we are going to get this done and send a clear message to Ukraine and to the world that America stands on the side of democracy and against Putin's deeply immoral campaign of violence.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, let me join the majority leader in best wishes to our colleague CHRIS VAN HOLLEN.

It came as a surprise this morning, but we are heartened by the news that he is recovering, and we hope he will be back with us very, very soon. He is a wonderful Senator, who is representing his State effectively, and he is very close to Members on both sides of the aisle. So we wish him and his family all the strength and recovery as quickly as he can.

GUN VIOLENCE

Madam President, this was another weekend of bloodshed and loss in America.

In Chicago, five people were shot dead, including a 16-year-old boy—killed near ''The Bean,'' which those of us in Chicago know automatically as that sight in Millennium Park where people race to gather and take photographs. It is one of the most popular attractions in our city, and just this last weekend, it was the scene of a murder, with one teenager killing another.

In California yesterday, a gunman walked into a church and opened fire, killing one person and critically wounding four others. That same afternoon, another gunman opened fire at a flea market in Houston, killing two and injuring three.

A weekend in America.

But both of these mass shootings happened less than 24 hours after a White supremacist massacred innocent shoppers at a grocery store in Buffalo, NY. The shooter was wearing tactical gear and carrying an AR–15 assault rifle—a weapon designed to kill people. He shot 13 people, 11 of whom were Black, in an act of racist violence; 10 of the victims died. Each of these 10 people had left home Saturday, maybe to grab dinner or to buy groceries for the week, and they never returned. Now their families are facing the unimaginable trauma of loss. In an instant, they lost a grandparent, a child, a spouse.

To those families, I say: You do not grieve alone. America grieves with you.

One of the victims was Aaron Salter. He was a retired police officer who was working as a security guard at the grocery store when it was attacked. Officer Aaron Salter was a hero. When the gunman entered the store, Officer Salter didn't flinch; he leapt into action to save the lives of the shoppers and employees, but there was only so much he could do. He was armed with a handgun while the person who attacked the store was wearing a tactical vest and firing an assault rifle. Like so many of our police who risk their lives for us every day, Officer Salter was outgunned.

As we mourn Officer Salter's loss this week, our Nation's Capital is welcoming law enforcement from across the country for Police Week.

To every officer who protects our communities like Officer Salter did so valiantly, we give our thanks.

No officers should ever find themselves in a situation where they are outgunned by an assailant, but that is exactly what happened in Buffalo this weekend, and it happens far too often in cities like Chicago.

For decades, this Senate has failed to pass legislation that would close the gaping holes in our gun laws and reduce the shootings that tear apart law enforcement families and families of all kinds across the country. How many more lives will be lost before we act?

When will the Members of the Senate finally join together in recognizing the role that White supremacy and White nationalism have played in fueling these violent terrorist attacks?

Time and again, I have made my position on violent extremism as clear as I can: The use of violence to advance political goals is always—always—unacceptable. No matter the ideology, right or left, it is wrong, but we need to be clear-eyed about the nature of the threat that we face. Senior law enforcement and intelligence officials have warned us on numerous occasions that the biggest terrorism threat in America today is homegrown. It stems from White supremacists and violent militia extremists.

I have been sounding this alarm for years. In 2012—2012—10 years ago—I first held a hearing on domestic terrorism after a White supremacist murdered seven Sikh worshippers in Oak Creek, WI. Today, a decade later, the threat is even worse.

FBI Director Wray testified at the Judiciary Committee that the threat of domestic terrorism is ''metastasizing across the country''; and last year, the FBI reported that our Nation experienced the highest level of hate crimes in over a decade. These attacks have targeted Black Americans, who have long been the target of the majority of race-based hate crimes in America, but they are not limited to just our Black American neighbors. They have also targeted Muslim Americans, Japanese Americans, members of the AAPI community, and members of other marginalized communities as well.

They don't happen in a vacuum, and it is clear that influential figures on the right have been fanning the flames of hate. The gunman who attacked the grocery store in Buffalo was an adherent of the great replacement theory—a conspiracy theory that fuels White supremacy and White nationalism. It is the same White supremacist conspiracy theory that inspired those neo-Nazis to march through Charlottesville, VA, chanting: ''Jews will not replace us.'' You will remember that group. President Trump said at the time that he wasn't sure that they were out of line. They have inspired multiple mass shootings, including the attack of Jewish Americans at a Pittsburgh synagogue in 2018, on Hispanic Americans at a Walmart in El Paso in 2019, and on Muslims at two New Zealand mosques in 2019 as well.

This once-fringe conspiracy theory—this so-called great replacement theory—has been dragged into the mainstream by media personalities like FOX TV's Tucker Carlson. According to The New York Times, more than 400 episodes—400 episodes—of Tucker Carlson's news program on FOX TV, which attracts more viewers than any other show in the history of cable news, have alluded to the great replacement theory. Tucker Carlson is a leading ideologue in the White supremacist movement. He has even introduced racist terminology into America's conversation, like the phrase ''legacy Americans,'' which refers to the idea that immigrants aren't real Americans. The phrase was first used on White supremacist forums and websites. Tucker Carlson is right at home with it.

But here is what is the most shocking to me: the number of elected officials who will jump at any chance to get featured on Carlson's show and echo his White supremacist blather—his dark gospel of fear and hate and racism. We don't have to look far to find those elected officials. The third-ranking House Republican claimed in a campaign ad that Democratic immigration policies ''will overthrow our current electorate.''

What will it finally take for the Republican Party to condemn this hate once and for all, and what will it take for Members of the Senate to join together in rooting out White supremacist violence?

As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I will soon hold a hearing on domestic terrorism, and the ideologies like the great replacement conspiracy theory that inspired the acts of hate will be expounded on at that hearing by experts.

We will also examine a piece of legislation that I introduced 5 years ago, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act, which would strengthen Federal efforts to prevent and address White supremacist violence and other forms of domestic terrorism. This legislation is an opportunity for the Members of the Senate to stand united against hate. By passing it, along with commonsense gun safety measures, we can finally address the scourge of hate and violence that has claimed far too many American lives.

Many Americans will be tuned in this week to Tucker Carlson's show to see if he has any reaction to what happened in Buffalo. Could it be that, for one shining moment, he will finally realize his complicity in what happened after 400 shows of spewing fear and hate and in subscribing to this great replacement theory, resulting in hatred across this country which is visited on communities every single day?

Ten people died in Buffalo. Will Tucker Carlson take 10 minutes to say he is sorry for any role he might have played in that outcome?

We will see.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

BORDER SECURITY

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, there was some sobering data that came out from the CDC last week. It was a new set of preliminary data on overdose deaths. Last year, we lost almost 108,000 people to the ravages of drug abuse. Almost 4,000 of those 108,000 were Tennesseans. Those 2021 numbers are the worst that we have ever seen, and I am concerned because it seems that my Democratic colleagues and their friends in the White House are not seeing the big picture on this issue.

Now, the White House claims they have a plan to address the drug crisis in this country, but they have intentionally ignored a key vulnerability when they do this. It is as if they are turning a blind eye to a key component, to a key contributing factor, of this drug crisis, and they are refusing to talk about it. It is the reason that crime is on the rise in most of our American communities. It is also the reason it is easier for drug dealers to get their hands on fentanyl than on just about anything else, and it is the same reason that human traffickers now are pushing people—the sex trafficking gangs, the labor gangs—into communities all across this country. Indeed, every town is a border town and every State a border State because of this key vulnerability.

They don't want to talk about this because I don't think they want to admit that they have been so wrong. Of course, that vulnerability, whether you are talking about drugs, whether you are talking about crime in the streets, all comes down to talking about that wide-open southern border. Don't take my word for it. Go talk to sheriffs in Tennessee. They will tell you that, with the open border, they are seeing the results of that on their streets and in their counties.

Indeed, one of the sheriffs I visited with last week said 80 percent of the drug overdoses, 80 percent of the apprehended drugs in their county—fentanyl. Why is it there? The southern border being wide open.

This is an area in which Tennesseans are wanting to see something done, and they can't figure out why the Democrats won't make a priority of securing the southern border when they want to talk issues that stem from what is transpiring at the southern border. They feel that the Democrats are deliberately sabotaging our economic recovery, our recovery from the pandemic, and they are making bad situations worse because they won't talk about the root causes.

The Biden administration never was interested in securing the border. Indeed, he hasn't been to the border. In fact, their official policy from day one has been: Let's make that southern border more insecure. Isn't that amazing? You have an administration and you have a DHS Secretary who don't believe in a secure border.

The radical left didn't like the optics of border security, so Joe Biden stopped building the wall. Even though everything is purchased and it is there—the wall can be completed—he chose not to secure our border, and he stopped building the wall.

The radical left wanted to change the definition of ''asylum'' without bothering to change the law, so Joe Biden threw away the ''Remain in Mexico'' policy.

The radical left wanted their sanctuary cities back, so Joe Biden tied the

hands of immigration officials. Go talk to them. They will tell you what they are no longer able to do, which is abide by the rule of law—the laws that are on the books.

With each Executive order that he signed, Joe Biden sabotaged Border Patrol and law enforcement, putting Americans in danger, and turned even more vulnerable women and children into victims of the sex trafficking trade.

You have to ask yourself whose side the Biden administration is actually on when it comes to the issues of crime, when it comes to the issue of protecting women and children, because I can't think of a single law-abiding American who is better off for all of this. But I do know that the cartels are happy because they are the ones who control the southern border on that Mexico side. You cannot cross that border into the United States unless you have gone through the cartel, so they are having to work out a way to pay their fee to the cartel, endangering their lives, seeing drugs pushed into this country.

Last year, Border Patrol intercepted thousands of pounds of deadly drugs and repeatedly interrupted equally deadly migrant trafficking operations, but we will never be able to account for the ''got-aways'' who escaped into the country with their drugs and their human cargo intact.

The level of self-sabotage has a purpose. The Biden administration has made it clear that they are willing to risk lives and livelihoods to prove their commitment to what they are calling ''compassion.''

Let me ask you this, Madam President: What is compassionate about women being pushed into the sex trade, little girls being sex trafficked, children being thrown into gangs? What is compassionate about that? That is what is happening because of this open southern border. This is insanity.

The cartels last year brought people from 160 different countries to our southern border. Those are stats from the Border Patrol. We know that, right now, they are anticipating bringing people in at the end of title 42. They are already working globally—globally—in order to hit these numbers. This is insanity.

According to the Biden administration, we can't secure the border and stop the flow of drugs, but the Federal Government can hand out fresh crack pipes to those with addiction. And as much as they tried to say, no, that was incorrect, we have all seen the photos.

According to the Biden administration, we can't allow shipments of perfectly safe, foreign-made baby formula into American communities. We can't process those waivers, they say. That could possibly be dangerous. We can't get a baby formula plant open in Michigan because the FDA is busy; they have other priorities. Meanwhile, parents are scrambling, trying to find formula for babies who have to have specific formulas. This is not compassion; this is a tragedy.

I saw a friend this weekend. She calls herself independent-minded, leans more moderate Democrat. She said: You know, we have always been a government of, by, and for the people, but right now, what do we see happening? We see this government using people to get power for themselves. That is what is going on. People realize this administration is void of priorities.

The saddest thing about all of this is that the Biden administration, I think, knows what needs to be done. Many of my colleagues and I have been talking about it, that there should be priorities to secure this Nation and our sovereignty. Priority No. 1 right now should be to keep title 42 in place until three things happen.

First, DHS needs to present a thorough and specific plan that would enable American officials to handle the anticipated 18,000 people per day who Border Patrol is saying will come to our border if those restrictions are lifted. Right now, it is about 6,000 people per day.

Now, 18,000—I looked it up. Illinois has 1,466 cities, and 1,324 of those cities have 18,000 or fewer citizens. That is their population. So that is the equivalence that we are talking about. Our friend from Colorado was just on the floor. There are 482 cities there, and 439 of them have 18,000 or fewer citizens. We have Alaska. We have 355 cities in Alaska, and 350 of them have 18,000 or fewer citizens. It is like a new city in Alaska or Colorado or Illinois or Tennessee every single day. So DHS needs to come through.

Second, Chairman DURBIN must summon Secretary Mayorkas to a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee so that we can subject that plan that has been missing to scrutiny.

Third, they need to consult with Congress to give Border Patrol and law enforcement the manpower and resources they need to execute the plan.

Then and only then should we consider title 42.

Priority No. 2 is to stop playing politics and embrace President Trump's ''Remain in Mexico'' policy. We know for a fact that it helped control the influx of asylum seekers, which, in turn, took the pressure off our limited resources at the border.

Priority No. 3: The Biden administration must stop denying reality. Finish building the wall, which is what Border Patrol has been asking for for decades. Give them a physical barrier. Give them more officers and agents. Give them more technology so they can protect our Nation and our citizens. That is how we would get that border under control.

As I said, it affects crime in the streets. It affects drugs and fentanyl. This affects our citizens, our families, who are heartbroken—heartbroken—by loss of lives to drugs, to crime.

There is a starting point. There is a way to make a difference. But if this administration wants to do something about crime, if they want to do something about the drug crisis, they need to start it at the southern border.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

RETIREMENT SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT PLANS

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, by the time the average American worker retires, they will have worked over 16,000 days. Put another way, by the time an individual reaches the average retirement age in the United States, they will have clocked approximately 133,000 hours—the point being, Americans work hard to retire comfortably.

To help them reach their retirement goals, many employers offer retirement savings and investment plans, commonly known as a 401(k). In fact, 91 million Americans invest in a 401(k). Many of these plans have what is called a brokerage window, which is a tool used by retirement savers to self-select some of the things that they buy within their brokerage account. They can do it themselves. The brokerage company does not do it. Simply put, they get to choose what their hard-earned money is invested in.

If someone in Lamar County, AL, is getting up at the crack of dawn, clocking 14 hours at work, and knows their retirement goals and personal circumstances very well, who better to decide how to invest the money they are making? Who better to decide but them? But, as we have seen time and time again, common sense and individual freedoms are the enemy of the Biden administration. The Biden administration has their eyes set on Americans' financial freedom yet again. This time, the Department of Labor is specifically targeting workers' ability to invest their 401(k) savings and assets as they see fit.

Recent regulatory guidance released by the Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration attempts to bar 401(k) accounts from investing in cryptocurrency, singling out this specific investment type. The guidance threatens to investigate plans that allow participants to select investments in cryptocurrency, including plans where retirement savers use brokerage windows to self-select investments in cryptocurrency.

This is inconsistent with longstanding practice. The Department of Labor has long permitted employers to offer brokerage windows as an option to employees who prefer to personally invest their own money and manage their own money within these windows. The Agency's new guidance ends this tradition of economic empowerment in favor of Big Brother government control.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration goes a step further by seeking to place a massive new regulatory burden on 401(k) plan fiduciaries by requiring them to assess the suitability of investments accessed using a

brokerage window. This would undermine the ability of retirement savers to invest as they see fit. It is their money; they should be able to invest it how they want to invest it.

The Biden administration's Department of Labor—their guidance singles out this cryptocurrency for some reason, but it is clear retirement savers want to have that option to invest their own money.

Fidelity, one of the Nation's No. 1 financial agencies, is the largest 401(k) provider in the country and recently announced that it will make Bitcoin available on its platform. They aren't the first provider to make this move. There are others. And they won't likely be the last. Sadly, the Department of Labor has already criticized these plans to empower investors.

But if this is not just about cryptocurrency—and it could not be just about cryptocurrency. It is bigger than that. Today, the Biden administration is targeting cryptocurrency. Which investment class is next? Is it fossil fuels? Is it oil companies? Is it a gun company, securities, other investments that don't align with the environmental, social, and corporate governance preferences of President Biden?

This is about Americans' freedom to chart their own financial destiny. Americans should be able to invest their retirement savings as they choose. That is why I introduced the Financial Freedom Act. My bill would prohibit the Department of Labor from issuing any regulation or guidance limiting the types of investments that self-directed 401(k) account investors—they do not limit what they can choose through a brokerage window. It would also push back on the Biden administration's plan to punish asset managers who authorize individual retirement savers to self-direct their investment choices using a brokerage window.

The Financial Freedom Act empowers the American retirement saver and preserves the precedent of investment freedom. For decades, 401(k) participants in plans with brokerage windows have been able to buy and sell investments of their choice. That freedom to choose is the entire purpose of the brokerage window. The Department of Labor should not be able to limit the range or types of investments savers can select.

The choice of what you invest your retirement savings in should be yours, not the government's. The government-knows-best approach being pushed by the current administration runs counter to the values that made our country the most prosperous Nation in history.

I urge my colleagues to support financial choice and freedom, to uphold our tradition of economic empowerment. I hope my fellow Senators will join me in preserving the choice of every American worker. They should have their own financial decisions, where they can make those decisions for their future and for their family's future, chart their own destiny, and reap the benefits of their hard work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I feel as though the Presiding Officer has the misfortune of being the Presiding Officer every time I come out here to speak. So I apologize for that, but I thank you for your patience and for your indulgence.

Madam President, when I was in the second grade, we were asked to line up in our classroom by the people whose family had been here the shortest period of time and whose family had been here the longest period of time, and I turned out to be the answer to both of those questions. My father's family went all the way back to basically before the founding of the United States, and my mother had recently arrived, having survived the Holocaust in and around Warsaw with her parents, John and Helena Klejman, who came to this country to rebuild their shattered lives. So one person going back to the beginning; another person recently arrived.

That is not an unusual story for this country. That is a usual story for this country. It is an unusual story in the world because a lot of other countries aren't like the United States of America in this way. There is literally no other country on the planet for which immigration is so central to its history and identity as the United States of America.

People all over the world want to come here because we live in a country that respects human freedoms and respects human rights. They want to share in the American dream. They want to be part of the oldest democracy in human history. We should celebrate that on this floor. We should celebrate that fact on this floor. People aren't lining up to go to Russia. They aren't crossing the Gobi Desert to go to China. They want to come here. That should give us enormous pride as Americans. I feel proud of that. I am proud of that.

My grandparents were filled with joy to be Americans. I have never met anybody—I have traveled my State extensively and the United States extensively. I have never met a person who has a stronger accent than my grandparents had. And they are the greatest patriots I ever knew—not because they thought this country was perfect but because they believed we had a way of correcting our imperfections and that they could be part of that even though they came from someplace else and spoke a different language.

Over our history, immigration has been a uniquely American strength. Today, immigrants lead one in four startups. They are more than half of all STEM workers with Ph.Ds. They are nearly 3 in 10 physicians in this country and nearly 4 in 10 home healthcare aides. And they are more than 70 percent—70 percent—of all farmworkers, the men and women who work tirelessly day after day after day, late into the night, to keep us fed and were doing that during the pandemic without rest.

While other industrialized nations have seen their populations decline and their economies stagnate, immigration has been vital to the American economy. If you look at the history of the United States for the last 150 years or so, what you see is that there are variations. Sometimes we grow; sometimes we don't. But, roughly, it is 3 percent a year of economic growth. Two percent of that is organic. One percent of that is immigration. If you cut off immigration, that is a third of our economic growth over the years.

I think most of America understands this. I think people in Colorado understand this well. They know that immigration is fundamental to our history and to our identity, to our economy, but they also have a reasonable expectation that the government is managing immigration in a responsible way, in a way that is consistent with our best traditions as a nation and upholds the rule of law.

After I was first elected to the Senate, one of the first things I worked on was something we called the Colorado Compact. I stole the idea from a Republican. I think he was the attorney general of the State of Utah. He created the Utah Compact. I went out with my friend, a former Senator, a Republican from Colorado named Hank Brown, and we developed something called the Colorado Compact. I spent 18 months working on it. We traveled 6,300 miles around the State of Colorado. We had 230 meetings. We talked to farmers and business owners, with law enforcement, educators, faith leaders, ski resorts, Latino leaders. All of them were struggling with different pieces of our broken immigration system.

Not surprisingly when you have conversations like that around people's kitchen tables or in the county courthouses, we found that there was a lot more agreement on what immigration reform should look like than you would ever think possible if all you did was listen to the cable television at night or read your social media feed—neither of which I recommend anybody spend their time doing.

We developed a set of principles in a bipartisan way, in rural parts of Colorado as well as urban and suburban parts of the State. We had some of the most conservative organizations in Colorado—Club 20 comes to mind—that endorsed this and some of the most aggressive immigrant rights groups who supported this. And the principles that we developed included a commitment to the rule of law, our heritage as a nation of immigrants, and a secure border. That is how you get a broad coalition together on immigration.

One thing we agreed on was that the issue needs more than piecemeal reforms. No State effort is a substitute for a commonsense national strategy to overhaul our immigration system. That is why, a few years later, I was one of four Democrats who served on the Gang of 8 here in 2013. We had four Republicans and we had four Democrats, and we worked for months on a piece of legislation that became known, I guess, as the Gang of 8 bill. It was the first comprehensive immigration bill in years in this place, and the elements of it were aligned exactly with what we had said in the Colorado Compact: the tough but fair pathway to citizenship; the most progressive Dream Act that had ever been conceived, much less written or voted on, on the floor of the Senate; a massive overhaul of our visa system; $46 billion of border security—not a medieval wall but state-of-the-art military technology so we could see every inch of the border. We doubled the number of border agents in that bill. We had 300 miles—I think even more than that—of new fencing as a result of that bill.

In a moment that today almost seems unimaginable—but this is why I wanted to come to the floor today, really, was to remind people of this; the pages who are here won't even believe it—this came to the floor, and it passed with 68 votes. It almost got 70 votes in 2013.

Then it went over to the House of Representatives, and tragically—tragically—instead of just putting the bill on the floor and letting the House work its will, the Freedom Caucus got to exercise a veto, and they said: If you can't get a majority of the majority, we are not going to let you pass this bill—even though a majority of the House of Representatives wanted to pass the bill because there were enough people from both parties who could see the benefit of this comprehensive immigration bill.

And I realize, you know, now we are in a different day. That was then; this is now. It was a different negotiation, a different deal. And it was a different Senate, for that matter. It was a Senate, thanks to John McCain, that occasionally worked—and others like him.

I think that we have got to figure out a way to get past this logjam and toward a solution where we honor our heritage as a nation of immigrants, we secure the benefits to our economy of a working immigration system, we comply with the rule of law, and we give the American people confidence that our border is secure. None of that is an unreasonable expectation, but we are nowhere near meeting that expectation today. Instead, politicians have used our broken immigration system as one more issue to bludgeon the other side, to not make progress. That was the theory of the people who killed the bill in 2013, was that they could get more out of the politics of not passing the bill than they would by passing the bill.

I actually think—I think they got more than they were even bargaining for. They couldn't have imagined when they voted against that bill that they would end up nominating a Presidential candidate who rode an escalator down in his building talking about how Mexicans are rapists and that that guy not only was nominated; he went on to become President of the United States. Staggering. Staggering.

I think there is some question about whether American history would have changed in really profound ways if we had been able to pass that comprehensive bill, and the cost has been just terrible for the country for our inability to do it.

Our businesses are desperate to hire computer scientists and engineers, but because our visa system is broken, we are literally training Ph.Ds and sending them back to countries like India or China or to Canada. We have Dreamers who are living in perpetual fear, unable to plan for their future in the only country they have ever known. This Senate has been unable to deal with the issue of the Afghan interpreters who are people who fought side by side, worked side by side with our soldiers in Afghanistan because of our broken system and the politics around immigration.

In Colorado, we have a $47 billion agriculture industry. It is lifeblood of our State. I have met vegetable growers in Brighton and peach growers in Palisade who don't have enough labor to harvest the crops. And the system is broken.

We fixed that in 2013, too. I negotiated that with Orrin Hatch, God rest his soul, and MARCO RUBIO and DIANNE FEINSTEIN. That is who negotiated the agriculture provisions of the bill.

In Colorado, it is not just farmers. We don't have enough workers for our steer. Across the country, we don't have enough doctors. We don't have enough nurses or childcare providers or home health aides. We have 11 million unfilled jobs in this country right now because the economy has come back, but we haven't been able to fill these vacancies. You can draw a straight line from our broken immigration system to the country's labor shortages to some of the high prices that we see in this economy.

So Americans—once again, no one around here bears the burden of not getting the job done, but Americans are paying the price for an immigration system that doesn't work. The last time we reformed our immigration system in a comprehensive way was 1986. For those keeping score, I was a junior in college then; I am 57 today. So that is an incredibly long period of time, and that was when Ronald Reagan was President.

But a lot has changed in 36 years. Today, we are in an era of mass migration propelled by COVID, global instability, and climate change. And it is only going to get worse. Our immigration system, including our asylum system, isn't built for today's conditions. It is one reason why we have a perpetual humanitarian crisis at our southern border. And that crisis should not be an excuse to not act. That crisis should be a reason for us to act.

Right now, the administration has the resources to process 3,500 migrants a day at the border, but they are receiving 8,000 a day, and we could see up to 18,000 a day by this summer. If that happens, the money is going to run out in July, overwhelming any border infrastructure and deepening the humanitarian crisis that is there.

None of this should surprise us. There is a surge at the border every summer; and since we know it is coming, we need a plan. I am sorry to say this, but the administration doesn't have one. I read what they put out last month. I didn't see any benchmarks, any timelines, any accountability on implementation. I did see a lot of what I think is wishful thinking about everything being under control when they aren't under control. That is not what the American people believe. That is not what public servants and organizations at the border report.

And now the administration wants to lift title 42, which is going to make a bad situation even worse. We can't keep title 42 forever. It is no substitute for a comprehensive plan, but lifting it now before we have a plan, I think is a mistake and it is going to erode the American people's confidence that we have the situation at the border under control. And it is going to deepen the humanitarian crisis at the border. It is going to deepen the humanitarian crisis at the border.

By the way, part of that plan—if we had a plan—should be having a conversation—leading a conversation—with leaders across Latin America to see how we can come together as a region to help people that have been dislocated by violence and by corruption.

Until we solve this in a comprehensive way, these issues are going to keep coming up and they are going to keep dividing us here. Today, it is title 42. And in the last administration, we literally shut the government down—literally shut the government down—over a debate about whether Mexico would pay for the wall, which, by the way, they were never going to do and they never did. We created DACA under one President only to see it canceled in the next Presidency.

We could have spared America all of this. We could have spared America all of this if we had passed the Gang of 8 bill in 2013. We could have spared the harm to our communities and our economy, but also the harm to our democracy from the mindless political fights over the past decade when people in the Senate turned immigration into political napalm instead of lifting it up as part of our history, a central part of who we are.

If there is any silver lining to our failure to pass comprehensive reform in 2013, it is that we clearly demonstrated that Democrats cannot fix

this by themselves. We are going to need two parties working together to do it. The good thing about immigration is that there are a lot of different issues, there are a lot of different constituencies, and there are a lot of ways to construct a deal.

The former chairman of the Judiciary Committee is on the floor, Senator LEAHY, from Vermont. If I am not mistaken, Senator LEAHY would chair the Judiciary Committee when we were considering the 2013 Gang of 8 bill. That was an extraordinary process, an open amendment process—I will yield for the chairman to speak.

Mr. LEAHY. If I might say, the Senator was absolutely right. He was central in putting that together.

Unfortunately, it passed here; would have passed the House. They had enough votes—enough votes, Republicans and Democrats. But the then-Speaker said he couldn't bring it up because it didn't have a majority of his party and it would violate the sacred Dennis Hastert rule. I don't think they follow that rule after former-Speaker Hastert went to jail.

Mr. BENNET. I thank the chairman for his historical recollection, which is 100 percent correct. I just want to make it clear, again, how extraordinary the process was.

You know, when people—I think people in this country are entitled to believe that the way this place works is the way that old ''Schoolhouse Rock'' cartoon said it worked about how a bill becomes a law. I think people ought to be entitled to believe this is the way this place works. It almost never works that way, but it did in the case of this bill and in the case of the chairman's leadership in the Judiciary.

We just need people who are willing to work together here. I have continued to work with MIKE CRAPO from Idaho, a Republican, working on a deal to try to create a pathway to legalization for farmworkers. If we can do that, I don't see a reason why we can't raise our sights and come together as a Senate to finally fix our broken immigration system.

There is no one else to address this but the 100 Senators that are in this Chamber. I am prepared to work with any one of them—anybody here—to get it done because we don't have to choose between our heritage as a Nation of immigrants and our commitment to the rule of law. We do not have to choose between a medieval wall and the Statue of Liberty.

We can end the partisan warfare over immigration that has hurt our economy, our communities, and our standing in the world. We can give a real pathway to citizenship for those willing to invest in the American dream. We can secure the border. We can make immigration the wind in our sails once again and give the American people confidence that we have a fair system in place to welcome people—like my mom and her parents—who want nothing more than to contribute to this Nation and to our democracy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to finish my statement prior to the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

H.R. 7691

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the horrors we have witnessed in the weeks and months following Vladimir Putin's unprovoked attack on Ukraine are an abomination and an affront to all civilized people—entire communities wiped from the face of the earth; countless lives ruined; unarmed civilians summarily executed randomly in the street; millions of desperate people fleeing everything they have ever known because of one man's zeal to destroy whatever is necessary to realize his own twisted vision of the world—all of this while fueling a broader humanitarian crisis across the region, spiraling costs, and sparking a global hunger crisis.

The need is clear for this Congress to act decisively and to act now to reaffirm our unwavering support for the Ukrainian people in protecting their lives and their country and to stem this global crisis. The United States stands against the atrocities inflicted upon the free people of Ukraine, an independent country with a democratically elected government.

Last Tuesday, the House passed H.R. 7691, providing more than $40 billion in emergency funding, with overwhelming bipartisan support. The Senate should have done the same, sending this bill to the President so that he could immediately execute on it and get this much-needed aid into Ukrainian hands. Unfortunately, one Member has decided to slow this process down. One Member has caused needless delay. In a few moments, we will vote to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to H.R. 7691. Because of Senator PAUL's objection, we must go through this step just to bring up the bill for debate. I urge everyone to vote yes. And I would urge the Senator from Kentucky to reconsider his objections and help us move quickly to get this bill to the President.

This emergency bill provides $40.1 billion—$7.1 billion more than the administration requested—in critical military and humanitarian assistance for Ukraine, to help defend democracy abroad and to address the rising, global hunger crisis that the world is facing in large part due to Russia's aggression.

This includes $8.5 billion in additional Presidential drawdown authority for critical weapons transfers and $6 billion for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative. This will allow us to continue to supply the Ukrainians with the tools they need to defend themselves, their country, and their freedom. The urgent need for these resources cannot be overstated. As we stand here today, the administration is raising the alarm that if we do not act, the resources we provided in March—which have been critical to Ukraine's success on the battlefield—will be exhausted in a matter of days.

It includes more than $8.5 billion for the economic support fund to respond to emerging needs in the country and ensure the continuing operation of the government. It provides needed resources for temporary housing, medical care, food, and other basic services for Ukrainian's displaced in their own country and refugees fleeing the violence and devastation Vladimir Putin has inflicted on them and their communities.

The humanitarian crisis instigated at the hands of Vladimir Putin is not limited to within Ukraine's borders or even within the borders of Eastern Europe. It has triggered a global hunger crisis. Last year, before Putin's war, Ukraine grew enough food to feed 400 million people. Today, Ukraine cannot even feed its own people. As David Beasley, the Executive Director of the UN World Food Programme—WFP—testified before the Appropriations Committee last week, war has forced Ukraine from being a global bread basket to being on the bread lines.

Tens of millions of tons of wheat, barley, maize, vegetable oil, and other Ukrainian produce are currently locked in warehouses and languishing in ports occupied by Russian forces. If the ports are not opened, this food will either be stolen or go to waste, leading to skyrocketing prices and regional shortages. The WFP estimates that this will have a ripple effect, increasing the number facing acute hunger by 47 million. This would bring the estimated global total to 323 million people suffering from acute hunger in the 81 countries WFP operates in alone.

It is important to remember that hunger is not a moment in time; it has lasting consequences for families, communities, and whole societies. This is why we cannot wait to act on this crisis. As noted in one recent Washington Post editorial; preventing a looming, global famine is ''as urgent and morally necessary as sending tanks to Ukraine.''

This bill provides over $5 billion for global food aid. If those funds are programmed quickly, they will save millions of lives.

Vladimir Putin's war is exacerbating a global crisis of food insecurity already set in motion by the COVID pandemic and successive years of severe drought in Africa. I am extremely disappointed that this bill does not include new resources to address the ongoing COVID pandemic.

Last week, we passed the grim toll of 1 million recorded COVID deaths in our country and estimates as high as 20 million deaths worldwide. If we fail to prepare for anticipated surges in the fall and winter, as immunity from existing vaccines wanes and the virus continues to mutate, the death toll will rise, potentially exponentially.

For months—for months—the administration has warned that we do not have the necessary vaccines, therapeutics, tests, and other resources to stay ahead of this virus. We do not have enough funding to purchase new shots for everybody in the fall, and we already will be forced to ration the next generation of vaccines—more suited to variants like Omicron—to only those at the highest risk.

This is not a problem that can be solved by flipping a switch. We cannot just say that we will appropriate the money later in the fall if it is needed. In order to produce the tens of millions of doses of vaccine that will be necessary, biotech companies need to begin to purchase supplies and start production before July. This means we only have weeks to provide the funding to secure these shots in time.

The same can be said of our testing capacity. Unless we act, domestic manufacturing will continue to shut down, shifting production to countries like China. This will leave us flat-footed once again should another COVID variant wave crash over our country in the fall.

The virus traveled to this country from abroad, and that is where new variants have also originated. The U.S. Agency for International Development, which manages our global response to the COVID pandemic, has obligated 95 percent of the funds they have available. They are running on fumes, and they will have no choice but to start shutting down their vaccine delivery operations if additional funds are not forthcoming soon. That means more mutations, more variants, more infections, and more death.

It is extremely frustrating that, time and again, Members on the other side of the aisle have pushed this responsibility off. We are out of time. We cannot defeat this virus with complacency or by burying our heads in the sand. It remains a global health emergency. According to the experts, it is entirely possible that we have not seen the worst yet. As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I will continue to fight for these urgently needed resources in the coming weeks.

However, the people of Ukraine and the millions facing acute food insecurity require the funds in this bill today, and I strongly urge the Senate to pass it without further delay.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNET). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 368, 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.

Charles E. Schumer, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Tim Kaine, Patrick J. Leahy, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Jacky Rosen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Martin Heinrich, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 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, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 81, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 177 Leg.]

YEAS—81

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Barrasso	Hickenlooper	Risch
Bennet	Hirono	Romney
Blumenthal	Hoeven	Rosen
Blunt	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Booker	Inhofe	Rubio
Brown	Johnson	Sanders
Cantwell	Kaine	Sasse
Capito	Kelly	Schatz
Cardin	Kennedy	Schumer
Carper	King	Scott (FL)
Casey	Klobuchar	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lankford	Shelby
Collins	Leahy	Sinema
Cornyn	Luján	Smith
Cotton	Manchin	Stabenow
Cramer	McConnell	Sullivan
Cruz	Menendez	Tester
Daines	Merkley	Thune
Duckworth	Moran	Tillis
Durbin	Murkowski	Warner
Ernst	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Fischer	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wicker
Graham	Peters	Wyden
Grassley	Portman	Young

NAYS—11

Blackburn	Hagerty	Marshall
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Braun	Lee	Tuberville
Crapo	Lummis	

NOT VOTING—8

Burr	Heinrich	Toomey
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Shaheen	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). On this vote, the yeas are 81, the nays are 11.

Three-fifths of the Senators, duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, this motion is agreed to.

The majority leader.

GREATEST GENERATION COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S.1596, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1596) 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.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Rounds-Shaheen substitute amendment which is at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5034), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Greatest Generation Commemorative Coin Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The National World War II Memorial was dedicated in Washington, DC, on May 29, 2004, and is located on the east end of the Reflecting Pool on the National Mall, opposite the Lincoln Memorial and west of the Washington Monument.

(2) The dedication of the National World War II Memorial was the culmination of a 17-year effort that started on December 10, 1987 when the World War II Memorial Act was first introduced in the House of Representatives, and was authorized by an Act of Congress signed into law on May 25, 1993. Construction began September 4, 2001, after several years of fundraising and public hearings.

(3) Opening to the public on April 29, 2004, the World War II Memorial is the first national memorial dedicated to all who served during World War II and acknowledges the commitment and achievement of the entire Nation.

(4) The Memorial honors the more than 16,000,000 who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, the more than 400,000 who died, and the millions who supported the war effort from home.

(5) It is a monument to the spirit, sacrifice, and commitment of the American people to the common defense of the Nation and to the broader causes of peace and freedom from tyranny throughout the world.

(6) Today, the Memorial is a top destination for millions of annual visitors from all over the country and the world. For many young visitors, their visit to the Memorial is a first glimpse to a grateful Nation's remembrance of the sacrifices made by the World War II generation.

(7) For World War II veterans, the Memorial is a special destination, a rendezvous point, and a gathering place for reunions and commemoration programs.

(8) The Friends of the National World War II Memorial play a vital role in the preservation and maintenance of the National World War II Memorial as a treasure for the American people, while helping to facilitate key commemorative and educational programs at the Memorial to pay tribute to America's ''Greatest Generation'' and their efforts to preserve liberty for generations to come.

(9) The National World War II Memorial stands as an important symbol of America's national unity, a timeless reminder of the moral strength and power that flows when free people are at once united and bonded together in a common and just cause for liberty.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall mint and issue the following coin:

(1) $5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 $5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent gold.

(2) $1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 $1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGNS OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the National World War II Memorial and the service and sacrifice of American soldiers and civilians during World War II.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year ''2024''; and

(C) inscriptions of the words ''Liberty'', ''In God We Trust'', ''United States of America'', and ''E Pluribus Unum''.

(b) SELECTION.—The designs for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the Friends of the National World War II Memorial; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2024.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of—

(1) $35 per coin for the $5 coin;

(2) $10 per coin for the $1 coin; and

(3) $5 per coin for the half-dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Friends of the National World War II Memorial to support the National Park Service in maintaining and repairing the National World War II Memorial, and for educational and commemorative programs.

(c) AUDITS.—The Friends of the National World War II Memorial shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, shall be disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7 until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

The bill (S. 1596), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

HOMELAND SECURITY FOR CHILDREN ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 351, H.R. 4426.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4426) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4426) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions: S. Res. 633, S. Res. 634, and S. Res. 635.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF ESCORT COMMITTEE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, into the House Chamber for the joint meeting on Tuesday, May 17, 2022.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the notice of issuance of Final Regulations Pursuant to the Congressional Accountability Act from the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

MAY 16, 2022.

Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On May 10, 2022, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1096, thereby approving the regulations adopted by the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights that were promulgated under section 220(e)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA), 2 U.S.C. §1351(e)(1), to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of the CAA. The approved regulations govern unionizing and collective bargaining rights in the House offices listed in section 220(e)(2) of the CAA.

Section 304 of the CAA, (2 U.S.C. §1384) provides that, after congressional approval of substantive regulations, the Board shall submit the regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate. Accordingly, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, I am transmitting the enclosed Notice of Issuance of Final Regulations, together with a copy of the final regulations.

The CAA further specifies that the enclosed notice be published in the Congressional Record on the first day on which both the House and the Senate are in session following this transmittal. Because the approved regulations only govern rights in the House offices listed in section 220(e)(2) of the CAA, the Board requests publication only in the Congressional Record for the House.

Sincerely,

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

Attachment.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (CAA) was enacted into law on January 23, 1995. In general, the CAA applies the rights and protections of 14 federal labor and employment law statutes to covered congressional employees and employing offices. Section 220 of the CAA addresses the application of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code (chapter 71), relating to Federal Service Labor-Management Relations. Section 220(a) of the CAA applies the rights, protections, and responsibilities established under sections 7102, 7106, 7111 through 7117, 7119 through 7122, and 7131 of chapter 71 to employing offices, covered employees, and representatives of covered employees.

Section 220(d) of the Act requires the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (Board) to issue regulations to implement section 220. The Board adopted final regulations under section 220(d) on July 9, 1996; Congress subsequently approved those regulations; and they became effective on November 30, 1996.

Section 220(e)(1) of the CAA further requires that the Board issue regulations ''on the manner and extent to which the requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 . . . should apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in'' section 220(e)(2). The offices listed in section 220(e)(2) include:

(A) the personal office of any Member of the House of Representatives;

(B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the House of Representatives;

(C) 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;

(D) 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;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization within the House of Representatives;

(F) 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.

On August 19, 1996, the Board, pursuant to section 220(e)(1), adopted and submitted for publication in the Congressional Record Regulations Relating to the House of Representatives and Its Employing Offices, which are attached to this Notice. On May 10, 2022, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1096, thereby approving these regulations to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of the CAA.

Section 220(f)(2) of the CAA provides that, ''[w]ith respect to the offices listed in subsection (e)(2), to the covered employees of such offices, and to representatives of such employees, [section 220] shall be effective on the effective date of regulations under subsection (e).'' Pursuant to section 304 of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1384, approved regulations become effective not less than 60 days after the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record. Although the Board has the authority to provide for an earlier effective date for good cause found, the Board does not find good cause to provide for an earlier effective date for these regulations. Therefore, these regulations will become effective 60 days after the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record.

Accordingly, having now been approved by the House, the Board submits its regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for publication in the Congressional Record.

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

FINAL REGULATIONS

Regulations Relating to the House of Representatives and Its Employing Offices

H Series

H2472 Specific regulations regarding certain offices of Congress

H2472.1 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;

(B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the House of Representatives;

(C) 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;

(D) 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;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization within the House of Representatives;

(F) 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.

H2472.2 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 H2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.

MORNING BUSINESS

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL OF LAW

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the University of Connecticut School of Law as it celebrates 100 years of extraordinary legal education.

In 1921, George William Lillard and Caroline Eiermann Lillard founded the Hartford College of Law to provide Hartford insurance company employees with a legal education. Among the members of the first graduating class was Miss J. Agnes Burns, who was the first female attorney to present to the Connecticut Supreme Court.

The college continued to grow during the 1930s, even amid unstable economic times. It reached a student body of 100 part-time night students with three full-time instructors. In September 1933, the American Bar Association—ABA—approved the college, and the examining committee of the Connecticut

Bar Association accredited the institution. The Hartford College of Law also appointed their first full-time dean, Thomas A. Larremore. Within the decade, the school amended the charter to organize the college as a nonprofit educational corporation and added the day division program to allow for full-time study.

During World War II, when enrollment dropped dramatically, the University of Connecticut, based in Storrs, CT, agreed to take responsibility for the Hartford College of Law to prevent it from closing. The initial lease was for 5 years, and the full title was conveyed to the university on September 1, 1948, renaming the college as the University of Connecticut School of Law. The first class at the newly established school of law was also the first class to have all of its members pass the State bar.

In 1964, a new home for the law school was opened, with a modern look designed by the architect of the Storrs campus' renowned Jorgensen Auditorium, Frederic C. Teich. The West Hartford News called the law school's new campus reveal a ''most significant event in our state's history.'' The opening received an entire section in the local newspaper, including a two-page photo layout and an article praising the building's lighting and the library's book collection and technological elements.

With the new building came a 40-percent increase in admissions. Soon, the new building was overflowing, and by the late 1970s, the ABA expressed concerns about the facilities meeting accreditation standards. In June 1978, Governor Ella Grasso signed legislation that allowed for the purchase and renovation of the then empty Hartford Seminary campus to accommodate the increased demand for legal education. The law school remains at that location, housed in a beautiful campus, with ornate structures befitting a century old, august institution.

Since its founding, the University of Connecticut School of Law has grown exponentially in both size and stature. It opened its first clinic, the Criminal Clinic, in 1969. Further degree programs were also established: in 1994, its first LLM program, in U.S. legal studies; and in 2013, the doctor of the science of laws program.

Many illustrious alumni have entered public service, working on behalf of the State and the Nation. Others have contributed to the ongoing evolution of the law, especially in areas such as property, tax, and insurance law. The law school, through its clinics, has assisted many Connecticut residents who otherwise could not afford lawyers.

As the former Connecticut Attorney General, I can attest to the fact that many of the assistant attorneys general, who graduated from the law school, provided the State with dedicated and insightful legal representation.

On October 25, 2021, hundreds of students, alumni, faculty, and staff celebrated Founders' Day, in honor of the Lillards. The event began a yearlong celebration, which culminates on June 11, 2022, with the centennial gala.

The University of Connecticut School of Law has had an immeasurable impact on our State and countless residents. As the school celebrates its centennial, I applaud its exemplary record of success and achievement. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the University of Connecticut School of Law on 100 years of excellence.●

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN E. BERGER

● Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the legacy and impact of Steve Berger, follower of Christ and beloved pastor, leader, mentor, and friend.

Since Steve was called to serve the ministry more than 30 years ago, he has been a giant in the faith. His passion, his boldness, and his resolve in spreading love and the glory of God has been an inspiration to so many, and has truly been a force for good in our community.

I commend the devotion to faith that marks Steve's life and has marked the lives of many others in turn. Through Steve's courageous preaching and wise leadership, Grace Chapel has transcended the walls of the local church and has seen such success across our great State.

Steve has always been one to lead by example, constantly showing his relentless love for the hurting, oppressed, and impoverished across the globe. Steve's profound devotion has taken him to some of the farthest comers of the world to serve, help, and save those who are suffering. Steve has brokered peace in war-torn countries and has been a faithful, generous, and loving friend to Israel. He has brought God's healing to the wounded, His Word to the burdened, His sustenance to the poor, and His hope to the persecuted.

And so it is with a glad and grateful heart that today I rise to affirm and honor the tremendous influence of Steve Berger.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 91. An act 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''.

H.R. 92. An act 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''.

H.R. 207. An act 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''.

H.R. 209. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at the 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the ''Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building''.

H.R. 903. An act 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, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3508. An act 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''.

H.R. 5129. An act to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Speaker appoints the following individuals on the part of the House of Representatives to the Commission on International Religious Freedom for a term effective May 14, 2022, and ending May 14, 2024: Mr. Nury Turkel of Alexandria, Virginia, Mr. Frank R. Wolf of Vienna, Virginia, to succeed Ms. Anurima Bhargava of Chicago, Illinois, and Dr. David G. Curry of Corona Del Mar, California, to succeed Dr. James W. Carr of Searcy, Arkansas.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1687(b)(1)(A–B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81), the Minority Leader appoints the following member to the Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States: Mr. Matthew Kroenig of McLean, Virginia.

The message further announced that pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 2702, the Minority Leader reappoints the following member to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress: Mr. Gunter Waibel of Oakland, California.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 91. An act 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''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 92. An act 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''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 207. An act 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''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 209. An act 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''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 3508. An act 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''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 5129. An act to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 4220. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require Visa Waiver Program countries to share watch list information about known or suspected terrorists and to fully cooperate with the United States law enforcement entities in preventing and combating serious crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 4221. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to achieve parity between the cost-of-living adjustment with respect to an annuity under the Federal Employees Retirement System and an annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. KING:

S. 4222. A bill to esablish the St. Croix National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4223. A bill to increase, effective as of December 1, 2022, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

S. 4224. A bill to require the expenditure of an equal amount on border security as on the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and to confiscate Russian assets and make such assets available for border security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HASSAN:

S. 4225. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the Canterbury Shaker Village National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4226. A bill to designate baby formula as a scarce and critical material under the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 4227. A bill to streamline the oil and gas permitting process and to recognize fee ownership for certain oil and gas drilling or spacing units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. Res. 632. A resolution calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. Res. 633. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 1, 2022, as ''Silver Star Service Banner Day''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KELLY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CORNYN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. Res. 634. A resolution recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 635. A resolution designating May 2022 as ''ALS Awareness Month''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 636. A resolution urging the development of a strategy to counter the rise in violent crime across the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 602

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 602, a bill to combat forced organ harvesting and trafficking in persons for purposes of the removal of organs, and for other purposes.

S. 1265

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1265, a bill to amend section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value, to address communications and records in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, and for other purposes.

S. 2410

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2410, a bill to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) were added as cosponsors of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2854

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2854, a bill to allow for the transfer and redemption of abandoned savings bonds.

S. 2887

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2887, a bill to codify the existing Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 3281

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3281, a bill to amend the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to clarify and expand food donation, and for other purposes.

S. 3318

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3318, a bill to deter foreign financial institutions from providing banking services for the benefit of foreign terrorist organizations and from

facilitating or promoting payments for acts of terrorism.

S. 3336

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3336, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes.

S. 3546

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3546, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the amendments made to reporting of third party network transactions by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

S. 3854

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3854, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 3904

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3904, a bill to enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector.

S. 4003

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 4003, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises.

S. 4190

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4190, a bill to provide for the independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to Ukraine for military, economic, and humanitarian aid.

S. CON. RES. 38

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 38, a concurrent resolution declaring a state of emergency due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, in order to establish a waiver of the minimum tonnage requirements of section 55305 of title 46, United States Code.

S. CON. RES. 39

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 39, a concurrent resolution honoring the 1,000,000 individuals who have died from COVID–19 in the United States.

S. RES. 547

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 547, a resolution recognizing the 201st anniversary of Greek Independence and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 4221. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to achieve parity between the cost-of-living adjustment with respect to an annuity under the Federal Employees Retirement System and an annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Equal COLA Act, which I introduced today.

The Federal Government's workforce is central to protecting our national security and delivering critical services to hundreds of millions of Americans. As such, it is essential that the Federal Government attract and retain an effective workforce and, once their service is complete, ensure retirees receive the dignified retirement that they deserve.

Unfortunately, in 1986, Congress created a two-tiered system that now prevents nearly 800,000 retired Federal employees from receiving a full cost-of-living adjustment when consumer prices increase more than 2 percent from year to year.

In January, some Federal retirees received 5.9 percent COLA. However, other Federal retirees received only a 4.9 percent increase due to this policy, which fails to protect retired employees who are living on a fixed income.

That is why I am proud to introduce this legislation to fix this unfair system and ensure that all retired Federal employees receive full retirement benefits that keep up with the cost of living.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill to ensure that retired Federal employees no longer pay the price of a misguided law and that their benefits fully keep pace with the cost of living.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 632—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF RUSSIAN OPPOSITION LEADER VLADIMIR KARA-MURZA, WHO WAS UNJUSTLY DETAINED ON APRIL 11, 2022

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 632

Whereas Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza (referred to in this preamble as ''Mr. Kara-Murza'') has tirelessly worked for decades to advance the cause of freedom, democracy, and human rights for the people of the Russian Federation;

Whereas, in retaliation for his advocacy, two attempts have been made on Mr. Kara-Murza's life, as—

(1) on May 26, 2015, Mr. Kara-Murza fell ill with symptoms indicative of poisoning and was hospitalized; and

(2) on February 2, 2017, he fell ill with similar symptoms and was placed in a medically induced coma;

Whereas independent investigations conducted by Bellingcat, the Insider, and Der Spiegel found that the same unit of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation responsible for poisoning Mr. Kara-Murza was responsible for poisoning Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny and activists Timur Kuashev, Ruslan Magomedragimov, and Nikita Isayev;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin launched another unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion into Ukraine in contravention of the obligations freely undertaken by the Russian Federation to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine under the Budapest Memorandum of 1994, the Minsk protocols of 2014 and 2015, and international law;

Whereas, on March 5, 2022, Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing the distribution of truthful statements about the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and mandating up to 15 years in prison for such offenses;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza has used his voice and platform to join more than 15,000 citizens of the Russian Federation in peacefully protesting the war against Ukraine and millions more who silently oppose the war;

Whereas, on April 11, 2022, five police officers arrested Mr. Kara-Murza in front of his home and denied his right to an attorney, and the next day Mr. Kara-Murza was sentenced to 15 days in prison for disobeying a police order;

Whereas, on April 22, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza with violations under the law signed on March 5, 2022, for his fact-based statements condemning the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza was then placed into pretrial detention and ordered to be held until at least June 12, 2022; and

Whereas, if convicted of those charges, Mr. Kara-Murza faces detention in a penitentiary system that human rights nongovernmental organizations have criticized for widespread torture, ill-treatment, and suspicious deaths of prisoners: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the unjust detention and indicting of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, who has courageously stood up to oppression in the Russian Federation;

(2) expresses solidarity with Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, his family, and all individuals in the Russian Federation imprisoned for exercising their fundamental freedoms of speech, assembly, and belief;

(3) urges the United States Government and other allied governments to work to secure the immediate release of Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine; and

(4) calls on the President to increase support provided by the United States Government for those advocating for democracy and independent media in the Russian Federation, which Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza has worked to advance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 633—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 1, 2022, AS ''SILVER STAR SERVICE BANNER DAY''

Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 633

Whereas the Senate has always honored the sacrifices made by the wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas the Silver Star Service Banner has come to represent the members of the Armed Forces and veterans who were wounded or became ill in combat in the wars fought by the United States;

Whereas the Silver Star Families of America was formed to help the people of the United States remember the sacrifices made by the wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces by designing and manufacturing Silver Star Service Banners and Silver Star Flags for that purpose;

Whereas the sole mission of the Silver Star Families of America is to evoke memories of the sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans on behalf of the United States through the presence of a Silver Star Service Banner in a window or a Silver Star Flag flying;

Whereas the sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans on behalf of the United States should never be forgotten; and

Whereas May 1, 2022, is an appropriate date to designate as ''Silver Star Service Banner Day'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 1, 2022, as ''Silver Star Service Banner Day''; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe Silver Star Service Banner Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 634—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM, AND ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KELLY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CORNYN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 634

Whereas National Foster Care Month was established more than 30 years ago to—

(1) bring foster care issues to the forefront;

(2) highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and

(3) recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

Whereas all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home;

Whereas the primary goal of the foster care system is to ensure the safety and well-being of children while working to provide a safe, loving, and permanent home for each child;

Whereas there are approximately 407,000 children living in foster care in the United States;

Whereas there were approximately 216,000 youths that entered the foster care system in 2020 in the United States, while more than 117,000 youths were awaiting adoption at the end of 2020;

Whereas more than 75,000 children entered foster care in 2020 due to parental drug abuse;

Whereas children of color are more likely to stay in the foster care system for longer periods of time and are less likely to be reunited with their biological families;

Whereas foster parents are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely remain with their biological parents, and foster parents provide physical care, emotional support, and education advocacy, and are the largest single source of families providing permanent homes for children leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children placed with non-relatives—

(1) have more stability, including fewer changes in placements;

(2) have more positive perceptions of their placements;

(3) are more likely to be placed with their siblings; and

(4) demonstrate fewer behavioral problems;

Whereas some relative caregivers receive less financial assistance and support services than do foster caregivers;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children that enter or re-enter the foster care system;

Whereas the impact of the COVID–19 pandemic created additional challenges for youth and families in the child welfare system, including delays in permanency, economic hardship, and disruptions in education;

Whereas more than 20,000 youths aged out of foster care in 2020 without a legal permanent connection to an adult or family;

Whereas youth who age out of foster care lack the security or support of a biological or adoptive family and frequently struggle to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas foster care is intended to be a temporary placement, but children remain in the foster care system for an average of 21 months;

Whereas 35 percent of children in foster care experience more than 2 placements while in care, which often leads to disruption of routines and the need to change schools and move away from siblings, extended families, and familiar surroundings;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability with a study showing that 75 percent of foster youth experienced an unscheduled school change during a school year, compared to 21 percent of youth not in foster care;

Whereas children entering foster care often confront the widespread misperception that children in foster care are disruptive, unruly, and dangerous, even though placement in foster care is based on the actions of a parent or guardian, not the child;

Whereas 30 percent of children in foster care are taking not less than 1 anti-psychotic medication, and 34 percent of those children are not receiving adequate treatment planning or medication monitoring;

Whereas, due to heavy caseloads and limited resources, the average annual turnover rate is between 14 percent and 22 percent for child welfare workers;

Whereas States, localities, and communities should be encouraged to invest resources in preventative and reunification services and post-permanency programs to ensure that more children and older youth in foster care are provided with safe, loving, and permanent placements;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress passed the Family First Prevention Services Act (Public Law 115–123; 132 Stat. 232), which provided new investments in prevention and family reunification services to help more families stay together and ensure more children are in safe, loving, and permanent homes;

Whereas Federal legislation during the past 3 decades, including the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–272; 94 Stat. 500), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–89; 111 Stat. 2115), the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–351; 122 Stat. 3949), the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Public Law 112–34; 125 Stat. 369), and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (Public Law 113–183; 128 Stat. 1919) provided new investments and services to improve the outcomes of children in the foster care system;

Whereas May 2022 is an appropriate month to designate as National Foster Care Month to provide an opportunity to acknowledge the accomplishments of the child welfare workforce, foster parents, advocacy community, and mentors for their dedication, accomplishments, and positive impact they have on the lives of children; and

Whereas much remains to be done to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2022 as National Foster Care Month;

(2) recognizes National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges that children face in the foster care system;

(3) encourages Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system;

(4) acknowledges the unique needs of children in the foster care system;

(5) recognizes foster youth throughout the United States for their ongoing tenacity, courage, and resilience while facing life challenges;

(6) acknowledges the exceptional alumni of the foster care system who serve as advocates and role models for youth who remain in care;

(7) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals who work tirelessly to provide assistance and services to children in the foster care system;

(8) supports the designation of May 31, 2022, as National Foster Parent Appreciation Day;

(9) recognizes National Foster Parent Appreciation Day as an opportunity to recognize the efforts of foster parents to provide safe and loving care for children in need and raise awareness about the increasing need for foster parents to serve in their communities; and

(10) reaffirms the need to continue working to improve the outcomes of all children in the foster care system through parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and other programs designed to—

(A) support vulnerable families;

(B) invest in prevention and reunification services;

(C) promote adoption in cases where reunification is not in the best interests of the child;

(D) adequately serve those children brought into the foster care system; and

(E) facilitate the successful transition into adulthood for youth that ''age out'' of the foster care system.

SENATE RESOLUTION 635—DESIGNATING MAY 2022 AS ''ALS AWARENESS MONTH''

Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 635

Whereas amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (referred to in this preamble as ''ALS'') is a progressive neurodegenerative disease that affects nerve cells in the brain and the spinal cord;

Whereas the life expectancy for an individual with ALS is between 2 and 5 years after the date on which the individual receives an ALS diagnosis;

Whereas ALS occurs throughout the world with no racial, ethnic, gender, or socioeconomic boundaries;

Whereas ALS may affect any individual in any location;

Whereas the cause of ALS is unknown in up to 90 percent of cases;

Whereas approximately 10 percent of ALS cases have a strong known genetic driver;

Whereas, on average, the period between the date on which an individual first experiences symptoms of ALS and the date on which the individual is diagnosed with ALS is more than 1 year;

Whereas the onset of ALS often involves muscle weakness or stiffness, and the progression of ALS results in the further weakening, wasting, and paralysis of—

(1) the muscles of the limbs and trunk; and

(2) the muscles that control vital functions, such as speech, swallowing, and breathing;

Whereas ALS can strike individuals of any age, but it predominantly strikes adults;

Whereas it is estimated that tens of thousands of individuals in the United States have ALS at any given time;

Whereas, based on studies of the population of the United States, slightly more than 5,000 individuals in the United States are diagnosed with ALS each year, and 15 individuals in the United States are diagnosed with ALS each day;

Whereas, between 2015 and 2040, the number of ALS cases around the world is expected to increase by nearly 70 percent;

Whereas the majority of individuals with ALS die of respiratory failure;

Whereas, in the United States, military veterans are approximately twice as likely to be diagnosed with ALS than the general public;

Whereas, as of the date of introduction of this resolution, there is no cure for ALS;

Whereas the spouses, children, and family members of individuals living with ALS provide support to those individuals with love, day-to-day care, and more; and

Whereas an individual with ALS, and the caregivers of such an individual, can be required to bear significant costs for medical care, equipment, and home care services for the individual as the disease progresses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2022 as ''ALS Awareness Month'';

(2) affirms the dedication of the Senate to—

(A) ensuring individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (referred to in this resolving clause as ''ALS'') have access to effective treatments as soon as possible;

(B) identifying risk factors and causes of ALS to prevent new cases;

(C) empowering individuals with ALS to engage with the world in the way they want;

(D) reducing the physical, emotional, and financial burdens of living with ALS; and

(E) ensuring all individuals with ALS and their caregivers receive high quality services and supports that benefit them; and

(3) commends the dedication of the family members, friends, organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the United States who are working to improve the quality and length of life of ALS patients and the development of treatments and cures that reach patients as soon as possible.

SENATE RESOLUTION 636—URGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGY TO COUNTER THE RISE IN VIOLENT CRIME ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 636

Whereas rising crime, especially violent crime, in the United States poses a threat to the national interest, as well as to the safety and security of individuals, communities, businesses, law enforcement officers, and the rule of law;

Whereas, for the purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, violent crimes consist of offenses that involve force or the threat of force, namely—

(1) murder and non-negligent manslaughter;

(2) forcible rape;

(3) robbery; and

(4) aggravated assault;

Whereas violent crimes are occurring every day in major cities across the United States in part due to progressive prosecutors declining to charge violent offenders and certain bail reform policies allowing dangerous criminals back into society;

Whereas released offenders go on to commit more violent crimes and inflict more terror and death on other individuals in the United States;

Whereas rising violent crime destroys families and should be combated by criminal justice systems that prosecute the offenders as offenders, and not as victims;

Whereas the murder rate in the United States rose 30 percent between 2019 and 2020, the largest single-year increase in more than a century;

Whereas there was a 59 percent increase in murders of police officers in 2021;

Whereas, as of April 1, 2022, 101 police officers had been shot this year, 17 of whom were killed by gunfire;

Whereas at least 16 cities in the United States set murder records in 2021;

Whereas organized retail crime threats in 2020 cost retailers an average of $720,000 for every $1,000,000,000 in sales, and 69 percent of retailers surveyed in 2021 had seen an increase in organized retail crime in 2021;

Whereas organized retail crime threatens the safety of retail workers as organized crime groups, gangs, and individuals use weapons other than guns, such as mace chemical spray and Taser stun guns, to rob and assault hard-working retail employees;

Whereas rising violent crime in the United States can be directly correlated to a surge in illegal immigration at the southern border of the United States and a surge in the sale, distribution, and consumption of illegal drugs;

Whereas, in December 2021, 178,840 illegal immigrants were apprehended attempting to cross the United States-Mexico border, the highest total for December in the history of the Department of Homeland Security, and a 142 percent increase from December 2020;

Whereas more than 2,500,000 illegal immigrants have been caught attempting to cross the United States-Mexico border since January 2021, with more apprehended in the 3-month period from November 2021 through January 2022 than in all of fiscal year 2020;

Whereas 461 pounds of fentanyl were seized at the southern border in December 2021 alone, enough to kill more than 30 percent of the United States population;

Whereas drug cartels have overburdened Border Patrol resources by surging illegal immigrants into strategic locations so that the cartels can traffic narcotics and other contraband into the United States undetected;

Whereas violent crimes related to illegal immigration and the illegal drug trade must stop for the sake of the sovereignty of the United States and the safety of the people of the United States;

Whereas, with overdose deaths at an all-time high, every State is a border State, as the flow of illegal drugs from the United States-Mexico border puts all States at risk regardless of proximity to the border;

Whereas securing the southern border and ensuring the safety of citizens of the United States is one of the most important responsibilities of the Federal Government;

Whereas the current Administration's alleged violent crime reduction strategy is actually a gun control strategy and wrongly puts lawful gun owners and dealers at the center of enforcement efforts instead of focusing on the criminals perpetuating violence, insecurity, and fear across the United States;

Whereas the same gun violence reduction strategy unfairly puts the blame for gun violence in major, Democrat-run cities and

States on neighboring States with lower crime rates; and

Whereas violent crimes can only be combated if the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, other law enforcement agencies, and the private sector work together: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should work with Congress to develop and execute a strategy, drawing on the multiple instruments of power and resources of the United States—

(1) to counter the rise in violent crime across the country by reinforcing strong criminal justice policies, by laying blame on the perpetrators of violent acts, and by securing the southern border; and

(2) to coordinate with Federal, State, and local agencies and authorities to—

(A) implement the strategy; and

(B) exhort all those agencies and authorities to strengthen their approaches to combat the violent crime epidemic within the country.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5033. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5034. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1596, 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.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5033. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. OFFSET OF COSTS USING UNOBLIGATED FUNDS FROM THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021.

Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, of the unobligated balances made available under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2; 135 Stat. 4), or an amendment made by such Act, there is rescinded, on a pro rata basis, the amount necessary to reduce the total amount of such unobligated balances by an amount equal to the total amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SA 5034. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1596, 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; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Greatest Generation Commemorative Coin Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The National World War II Memorial was dedicated in Washington, DC, on May 29, 2004, and is located on the east end of the Reflecting Pool on the National Mall, opposite the Lincoln Memorial and west of the Washington Monument.

(2) The dedication of the National World War II Memorial was the culmination of a 17-year effort that started on December 10, 1987 when the World War II Memorial Act was first introduced in the House of Representatives, and was authorized by an Act of Congress signed into law on May 25, 1993. Construction began September 4, 2001, after several years of fundraising and public hearings.

(3) Opening to the public on April 29, 2004, the World War II Memorial is the first national memorial dedicated to all who served during World War II and acknowledges the commitment and achievement of the entire Nation.

(4) The Memorial honors the more than 16,000,000 who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, the more than 400,000 who died, and the millions who supported the war effort from home.

(5) It is a monument to the spirit, sacrifice, and commitment of the American people to the common defense of the Nation and to the broader causes of peace and freedom from tyranny throughout the world.

(6) Today, the Memorial is a top destination for millions of annual visitors from all over the country and the world. For many young visitors, their visit to the Memorial is a first glimpse to a grateful Nation's remembrance of the sacrifices made by the World War II generation.

(7) For World War II veterans, the Memorial is a special destination, a rendezvous point, and a gathering place for reunions and commemoration programs.

(8) The Friends of the National World War II Memorial play a vital role in the preservation and maintenance of the National World War II Memorial as a treasure for the American people, while helping to facilitate key commemorative and educational programs at the Memorial to pay tribute to America's ''Greatest Generation'' and their efforts to preserve liberty for generations to come.

(9) The National World War II Memorial stands as an important symbol of America's national unity, a timeless reminder of the moral strength and power that flows when free people are at once united and bonded together in a common and just cause for liberty.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall mint and issue the following coin:

(1) $5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 $5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent gold.

(2) $1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 $1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGNS OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the National World War II Memorial and the service and sacrifice of American soldiers and civilians during World War II.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year ''2024''; and

(C) inscriptions of the words ''Liberty'', ''In God We Trust'', ''United States of America'', and ''E Pluribus Unum''.

(b) SELECTION.—The designs for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the Friends of the National World War II Memorial; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2024.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of—

(1) $35 per coin for the $5 coin;

(2) $10 per coin for the $1 coin; and

(3) $5 per coin for the half-dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Friends of the National World War II Memorial to support the National Park Service in maintaining and repairing the National World War II Memorial, and for educational and commemorative programs.

(c) AUDITS.—The Friends of the National World War II Memorial shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, shall be disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7 until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 17; that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings being approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and morning business be closed; that upon conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 368, H.R. 7619, a bill to provide aid to Ukraine, postcloture; further, that all postcloture debate time expire at 4 p.m., and that if the motion to proceed is agreed to, it be in order to file cloture on the bill during Tuesday's session; further, that following the disposition of the motion to proceed, the Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the Rochon, Thompson, and Sykes nominations; and that if cloture is invoked on any of the nominations, all postcloture time be expired and confirmation votes be at a time to be determined by the majority leader or his designee in consultation with the Republican leader; finally, that following the cloture vote on the Sykes nomination, the Senate resume legislative session and proceed to Calendar No. 368, H.R. 7691.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. For the information of Senators, the Senate will begin gathering in the Senate Chamber at 10:20 a.m. and depart at 10:35 to proceed as a body to the Hall of the House for the joint meeting.

Senators should also expect four rollcall votes beginning at 4 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 2:30 P.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:24 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 17, 2022, at 2:30 p.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING THE VOLUNTEERISM OF PUERTO RICO'S WOUNDED WARRIOR PROJECT LEADERS

HON. JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the selfless local leaders of Puerto Rico's Wounded Warrior Project and the contributions they make toward improving the lives of active-duty service members, veterans, and their families.

The Wounded Warrior Project was founded in 2003 with a unique, non-partisan mission: to support those who have born the cost of war, whether their injury be physical or mental. Nowhere are these services needed more than Puerto Rico, where servicemembers and veterans alike face extra hurdles to accessing the care they need to recover from the sacrifices they made on behalf of our country.

Despite these barriers, local leaders at the Wounded Warrior Project have led the way. Over the past year they have hosted 38 events for warriors and family members. This resulted in more than 385 engagements that helped heal, connect, and empower our post 9–11 veterans living in Puerto Rico. This past weekend they served their community again by holding an expo this Saturday that educated veterans on VA benefits, employment opportunities, and healthcare access. I want to thank the local peer support leaders and national staff who made this happen and who continue their selfless service to country and community.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today during the solemn occasion of National Police Week to recognize the law enforcement officers across our nation who lost their lives in the line of duty. Every day, police officers put on their badges and go into their communities to carry out their mission to protect and serve. Tragically, some do not return to their families at the end of the day.

This year, the names of 619 officers have been added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C.—including four from Ohio. They are Toledo Police Officer Brandon Stalker, Cleveland Police Officer Shane Bartek, Hamilton County Deputy Sheriff Donald Gilreath, and Ohio Department of Natural Resources Officer Jason Lagore.

Their legacies will live on in the hearts of all Americans and at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial here in Washington, D.C. We are perpetually indebted to them for their service, courage, and patriotism. Today and always, let us honor their memories and hold their loved ones close in our hearts and prayers.

HONORING THE 2022 UNITED STATES SERVICE ACADEMY-BOUND STUDENTS

HON. VAN TAYLOR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today it is my great honor to come before my colleagues to recognize the distinguished young men and women of Texas' Third Congressional District who have accepted an appointment to one of our prestigious United States Service Academies. I congratulate these patriots as they prepare to undertake a mission of service and wish them great success as they meet the challenges set before them.

The United States Service Academies are widely known for seeking out candidates who excel academically, athletically, and civically, while exhibiting outstanding leadership qualities. Only a select few meet the stringent criteria set forth by these renowned institutions, and those students who ultimately receive an appointment benefit from the highest caliber of education and military officer training in the world. Therefore, I am confident these young leaders will represent Texas' Third Congressional District with honor as they are refined by the fire and pushed to the limits while they train to lead our Nation.

The years will come with challenges as they are equipped with the necessary tools to defend our democracy. But in the end, these young men and women will carry forth the same torch as countless generations before them have done—embodying the qualities of service before self, sacrifice, purpose and a life lived on mission.

It is with gratitude and hope that I thank these young men and women for their courage, conviction, and commitment to America. Now, as they embark on a new mission of service, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring them for their commitment to excellence and their defense of liberty.

CLASS OF 2026 APPOINTMENTS

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Samuel Adler, Townview Science and Engineering*
Nicholas Blessing, Allen High School
Sara Compton, Rock Hill High School
Zion Martey, Memorial High School*
Ryan Rojas, Rock Hill High School
Samuel Wenaas, Liberty High School
Robert ''Reese'' Woertink, Plano East Senior High School; University of Texas at Dallas

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Xavier Ayala, Centennial High School
Matteo Bianchi, McKinney Boyd High School; Naval Academy Preparatory School
Tanner Call, McKinney High School*
Alyssa Clemovitz, Trinity Christian Academy
Valerie ''Milan'' Dao, John Paul II High School
Jonah Johnson, Lebanon Trail High School; Naval Academy Preparatory School
Samuel Morgan, St. Mark's School of Texas; University of Texas at Austin
Clyde Sherpell, Coram Deo Academy

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Benjamin Cox, Independence High School
Julian Delorme, Cistercian Preparatory School
Cole Gifford, Homeschool
Catriona Gilmore, Allen High School
Madeline Graham, Melissa High School, Marion Military Institute Canyon Hall, Wylie High School
Preston Halvorson, Wylie High School
Andrew Ho, Trinity Christian Academy; Texas A&M University
Gikonyo Njendu, Plano West Senior High School
Ethan Reinhardt, Heritage High School
Michael Tallman, John Paul II High School

U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Parker Hutchins, Lovejoy High School

*Denotes acceptance to one of the academy preparatory schools

SUMMER SHADE 150TH

HON. JAMES COMER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I stand today to honor and celebrate the 150th anniversary of the small town of Summer Shade, Kentucky in Metcalfe County.

Home to just a few hundred people in the southwestern comer of Metcalfe County, Summer Shade is known for its strong sense of community spirit. Its unique name is thought to be derived from the large trees that once protected the town from nearby wildlife.

With loyal, hard-working locals and a town full of character and tradition, Summer Shade is a prime example of the values that our state and country stand for.

A rural and close-knit community at heart, Summer Shade is marked by its beautiful land and caring citizens.

As this town commemorates 150 years of establishment, I want to thank the citizens of Summer Shade for their patriotism and community pride. I am honored to represent them in Congress, and fight for the values that we hold dear.

HONORING THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS OF WILLIAMS SCHOLAR ACADEMY

HON. CLAY HIGGINS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the first graduating

class of Williams Scholar Academy in Abbeville, LA—the first public charter school in Vermilion Parish.

Five students have earned their place in the inaugural class. They are:

Tiranni Mechel Henderson
Trinity India Readom
Warkaylar Leona Johnson
RyanDrea Dexeanna Readom
Virtue Sanaa'h Davenport

These five students have worked hard to earn their diplomas. Tiranni, Trinity, Warkaylar, RyanDrea, and Virtue mark the beginning of what I hope is a long list of graduates. They will forever be a part of Williams Scholar Academy history and have set a standard of academic success for future students to follow.

I was honored to participate in the groundbreaking and prayer ceremony for Williams Scholar Academy in March of 2021. We had a beautiful and uplifting gathering. Citizens across the community came together with a shared mission to bring new educational opportunities to South Louisiana. We prayed for the success of the school and the young men and women that would be attending.

Today, we recognize an answered prayer—Williams Scholar Academy's first graduating class.

This is a monumental achievement, but it is only the beginning.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of Louisiana's 3rd District, I recognize Tiranni Mechel Henderson, Trinity India Readom, Warkaylar Leona Johnson, RyanDrea Dexeanna Readom, and Virtue Sanaa'h Davenport on their graduation. I wish each of them great success in their future endeavors, and I pray that Williams Scholar Academy will educate, serve, and graduate students for many years to come.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF REVEREND JESSE TURNER

HON. BRUCE WESTERMAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Pine Bluff native, Reverend Jesse Turner. Reverend Turner is the President of the Pine Bluff Faith Community Coalition Ministerial Alliance and a staunch supporter and leader of the ''Pen or Pencil'' program, which promotes a national mentoring initiative to reach students in violence-prone areas.

Reverend Turner's program has successfully served young adults whose circumstances have put them at risk for entry into the criminal justice system. Since 2005, the Pen or Pencil program is now in 12 states and 15 locations. It has enhanced and expanded mentoring services for youth to choose the ''pencil'' for education rather than the ''pen'' for the penitentiary.

Choosing education and a life committed to good when the community around you is suffering takes great courage, and it takes great leaders. Reverend Turner is such a leader in Pine Bluff, and all who have taken part in his ministry through the Alliance or through Pen or Pencil know that his work makes a difference.

I thank Reverend Turner for the good work he has done for generations of Fourth District Arkansans.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE NORMAN Y. MINETA

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 11, 2022

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor and mourn former Secretary Norman Y. Mineta, My thoughts and sympathies are with his wife Deni, his children Stuart, David, Mark and Bob, and his family and friends. He was a truly remarkable, trailblazing individual who became one of the most prominent Asian American figures in our country. His legacy included many firsts, and his life was a source of inspiration, a testament to the American spirit of fighting for justice and equality.

I met Norm when I was working for the late, beloved Congressman Ron Dellums. Norm was very kind to me, taught me a lot, listened to my ideas, and was a close friend of Ron's. In many ways, he was a mentor to me. Later, when I became a member of Congress, he always sought me out to tell me how proud he was of me. Such support coming from this giant of a man, always humbled me. I always told him how much he influenced my life, and I was deeply grateful for his friendship.

His success did not come without sacrifice. When Secretary Mineta was ten years old, our government forcibly removed him and his family from their home in San Jose to a World War II Japanese American incarceration camp, the Heart Mountain camp in Wyoming. Decades later, he led the passage of the 1988 Civil Liberties Act, which granted reparations and a formal apology to Japanese Americans wrongfully incarcerated by our govenunent solely on the basis of race, due to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's issuance of Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942.

Having endured such blatant racism and discrimination against Japanese Americans, he understood the importance of fighting for people who never had a voice in our political process. Throughout his career, he was the first Asian American mayor of San Jose, the first Japanese American member of Congress from the lower 48 states, and the first Asian American Cabinet Member, serving as both the Secretary of Commerce for President Clinton and Secretary of Transportation for President Bush. In 2006, he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his achievements.

During his time in Congress, Secretary Mineta co-founded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC) and its sister organization, the Asian Pacific American Institute of Congressional Studies (APAICS), to advocate for issues concerning the AAPI community. It is because of his efforts that the Asian American and Pacific Islander community has a greater voice in this chamber. My prayers are with his family, friends, and the AAPI community. We have all lost an icon.

Madam Speaker, I urge the entire House to continue to honor Secretary Mineta's legacy through our commitment to justice and equality for all.

RECOGNIZING JUSTIN LELAND PERRY AND JASON HADFIELD FOR RECEIVING THE CARNEGIE MEDAL

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Justin Leland Perry and Jason Hadfield for being awarded the Carnegie Medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for saving a young girl from drowning. Their heroic actions cannot be overstated, and our community is indebted to their laudable efforts.

Originally created by industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was implemented to recognize selfless and heroic acts from citizens across the U.S. and Canada. The medal's inspiration dates back to 1904 during the Harwick Mine tragedy where 181 lives were lost. Two victims of the disaster sacrificed themselves to save others which inspired Carnegie to create the fund. Since then, more than 10,000 awardees have been honored, with more than $40 million given in grants, scholarships, death benefits, and other assistance. There is no doubt that Justin and Jason are deserving of this honor.

On July 25, 2020, in Honor, Michigan, a young girl was swimming on a floatie in Lake Michigan when suddenly the tether slipped off of her mother's wrist. Instantly, the high winds and strong current pulled the floatie away from shore eventually tipping the girl over in the water. Justin Leland Perry and Jason Hadfield, who were with different groups, sprang into action using a child's life ring and kayak to help bring the victim to shore. Justin and Jason's valiant efforts saved a young life and prevented significant and tragic hardship for a family and community.

Madam Speaker, it's my honor to recognize Justin Leland Perry and Jason Hadfield for being awarded the Carnegie Medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing the First District is home to such selfless and heroic citizens. On behalf of my constituents, I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

CELEBRATING COACH BOB ''WAGS'' WAGNER ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

HON. KAIALI'I KAHELE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor University of Hawaii football coach Bob ''Wags'' Wagner on his 75th birthday.

Coach Bob ''Wags'' Wagner is a two-time Conference Coach of the Year and led the University of Hawaii Rainbow Warriors to their first bowl game in 1989, their first Western Athletic Conference (WAC) title in 1992, and he represented the WAC as its Champion in the 1992 Holiday Bowl with a win over Illinois. Coach Wags is the only University of Hawaii head football coach to have beaten rival BYU on multiple occasions in 1989, 1990 and the

Holiday Bowl season in 1992. Coach Wags' record is 58–49–3.

Bob Wagner was born on May 16, 1947 in Newark, Ohio to the late George and Jessie Wagner. The youngest of six siblings—George, Mary, Harriet, Dolores and Teresa—Bob grew up playing neighborhood pickup football and following regional collegiate football powerhouse, the Ohio State Buckeyes, with his family. A two-sport collegiate athlete, Bob was a two-time all-conference selection in football and two-time all-region selection in lacrosse. Bob graduated from Wittenberg University in 1969.

He began his career in coaching at Gallipolis High School and River View High School in Ohio, before coaching at the collegiate level at Muskingum University and at the College of Wooster. Always drawn to the Pacific, Coach Wags had his first opportunity to coach Division I football as an assistant at the University of Washington under coach Don James in 1976.

In 1977, Coach Wags came to the University of Hawaii as an assistant coach under Larry Price, and was promoted to defensive coordinator in 1983 under head coach Dick Tomey. Coach Wags became head coach of the Rainbow Warriors in 1987, and served the University of Hawaii football program for almost two decades. He was inducted into the Newark Athletic Hall of Fame, the Wittenberg Athletics Hall of Honor, and the University of Hawaii Sports Circle of Honor.

Coach Wags concluded his career in athletics leadership at Kamehameha Schools—and is the author of a 1993 book titled, ''Getting the Edge: Hawaii Football'' which details the history of football in Hawaii and Coach Wags' time as one of the first major college head coaches to embrace the spread concept of the triple-option philosophy. He currently enjoys his retirement on Hawaii Island with his wife and University of Hawaii alumna, Gloria.

I wish Coach Wags a happy birthday, and continued health and happiness to he and Gloria in the years to come.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 2022

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5129, the bipartisan CSBG Modernization Act, and in support of my amendment to the bill.

I appreciate the chairman for his support of my amendment and for bringing this bill to reauthorize the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), which supports critical efforts to help those living in poverty, to the floor.

The CSBG supports a comprehensive effort in our communities to help families find jobs, obtain housing and food, and achieve self-sufficiency.

CSBG funds are to be used for activities that have a ''meaningful and potentially significant impact'' on causes of poverty. The law broadly defines allowable activities including education, help finding employment, removing obstacles to self-sufficiency, and maintaining adequate House. But the actual use is determined by local communities through a needs assessment.

This reauthorization reflects a renewed commitment to streamline and revitalize the program's stated purpose: to reduce poverty through support for Community Action Agencies that improve economic security of low-income individuals and families and create new opportunities in the communities where they live.

There are sixteen CSBG funded Community Action Agencies in Wisconsin including the Social Development Commission in Milwaukee.

One of the challenges low-income individuals and families in Wisconsin and elsewhere in our country face every day is food insecurity. In the richest country on this plan, too many low-income individuals and families find themselves struggling to feed themselves and their families each and every day.

According to Feeding America (as of March 2021), an estimated 680,330 Wisconsinites (11.7 percent or just over 1 in 8), including 1 in 5 children, experienced food insecurity in 2020. That includes 147,000 food insecure people in Milwaukee County alone.

Feeding America Wisconsin likewise noted that its food banks saw an average sustained increase in demand for food assistance of 40–55 percent in the first months of the pandemic. But I know I don't need to remind anyone that food insecurity has long been a problem in our country.

This problem is only worsening as food prices rise while at the same time, federal supports that have helped these families keep food on the table, such as the American Rescue Plan's child tax credit improvements and the USDA's school meal waivers, are coming to an end.

Vulnerable communities most at risk for food insecurity include seniors and the disabled living on fixed incomes, people of color, families with children.

My amendment would strengthen efforts to address nutrition and food insecurity through the Community Service Block Grant. As noted by WISCAP, ''food insecurity is foremost not a condition, but a symptom—a particularly painful and persistent symptom—of our local, state, and national failure to fundamentally confront and eliminate economic inequality. Food insecurity stands at the crossroads of a host of causal factors—social, corporate, economic, cultural, personal, educational, and governmental—with which it is deeply intertwined. When households lack sufficient income to meet their basic needs—whether housing, utilities, health care, education, childcare, and transportation—families will first prioritize inflexible bills—like rent, electricity, heat, gas that cannot be negotiated—thus reducing amount of money in the household budget to buy food. Thus, economic insecurity 'translates into' food insecurity.''

As we modernize and improve the CSBG for the 21st Century, we must make sure that we do not forget the need to help families put and keep food on the table.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and the underlying bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SYLVIA R. GARCIA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, due to technical difficulties, I am recorded as ''Not Voting'' on Final Passage of H.R. 5129.

I was present, I proxy voted for three members, and I intended to vote YEA on Roll Call No. 182.

HONORING PLANO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT SARA BONSER

HON. VAN TAYLOR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize Ms. Sara Bonser, the much admired Superintendent of Plano Independent School District (Plano ISD) in Texas' Third Congressional District.

A lifelong lover of education, Ms. Bonser earned an undergraduate degree in Business Education from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, a Master's degree in Education Administration from the University of North Texas, and a superintendent's certification from Texas A&M Commerce.

Ms. Bonser began her thirty-three years of service in public education with Plano ISD, where she served in a multitude of roles including as a teacher, assistant principal, and as a principal at Williams High School. Her ability to understand and appreciate how various roles within a school system work in tandem earned her the respect of those around her including her colleagues, parents, and students. She would later assume the position of Chief Academic Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, Assistant Superintendent for Student and Family Services, and was the first Director of Student and Family Services with Rockwall Independent School District prior to her homecoming with Plano ISD.

Sara Bonser was first appointed to serve as the District Superintendent of Plano ISD in March 2018 following her impressive service as interim Deputy Superintendent.

Ms. Bonser is highly esteemed within the community as evidenced by her involvement in various professional and civic organizations including the Academy for Transformational Leadership, Raise Your Hand Texas Principal Leadership Development Program at Harvard University, the Executive Board of the Texas School Coalition, Vice Chair of the Region 10 Education Service Center's Regional Advisory Committee, the Texas Association of School Administrators Advocacy Committee, the Coalition for Behavioral Healthcare in Collin County, and the Medical City Plano Community Advisory Council to name just a few.

Additionally, Sara was recognized for her steadfast efforts as a recipient of the Principal of the Year Award from the College Board Southwest Region for Excellence in the Advanced Placement (AP) Program, and as a Semifinalist for the HEB Excellence in Education Award Secondary Principal of the Year. As a further testament to her respect in the

community, Bonser was named one of Plano Magazine's 2018 Girl Bosses and the 2020 Business Executive of the Year by the Plano Chamber of Commerce.

Perhaps Ms. Bonser's most lasting legacy of leadership lies in her passion for student success and the countless lives she has influenced during her many years in education.

Now as Sara begins a new season of life, enjoying time with her family including her husband of 29 years, I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in recognizing her for dedicated efforts and to wish her blessings in her future endeavors.

MOILA SHRINERS OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Moila Shrine in St. Joseph, Missouri. 2022 is a huge year for the Moila Shrine celebrating two big milestones in their history. 2022 will mark both the 100th anniversary of the first Shriners Hospital for Children as well as their 100th anniversary of their location in St. Joseph, Missouri,

The Moila Shrine is a true landmark in St. Joseph. Whether it was being remodeled or expanded, wars, civil unrest, bust or boom the Moila Shrine has stood proudly on Noyes Ave. For those in St. Joseph, it has been a meeting place of celebration and community for generations. While it is the Moila Shrine, it's absolutely something enjoyed by all of St. Joseph.

The unofficial motto of the Moila Shrine is: Regularly experience fun with a purpose. That purpose is the support of Shriners Hospitals for Children. There are 22 hospitals across North America that provide expert orthopedic, cleft palate, spinal cord and bum care for children under the age of 18 at no cost to their families. Over 1,000,000 have been helped to lead better and more fulfilling lives in the century since the first of these hospitals have been founded. Which speaks nothing of the valuable research they have undertaken to advance treatments for children everywhere.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me and the people of the Sixth Congressional District in recognizing the Moila Shrine of St. Joseph, Missouri upon the centennial of their Shrine in St. Joseph and the centennial of founding of their first children's hospital. I am proud to represent the 1200 members of the Moila Shrine in the United States House of Representatives.

IN RECOGNITION OF PRIMROSE HILL ADULT & TEEN CHALLENGE

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Primrose Hill Adult & Teen Challenge for their years of devotion to helping women receive faith-based recovery care. Primrose Hill recently received the Champion for Drug-Free Missouri Award.

Primrose Hill is a residential recovery center for women and women with young children who have drug and alcohol addictions, located in Clark, Missouri. They are associated with the Adult & Teen Challenge, which is a nonprofit faith-based organization that helps women find freedom from addiction. When women join the Primrose Hill Adult and Teen Challenge as students, they are given an opportunity to confront their choices, behavior, and any unhealthy views with the love of God and the guidance of Biblical principles. By allowing the women to bring their young children, Primrose Hill has also provided a space for mothers and children to experience mutual healing.

Primrose Hill has proven to be a recovery center like no other, serving fifteen women in 2021 alone. Women from all over the United States come to Primrose Hill to experience physical, mental, and spiritual healing. They contribute to their own recovery by doing everyday activities such as cleaning the house, cooking their meals, or working at one of the nearby colleges. These women also attend chapel services, Christian growth classes, church, and receive Christian mentoring.

To further forward their cause, Primrose Hill started PrimGoods, a bath and body care company. The natural products are made by the women in the program as another way for them to experience recovery. The products include homemade bar soaps, lip balms, and much more. All the proceeds raised from selling their products are used to supplement the cost of running the program.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Primrose Hill Adult & Teen Challenge for their hard work and dedication, and I thank them for their years of selfless devotion to recovery and restoration.

RECOGNIZING MICHAEL A. ASCIONE FOR RECEIVING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD AND HONORING HIS LIFE AND SERVICE

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Michael A. Ascione, who passed away unexpectedly in 2020, for his lifetime of service and for receiving the Distinguished Service Award from Traverse Connect. Through his extreme dedication to the public good, Michael became an indispensable part of the State of Michigan.

A longtime resident of Northern Michigan and Grand Traverse County, Michael Ascione was a graduate of Kalkaska High School and attended Northwestern Michigan College. Early in his career, Michael joined Northern A–1—an industrial environmental services and waste disposal company founded by his father, Edward Ascione, Sr. Michael and his brother, Edward, Jr., went on to found American Waste, an affiliate to Northern A–1 he helped run for nearly 20 years.

Along with running his family businesses, Michael was heavily involved in his community and served in many local groups including Traverse Connect, Kalkaska Area Chamber of Commerce, Kalkaska Downtown Development Authority, Northern Michigan DeColores Ministries, Kalkaska Area Interfaith Resources, The Father Fred Foundation, Traverse Bay Economic Development Corporation, and the Northwestern Michigan College Foundation. He also served in various committee positions with Big Brothers Big Sisters of Northern Michigan and received the ''Big Defender'' award in 2019 with his wife, Jeanne. Since 1929, the Distinguished Service Award has been given to leaders who have had a tremendously positive impact on the Traverse City area. Through his decades of service to his community, Michael has shown himself to be more than deserving of this honor.

Michael passed away unexpectedly in November 2020. His steadfast care and friendly nature towards all members of his community will surely leave a lasting mark on those who had the opportunity to know him. He is missed dearly by his family and friends, and his legacy will undoubtedly live on for generations to come. Michael's tireless dedication to public service touched the lives of countless Michiganders, and the impact of his work cannot be overstated.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of Michigan's First Congressional District, I ask you to join me in honoring the life and service of Michael Ascione. His legacy will forever live on in his family and in the many lives he bettered through his service.

CONGRATULATING THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY ON ITS NEW EXHIBITION—NATIVE TRUTHS: OUR VOICES, OUR STORIES

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I am fortunate to represent a District with so many wonderful museums and cultural organizations that help make Chicago such a vibrant city.

One of these is the world-famous Field Museum of Natural History, which was founded in 1893 and whose exhibitions, research, education, and conservation programs attract more than one million onsite visitors each year.

The Museum's 1,300,000-square-foot, 1921 landmark building on Chicago's lakefront resides on the ancestral homelands of the Three Fires Confederacy: Ojibwe, Odawa, and Potawatomi. The area was also a site of trade, gathering and healing for more than a dozen other Native tribes. The state of illinois is currently home to more than 100,000 tribal members.

I rise today to congratulate the Field Museum on its groundbreaking new exhibition, Native Truths: Our Voices, Our Stories, which replaces and reimagines its former Native North America Hall and opens to the public on May 20.

Over four years in the making, Native Truths: Our Voices, Our Stories features stories by Native American people of self-determination, resilience, continuity, and the future. It was conceived through extensive collaboration with more than 100 partners and Tribes, including Native American scholars, community leaders, artists, and museum professionals.

Throughout opening weekend, May 20, 21 and 22, 2022, visitors can engage with artists and collaborators through a series of free demonstrations and workshops that celebrate the thriving, modern culture of today's Native communities from across the country. Visitors can learn about basket weaving, see bead making, hear hand drums, listen to poetry, and more.

I commend the Field Museum for undertaking what many are saying is a fresh, dynamic, and more representative depiction of the Native American experience both past and present.

Madam Speaker, I invite you and my esteemed House colleagues to come to Chicago and experience the Field Museum's newest exhibition first hand.

HONORING MR. ARNOLD FIELKOW AS A 2022 AVODAH AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate my constituent Mr. Arnold Fielkow on the occasion of his recognition as a 2022 Avodah Award recipient, one of the highest awards granted to a social justice leader in the Jewish Community of New Orleans.

Arnold Fielkow with his wife, Dr. Susan Fielkow, and their three boys, Justin, Michael and Steven, moved to New Orleans in 2000 from Wisconsin when Fielkow took the position of executive vice president with the New Orleans Saints organization. Fifteen years ago, after years of working their way through the international adoption process, and after Hurricane Katrina washed away their original documents, the family adopted half-sisters Yana Shira, 9, and Svetlana, 6, from the Ukraine. To this very day, Arnie and his family are watching the turmoil as it unfolds in Ukraine, hoping to find a safe passage for the sisters and their children of his adopted daughters.

A leader with a knack for business and an expert coalition-builder, Mr. Fielkow worked with the NFL's New Orleans Saints from 2000 to 2005, In this role, he served as the top senior management official presiding over all administrative and business departments for the organization, including community relations and youth programs. Fielkow was instrumental in enhancing the team's influence—internationally, nationally, and locally—throughout Louisiana. He was the key negotiator achieving a landmark 10-year agreement for Saints facilities here in the state, putting his entire career at risk on such a deal.

Fielkow also oversaw tremendous growth in the Saints' youth programming, highlighted by the organization's involvement in the NFL's Junior Player Development program, and the administration of summer youth clinics throughout greater New Orleans. Teaming with the NFL and the Orleans Parish School Board, the Saints were instrumental in returning tackle football to the city's public middle schools.

Arnie left the Saints Organization for public service, elected to the position of Councilmember At Large for the City of New Orleans. As a City Councilman, he helped rebuild New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina, introducing legislation to improve education, economic development, public safety and youth recreation across the storm-ravaged city. Fielkow played a major role in ensuring that recreation and athletics remained a significant focus for the youth of the city.

Upon stepping down from the City Council in a second term, he served as the President and CEO of the National Basketball Retired Players Association (NBRPA), the official association for all former NBA, ABA, WNBA and Harlem Globetrotter players. Under his tenure, the association achieved an all-time high in membership, built strong partnerships with other organizations, and developed a full menu of member programs and new youth-based national community service initiatives.

This new community mission directly led to the creation of the NBRPA's touring youth basketball program and life skills program, which served thousands of at-risk youth in partnership with the National Police Athletic/Activities League and the National Urban League.

I am convinced Arnie never sleeps as he develops new ways to assist those in need. His latest innovative program was jointly created by the Arnie D. Fielkow Family and the Edgar ''Dooky'' Jr. & Leah Chase Family Foundation. Both names are well-known among New Orleanians, and their collaboration combines the primary passions of each family as seen through their years of philanthropic service. This program is a definitive nod to Arnie Fielkow's nearly 30-year professional career of sports, Judaism, and relationship-building among the diverse subsets of our city's diverse communities. The Fielkow-Chase Youth Education Initiative is designed to build impactful relationships between multicultural and multifaith communities in Greater New Orleans. Through practical learning and career skills building, this program services high school students interested in pursuing professions within the sports industry, while at the same time allowing the participating teens to learn about one another's history, traditions, and culture. This exciting initiative launched in October 2021.

Rooted in community and public service, Mr. Fielkow's current work as CEO of the Jewish Federation of New Orleans is his latest step in a lifelong pattern of bringing people together and doing what is best for the people.

Throughout his stellar career, Mr. Fielkow has succeeded in combining his commitment to public service with his love of sports, and always sought to improve access, facilities and programming for our children and young people.

I could go on about the experience, honors, and exemplary leadership that this honoree has displayed, but I want to share something that Mr. Fielkow and I are working on together currently.

Through the congressional Appropriations Community Project Funding Projects, I was able to secure $3 million dollars for the 9th Ward Stadium Project, whose sole mission is to build a high-quality, multi-use sports recreation stadium for students, schools, and families in New Orleans' 9th Ward. Of course, who other than Mr. Arnie Fielkow is Chair of this organization and is leading the on-the-ground effort to build this facility in a community that has far too long had to travel to other neighborhoods and other schools to use their sports facilities. This stadium will change many lives for the better in New Orleans' 9th Ward.

The 9th Ward Stadium effort is just the latest example of Mr. Fielkow's love for New Orleans—and sports—in action, and I am so grateful to have secured this funding for this fantastic project.

Congratulations to Mr. Arnie Fielkow on this award. His wife, children, as well as the entire Greater New Orleans Community, are so proud and grateful to have him in our lives.

JAN LYONS

HON. TRACEY MANN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jan Lyons, a great Kansan and this year's winner of the 2022 Jay B. Dillingham Award for Agricultural Leadership and Excellence.

Jan is certainly a deserving recipient of such an honor. As a young person, she got started raising her own angus cattle with a few of her dad's cows. In the 1970s, Jan and her husband Frank Lyons started the Lyons Ranch Angus cowherd south of Manhattan, Kansas, with some of the females originating from her father's herd. Today, Lyons Ranch consists of Jan and Frank and with their daughter Amy and her husband Karl, along with their sons with their wives. Jan's daughter Debbie also manages a cattle operation with her husband. Jan is the matriarch of a true family operation, which is why I'm delighted to honor her here today.

Jan was the first woman president of the Kansas Angus Association. She was also the president of the Kansas Livestock Association and the president of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association. With all this on her plate, Jan has still found time to serve as a 4–H leader in Riley County where she teaches young people about the importance of agriculture.

Jan has received a great deal of praise for being a trailblazing woman in agriculture. In response to this praise, Jan once said, ''Women have always been in agriculture—they just haven't always been the spokespeople. I would like to think that I am just a good rancher and good leader—not a good woman rancher.'' Well Jan, you are a great rancher and an outstanding leader.

I congratulate Jan on her well-deserved award, and thank her for all her hard work on behalf of Kansas agriculture.

COMMENDING QATAR AND THE U.S. ON 50 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

HON. DON BACON

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, it is with great personal satisfaction that I commend the United States and Qatar on fifty years of diplomatic relations.

During Operation Iraqi Freedom, I had the honor to command an expeditionary squadron that was based in Qatar. This enabled me to work closely with our Qatari allies, who worked closely with the American military. I gained great respect for their dedication to our shared missions. I was also able to establish friendships with a number of Qatari military leaders; relations that have been renewed every time I have visited Qatar in subsequent years.

America's relationship with Qatar was not originally based upon military or strategic principles. In fact, when the United States first established diplomatic relations with Qatar 1971, the new Persian Gulf nation was hardly a military power.

In 1916, Qatar became a British protectorate, which meant that Britain agreed to defend Qatar from all aggression by sea and support in case of a land attack. When Qatar declared its independence in September 1971, no one could have predicted that this small Persian Gulf nation would develop into an economic and strategic powerhouse.

It is a tribute to leaders and its citizens that Qatar has accomplished so much in so many different areas. Much of the credit goes to the royal family and other political leaders who allocated spending on social programs, including housing, health, education, and pensions. Over time this enabled the relatively small population of Qatar to become better educated, healthier and committed to the welfare of the nation.

Qatar's leaders were well aware of the nation's precarious position as a major energy supplier, but without the means to defend itself and its resources. Thus, the nation began to build up its defense capabilities.

In 1991, Qatar played a significant role in the Gulf War, particularly during the Battle of Khafji in which Qatari tanks rolled through the streets of the town and engaged Iraqi troops. In addition, Qatar allowed coalition troops from Canada to use the country as an airbase to launch aircraft from Qatar. Qatar also permitted air forces from the United States and France to operate in its territories.

In the aftermath of this, both nations agreed upon the need for a Defense Cooperation Agreement. This pact, which has subsequently been expanded, has served as the basis for military collaboration. In 1996, Qatar built Al Udeid Air Base at the cost of more than $1 billion.

Significantly, military cooperation between the United States and Qatar continued to expand. In 2003, Qatar served as the U.S. Central Command headquarters and one of the main launching sites of the invasion of Iraq. As mentioned, I was able to participate in this operation.

Al Udeid is now home to the largest U.S. military base in the Middle East. In a region sensitive about the presence of U.S. military forces, it is notable that Qatar is not only allowing expansion of Al Udeid, but also funding it and managing the construction. In fact, the Qatari government has provided over $8 billion in funding for al-Udeid Air Base since 2003. After renovations and expansions, Al Udeid can accommodate up to 120 aircraft and 10,000 troops. The Al Udeid Air Base has the longest runway in the Gulf region, about 5000 meters or 15,000 feet.

President Joe Biden met in Washington with the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, on January 31, 2022. This meeting was the first that President Biden had with a regional leader since he became president. It was a clear signal that Washington views Doha as an important asset in the region. This was underscored when the President told the Emir that the United States would nominate Qatar as a ''Major Non-NATO Ally'' (MNNA).

This MNNA status recognizes the bilateral security cooperation between the United States and Qatar has matured to the level beyond the already deep defense partnership that had developed and nourished over the course of decades. The MNNA status recognizes Qatar's growing responsibility as a strong and enduring U.S. partner in countering violent extremism, combating terrorism, and deterring external aggressors. It also reinforces U.S. military access to Qatari military facilities, allows prepositioning of U.S. armor and other military materiel, and supports U.S. training of Qatar's military forces.

American officials have come to realize the potential Qatar offered to American interests in the region, both politically as well as militarily. Soon after the Gulf War, the emir announced his intention for Qatar to move more toward democracy and permitted more liberal press and municipal elections as a precursor to expected parliamentary elections. A new constitution was approved via public referendum in April 2003 and came into effect in June 2005. Economic, social, and democratic reforms occurred in the proceeding years.

In 2003, a woman was appointed to the cabinet as minister of education. In October 2021, Qataris voted in the Gulf Arab state's first legislative elections for two-thirds of the advisory Shura Council, and turnout was over 63 percent. There were women candidates and women have been appointed to seats in the Council.

Qatar has also been an invaluable asset on a number of diplomatic fronts. Qatar quietly assisted in ending the Israel-Hamas war in May 2021 and continues to be helpful in seeking to improve Israeli relations with Palestinians. Qatar is also working to reduce tensions between the United States and Iran.

Without a doubt, Qatar's most significant diplomatic and humanitarian efforts were in the evacuation of more than 100,000 people from Afghanistan after the American withdrawal. Qatar was uniquely positioned because of its ability to speak to various parties on the ground and its willingness to escort people through Taliban-controlled Kabul.

Qataris helped to vet individuals seeking to leave the country and organized aspects of their departure. Many of the flights that enabled people to flee were on Qatari airlines. In addition, a large percentage of the new refugees were brought to Qatar, which arranged housing and other shelter for them as well as food, medicine and other provisions. At one point, the Qatari military was proving over 50,000 meals per day to the newly arrived refugees. There are still thousands of Afghan refugees in Qatar, where they continue to receive much needed care and assistance.

On September 7, 2021, only weeks after the American withdrawal from Afghanistan, Defense Secretary Lloyd J. Austin III and Secretary of State Antony Blinken flew to Doha to acknowledge the transit and care of the evacuees from Afghanistan and to thank Qatar for its vital assistance.

Secretary Blinken complimented Qatar's efforts in the evacuation: ''. . . you've facilitated the safe transit of more than 55,000 people. That's nearly half of those who were evacuated in the entire evacuation from Kabul. These are massive numbers. And as I've said a number of times, we spend a lot of time back in Washington talking about numbers: the total number of evacuees, American citizens, and so forth. But you know better than anyone that behind each of these numbers is a real person, is a mother, a father, a sister, a brother, a son, a daughter.''

Qatar's role did not end with the evacuation. Since the United States does not recognize the Taliban dominated government in Afghanistan, all American interests in Afghanistan are now being handled by the Qatari Embassy and other offices in Kabul.

While the military and diplomatic cooperation that has developed over the years is impressive and vital to the security interests of both nations, there are so many other areas in which the relations between our two nations have flourished over the course of the past fifty years.

The United States and Qatar have extensive economic ties. As Qatar's largest foreign direct investor and its single largest source of imports, the United States has developed a robust trade relationship with Qatar, with over 120 U.S. companies operating in country. U.S. exports to Qatar increased by 47.7 percent from 2018 to 2019, totaling $6.5 billion in 2019.

The United States is a leading equipment supplier and partner for Qatar's oil and gas industry, and U.S. companies have played a significant role in the development of the oil and gas sector. In addition to energy, U.S. companies also export to Qatar's defense, aviation, ICT, healthcare, food, and engineering/construction sectors.

U.S. imports from Qatar include liquefied natural gas, aluminum, fertilizers, and sulfur. The United States and Qatar signed a trade and investment framework agreement and participate in annual bilateral Strategic Dialogues.

Qatar announced plans to invest $45 billion in the United States, which will result in an additional 50,000 American jobs.

But Qatar's financial dealings in the United States go well beyond investments and the import-export of goods and services. Qatar is extremely philanthropic. Qatar donated $100 million in aid to New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina ravaged the Gulf Coast in August 2005. After Hurricane Harvey hit the state of Texas from August to September 2017, Qatar's donated $30 million in aid to help rebuild Texas. Qatar and Qatari foundations have also made significant donations to worthy causes as autism, both research and care for individuals.

Qatar provides education for all of its citizens, and a majority of its college graduates are now women.

Major education ties have been developed over the course of the fifty-year relationship. Annually, hundreds of Qatari students study in the United States. In addition, six U.S. universities have branch campuses in Qatar's Education City complex. There are Virginia Commonwealth University School of the Arts in Qatar (VCUQ), Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar (WCMC–Q), Texas A&M University at Qatar (TAMUQ), Carnegie Mellon University in Qatar (CMU–Q), Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar (SFS–Qatar), and Northwestern University.

In sum, over the course of the fifty-year relationship, the United States and Qatar have developed military and strategic ties, cooperated on major diplomatic initiatives, enlarged financial and economic relations, supported worthy causes and educational advancement for students in both countries.

Significantly, although our two nations located in different regions of the world, with different histories and cultures, they have been able to forge an enduring friendship based on many shared values. This will set the stage for the next fifty years and beyond.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE OF BILL HAGLER

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Bill Hagler.

Bill Hagler passed away on April 29, 2022, at the age of 94 after living a full life in Anniston, Alabama. Bill is best known for his time on the former Anniston WHMA Channel 40 television station as a meteorologist, host of the show ''By The Way'' and host of ''Dialing for Dollars.'' Prior to his time on air, he served as General Manager for WAVU/WZSB in Albertville from 1953 to 1969. He served in the United States Air Force in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Bill was a very active part of his community and church. He was a member of the Lions Club of Albertville, the Anniston Kiwanis Club and was elected as Governor for Kiwanis in Alabama. He was a long-time member of Anniston First United Methodist Church.

Bill was married to Ellie and blessed with three sons, four grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing Bill's life of service and dedication to my hometown. He will be greatly missed.

HONORING FRISCO CITY MANAGER GEORGE PUREFOY

HON. VAN TAYLOR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today I rise today to recognize Mr. George Purefoy, the longtime City Manager for the City of Frisco, for his thirty-four years of dedicated public service in cultivating one of the fastest growing cities in our nation.

Mr. Purefoy earned his Bachelor of Arts from the University of Texas at Arlington and his Masters Degree in Public Administration from East Texas State University. Prior to beginning his storied career with the City of Frisco, he would work as a city police officer and serve in various municipalities including those of Boerne, Taylor Lake Village and Columbus.

Mr. Purefoy began his tenure as the first and only City Manager of Frisco on November 1, 1987. At that time, Frisco was a town of only 5,000 residents, but Purefoy maintained a unique vision of what the City could grow into with the right leadership. Upon his arrival he went to work behind the scenes on remedying a multitude of municipal issues that had limited the City's ability to thrive while striving to create the foundation for its modem day successes. Due to his ability to serve as a conduit between multiple levels of government, educational, and private entities, the City has been credited with a variety of successful collaborative efforts leading to the development of multiple corporate, sports and civic attractions.

It is indisputable that Mr. Purefoy has served as a cornerstone in establishing Frisco as one of the most sought after cities in which to live, work, and raise a child. His proudest professional achievements include helping Frisco become a member city in the North Texas Municipal Water District and serving as a lead architect in a multitude of public-private partnerships, including Toyota Stadium, Comerica Center, The STAR, and PGA Frisco to name a few. Widely admired as a gentle-spoken man of faith and a humble servant leader, over the past several decades he has shepherded Frisco with steadfast commitment and intentionality to sustainable growth.

Now as George begins an exciting new chapter in his life filled with plans for travel with his wife, Debra, I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in saluting him for his many efforts to build what is arguably one of the best cities in America and wish him well as he undertakes a richly deserved retirement.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 17, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 18

10 a.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the National Nuclear Security Administration.

SD–192

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 Environmental Protection Agency.

SD–124

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine addressing climate change with energy-efficient and resilient housing.

SD–538

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

SD–406

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Elizabeth Frawley Bagley, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mari Carmen Aponte, of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Panama, and Francisco O. Mora, of Florida, to be Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations.

SD–419/VTC

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine cybersecurity in the health and education sectors.

SH–216

2 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider S. Res. 341, commemorating the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Security Treaty among Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, S. Res. 529, supporting a democratic, pluralistic, and prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 30th Anniversary of its declaration of independence, S. Res. 499, celebrating 100 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Baltic States, S. Res. 615, expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Republic of Poland to assist Ukrainian refugees and support the sovereignty of Ukraine following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, S. Res. 538, expressing support for a second United States-Africa Leaders Summit as an important opportunity to strengthen ties between the United States and African partners and build on areas of mutual interest, S. Res. 390, expressing appreciation for the State of Qatar's efforts to assist the United States during Operation Allies Refuge, an original resolution calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022, the nomination of Bernadette M. Meehan, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Department of State, and other pending calendar business.

SD–419

2:30 p.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on the Constitution

To hold hearings to examine stopping gun violence, focusing on the Jackson-Elias Domestic Violence Survivor Protection Act.

SD–226

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

Business meeting to consider S. 1687, to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center

counselors, S. 2162, to require the Small Business Administration to publish loan default rates by franchise brand, S. 3564, to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, S. 3595, to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for compliance guides, and S. 3906, to improve certain programs of the Small Business Administration to better assist small business customers in accessing broadband technology.

SR–428A

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

3 p.m.

Committee on Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 3381, to require the Bureau of Indian Affairs to process and complete all mortgage packages associated with residential and business mortgages on Indian land by certain deadlines, S. 3773, to authorize the leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, and S. 3789, to amend the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act to authorize grants to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine public safety in Native communities.

SD–628

3:30 p.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for military construction and family housing.

SD–124

4:30 p.m.

Committee on Armed Services

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces

To hold hearings to examine missile defense strategy, policies, and programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program.

SR–232A

MAY 19

9 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 4007, 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, S. 3860, to establish a grant program to provide assistance to local governments with fewer than 200 law enforcement officers, S. 2151, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that COPS grant funds may be used for local law enforcement recruits to attend schools or academies if the recruits agree to serve in precincts of law enforcement agencies in their communities, S. 4003, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises, S. 3635, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1986 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and the nominations of Nancy G. Abudu, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Ana Isabel de Alba, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, and Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, and Natasha C. Merle, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

SH–216

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine Department of Energy and National Nuclear Security Administration testimony on atomic energy defense activities in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program; to be immediately followed by a closed session in SVC–217.

SD–G50

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Jaime E. Lizarraga, of Virginia, and Mark Toshiro Uyeda, of California, both to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SD–538

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of the Interior.

SD–366

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine mental health care for older adults, focusing on raising awareness, addressing stigma, and providing support.

SD–562

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Biniam Gebre, of Virginia, to be Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget.

SD–342

11 a.m.

Committee on Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to examine administration of upcoming elections.

SR–301

MAY 24

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Forest Service.

SD–366

MAY 25

10 a.m.

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 Department of the Interior.

SD–124

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Joseph Goffman, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD–406

3 p.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subcommittee on Water and Power

To hold hearings to examine S. 737, to establish a Federal cost share percentage for the Milk River Project in the State of Montana, S. 953, to provide for drought preparedness and improved water supply reliability, S. 1179, to provide financial assistance for projects to address certain subsidence impacts in the State of California, S. 1554, to make certain irrigation districts eligible for Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program pumping power, S. 2334, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make certain modifications to the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, to provide emergency drought funding, S. 2693, to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to authorize additional projects related to the Salton Sea, S. 3450, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain facilities in the Sun River project, Montana, for the purpose of hydroelectric power generation, S. 3539, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, S. 3693 and H.R. 5001, bills to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to continue to implement endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins, S. 3971, to amend the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 to modify a provision relating to cost-sharing requirements applicable to certain Bureau of Reclamation dams and dikes, S. 4175, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern, S. 4176, 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, an original bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation states, an original bill to amend the Colorado River Storage Project Act to address the recovery of certain costs, an original bill to provide for the water security of the Rio Grande Basin, to reauthorize irrigation infrastructure grants, and to provide for a water data framework, and an original bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to provide for critical maintenance and repair of certain Bureau of Reclamation reserved or transferred works.

SD–366

JUNE 8

10 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the path forward on U.S.-Syria policy, focusing on strategy and accountability.

SD–419/VTC

JUNE 22

10 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine Toxic Substances Control Act amendments implementation.

SD–406

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2507–S2524

Measures Introduced: Eight bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4220–4227, and S. Res. 632–636. **Page S2519**

Measures Passed: **Pages S2515–16**

Greatest Generation Memorial Act: Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 1596, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S2515–16**

Schumer (for Rounds/Shaheen) Amendment No. 5034, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S2515–16**

Homeland Security for Children Act: Senate passed H.R. 4426, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning. **Page S2516**

Silver Star Service Banner Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 633, expressing support for the designation of May 1, 2022, as ''Silver Star Service Banner Day''. **Page S2516**

National Foster Care Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 634, recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system. **Page S2516**

ALS Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 635, designating May 2022 as ''ALS Awareness Month''. **Page S2516**

Measures Considered:

Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. **Pages S2507–08, S2509–15**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 81 yeas to 11 nays (Vote No. 177), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S2515**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 2:30 p.m., on Tuesday, May 17, 2022; that all post-cloture debate time expire at 4 p.m.; that if the motion to proceed is agreed to, it be in order to file cloture on the bill during the session of Tuesday, May 17, 2022; provided further that following disposition of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, and Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California; that if cloture is invoked on any of the nominations, all post-cloture time be expired and the votes on confirmation of the nominations be at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in consultation with the Republican Leader; and that following the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, Senate resume legislative session and begin consideration of the bill. **Page S2524**

Escort Committee—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic,

into the House Chamber for the joint meeting on Tuesday, May 17, 2022. **Page S2516**

Printing of Notice of Issuance of Final Regulations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Notice of Issuance of Final Regulations Pursuant to the Congressional Accountability Act from the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights be printed in the Record. **Page S2516**

Leaf Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs). **Pages S2508–09**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California. **Pages S2508–09**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2508**

Watson Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. **Page S2509**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs). **Page S2509**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2509**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2509**

Messages from the House: **Page S2518**

Measures Referred: **Pages S2518–19**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2519–20**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2520–23**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2517–18**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2523–24**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—177) **Page S2515**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 7:24 p.m., until 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 17, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2524.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 14 public bills, H.R. 7776–7789; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 1118, 1120–1123, were introduced. **Page H5009**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H5010**

Reports Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H. Res. 1119, providing for consideration of 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; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and providing for consideration of the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building", and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–325). **Pages H5008–09**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Ross to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4973**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:11 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H4974**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act: H.R. 6824, amended, to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 386 yeas to 31 nays, Roll No. 183; **Pages H4976–78, H4978–79, H5002–03**

Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022: H.R. 6825, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 288 yeas to 129 nays, Roll No. 184; and **Pages H4982–85, H5003–04**

DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act: H.R. 5658, amended, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 313 yeas to 105 nays, Roll No. 185. **Pages H4989–90, H5004–05**

Recess: The House recessed at 4:25 p.m. and reconvened at 6:31 p.m. **Page H5002**

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in remembrance of the victims of the recent shooting in Buffalo, New York. **Page H5004**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act: S. 2520, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments; **Page H4978**

Bombing Prevention Act of 2022: H.R. 6873, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats; **Pages H4979–82**

DHS Acquisition Reform Act: H.R. 6871, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security; **Pages H4985–88**

Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022: H.R. 6868, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives; **Pages H4988–89**

Amending title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department: S. 3527, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department; **Page H4991**

Designating the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the "Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic": S. 1760, to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the "Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic"; **Pages H4991–94**

Renaming the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the "Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center": S. 2514, to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the "Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center"; **Pages H4994–96**

Fiscal Year 2022 Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Authorization Act: H.R. 7500, to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2022; **Pages H4996–97**

Patient Advocate Tracker Act: H.R. 5754, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of health care services by the Department of Veterans Affairs; **Page H4997**

Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit Act: H.R. 6604, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution; **Pages H4997–99**

Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act: S. 2687, to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs testimonial subpoena authority; **Pages H4999–H5000**

Directing the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education: H.R. 7375, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education; **Page H5000**

Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act: H.R. 6376, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for a certain work-study allowance paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain individuals who pursue programs of rehabilitation, education, or training on at least a half-time basis; and **Pages H5000–01**

Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act: H.R. 7153, amended, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan to modernize the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration. **Pages H5001–02**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5002–03, H5003–04, and H5004–05.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 7:56 p.m.

Committee Meetings

CONSUMER FUEL PRICE GOUGING PREVENTION ACT; WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022; TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022; TO DESIGNATE THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING LOCATED AT 111 NORTH ADAMS STREET IN TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, AS THE JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Committee on Rules: Full Committee began a hearing on H.R. 7688, the "Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act"; and held a hearing on H.R. 7309, the "Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022"; H.R. 6531 the "Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022" [Rule Markup Only]; and S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building", and for other purposes [Rule Markup Only]. The Committee granted, by record vote of 9–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 7309, the "Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022", H.R. 6531, the "Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022", and S. 2938, To designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North

Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6531, the ''Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act'' of 2022 under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform. 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 117–44, 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 one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7309, the ''Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022'', under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. 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 117–43, modified by the amendment printed in part B 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 C of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 4 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 4 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 C 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 C of the report and amendments en bloc described in section 4 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of S. 2398, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes, under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. 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 117–45 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 commit. The rule provides that House Resolution 1118 is hereby adopted. Testimony was heard from Chairman Pallone, Chairman Scott of Virginia, and Representatives Rodgers of Washington, Foxx, Burgess, Graves of Louisiana, Keller, and Westerman.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D508)*

S. 497, to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants. Signed on May 12, 2022. (Public Law 117–121)

S. 658, to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training. Signed on May 12, 2022. (Public Law 117–122)

S. 270, to amend the Act entitled ''Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes'' to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System. Signed on May 12, 2022. (Public Law 117–123)

S. 812, to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization. Signed on May 13, 2022. (Public Law 117–124)

S. 3059, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers. Signed on May 13, 2022. (Public Law 117–125)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Air Force and Space Force, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the National Institutes of Health, 10 a.m., SD–138.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Airland, to hold hearings to examine modernization efforts of the Department of the Air Force in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program, 2:30 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine ways to strengthen the energy and mineral partnership between the U.S. and Canada to address energy security and climate objectives, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, markup on the Budget Views and Estimates Letter of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee for Fiscal Year 2023; H.R. 7764, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide additional payments under the environmental quality incentives program for implementation of a nutrient management practice, and for other purposes; H.R. 2518, the ''Producing Responsible Energy and Conservation Incentives and Solutions for the Environment Act''; H.R. 2606, the ''Sponsoring USDA Sustainability Targets in Agriculture to Incentivize Natural Solutions Act of 2021''; H.R. 4140, the ''Butcher Block Act''; H.R. 7675, to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish an Agricultural and Food System Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response Task Force, and for other purposes; H.R. 7606, the ''Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act of 2022''; H.R. 7763, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to support and incentivize domestic activities to address fertilizer shortages and deficiencies, diversity fertilizer sources, and reduce depending on foreign sources for fertilizer, and other purposes; and H.R. 7765, the ''American Food Supply Chain Resiliency Act of 2022'', 2 p.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 9 a.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Labor, 9 a.m., 2358–C Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the U.S. Army, 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, 1 p.m., H–140 Capitol. This hearing is closed.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing'', 1 p.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Homeland Security, budget hearing on the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 1:30 p.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, budget hearing on the Office of Management and Budget, 2 p.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Army Modernization Programs'', 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Budget for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities'', 4:30 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Priorities: Members' Day'', 10 a.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services, hearing entitled ''Examining Ways to Improve the Juvenile Justice System and Support America's Young People'', 9 a.m., 2175 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled ''The Fiscal Year 2023 EPA Budget'', 10:15 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 4395, the ''Payment Choice Act of 2022''; H.R. 5912, the ''Close the ILC Loophole Act''; H.R. 7003, the ''Expanding Financial Access for Underserved Communities Act''; H.R. 7022, the ''Strengthening Cyber-Security for the Financial Sector Act of 2022''; H.R. 7196, the ''Flexibility in Addressing Rural Homelessness Act''; H.R. 7716, the ''Coordinating Substance Use and Homelessness Care Act of 2022''; H.R. 7732, the ''Strengthening the Office of the Investor Advocate''; H.R. 7733, the ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act''; and H.R. 7734, the ''Timely Delivery of Bank Secrecy Acts Reports Act'', 12 p.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''The FY23 Budget Request: USAID's Foreign Policy and International Development Priorities'', 1 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery, hearing entitled ''Creating a More Resilient Nation: Stakeholder Perspectives'', 9 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation, hearing entitled ''Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity'', 2 p.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled ''Examining Potential Reforms of Emergency Powers'', 9:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law, hearing entitled ''Reviving Competition, Part 6: Rebuilding America's Economic Leadership and Combatting Corporate Profiteering'', 1 p.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled ''Underpaid, Overworked, and Underappreciated: How the Pandemic Economy Disproportionately Harmed Low-Wage Women Workers'', 11:45 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 350, the ''Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022''; and continue hearing on H.R. 7688, the ''Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act'' [Rule Markup Only], 10 a.m., H–313 Capitol and Webex.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7569, the ''Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022''; H.R. 7361, the ''National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act''; H.R. 7289, the ''Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act''; and H.R. 7180, the ''Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act'', 12:15 p.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing entitled ''Preparing for Take-Off: Examining Efforts to Address Climate Change at U.S. Airports'', 1 p.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing entitled ''Strengthening Social Security's Customer Service'', 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, and Counterproliferation, hearing entitled ''Unidentified Aerial Phenomena'', 9 a.m., HVC–210.

Subcommittee on Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, and Counterproliferation, hearing entitled ''Unidentified Aerial Phenomena'', 12 p.m., HVC–304 Hearing Room. This hearing is closed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of May 17 through May 20, 2022

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 7691, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, post-cloture.

At 4 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to proceed to consideration to the bill. Following disposition of the motion to proceed, Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, and Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Senate will begin gathering in the Senate Chamber at 10:35 a.m. and depart at 10:40 a.m. to proceed as a body to the Hall of the House for the address to a Joint Meeting of Congress by His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: May 17, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the National Institutes of Health, 10 a.m., SD–138.

May 17, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Air Force and Space Force, 10 a.m., SD–192.

May 18, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, 10 a.m., SD–192.

May 18, Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Environmental Protection Agency, 10 a.m., SD–124.

May 18, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for military construction and family housing, 3:30 p.m., SD–124.

Committee on Armed Services: May 17, Subcommittee on Airland, to hold hearings to examine modernization efforts of the Department of the Air Force in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program, 2:30 p.m., SR–222.

May 18, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to hold hearings to examine missile defense strategy, policies, and programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program, 4:30 p.m., SR–232A.

May 19, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine Department of Energy and National Nuclear Security Administration testimony on atomic energy defense activities in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program;

to be immediately followed by a closed session in SVC–217, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: May 18, to hold hearings to examine addressing climate change with energy-efficient and resilient housing, 10 a.m., SD–538.

May 19, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Jaime E. Lizarraga, of Virginia, and Mark Toshiro Uyeda, of California, both to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: May 17, to hold hearings to examine ways to strengthen the energy and mineral partnership between the U.S. and Canada to address energy security and climate objectives, 10 a.m., SD–366.

May 19, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of the Interior, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: May 18, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: May 18, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Elizabeth Frawley Bagley, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mari Carmen Aponte, of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Panama, and Francisco O. Mora, of Florida, to be Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–419/VTC.

May 18, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. Res. 341, commemorating the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Security Treaty among Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, S. Res. 529, supporting a democratic, pluralistic, and prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 30th Anniversary of its declaration of independence, S. Res. 499, celebrating 100 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Baltic States, S. Res. 615, expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Republic of Poland to assist Ukrainian refugees and support the sovereignty of Ukraine following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, S. Res. 538, expressing support for a second United States-Africa Leaders Summit as an important opportunity to strengthen ties between the United States and African partners and build on areas of mutual interest, S. Res. 390, expressing appreciation for the State of Qatar's efforts to assist the United States during Operation Allies Refuge, an original resolution calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022, the nomination of Bernadette M. Meehan, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Department of State, and other pending calendar business, 2 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: May 18, to hold hearings to examine cybersecurity in the health and education sectors, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: May 19, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Biniam Gebre, of Virginia, to be Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget, 10:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: May 18, business meeting to consider S. 3381, to require the Bureau of Indian Affairs to process and complete all mortgage packages associated with residential and business mortgages on Indian land by certain deadlines, S. 3773, to authorize the leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, and S. 3789, to amend the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act to authorize grants to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine public safety in Native communities, 3 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on Judiciary: May 18, Subcommittee on the Constitution, to hold hearings to examine stopping gun violence, focusing on the Jackson-Elias Domestic Violence Survivor Protection Act, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

May 19, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 4007, 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, S. 3860, to establish a grant program to provide assistance to local governments with fewer than 200 law enforcement officers, S. 2151, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that COPS grant funds may be used for local law enforcement recruits to attend schools or academies if the recruits agree to serve in precincts of law enforcement agencies in their communities, S. 4003, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises, S. 3635, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1986 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and the nominations of Nancy G. Abudu, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Ana Isabel de Alba, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, and Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, and Natasha C. Merle, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Rules and Administration: May 19, to hold hearings to examine administration of upcoming elections, 11 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: May 18, business meeting to consider S. 1687, to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, S. 2162, to require the Small Business Administration to

publish loan default rates by franchise brand, S. 3564, to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, S. 3595, to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for compliance guides, and S. 3906, to improve certain programs of the Small Business Administration to better assist small business customers in accessing broadband technology, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.

Select Committee on Intelligence: May 17, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.

May 18, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: May 19, to hold hearings to examine mental health care for older adults, focusing on raising awareness, addressing stigma, and providing support, 10 a.m., SD–562.

House Committees

Committee on Appropriations, May 18, Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn and Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, budget hearing on the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, 10 a.m., 2358–C Rayburn and Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, budget hearing on the Transportation Security Administration, 10 a.m., Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled ''Navy and Marine Corps Installations and Quality of Life'', 10:30 a.m., 2358–A Rayburn and Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, budget hearing on the Internal Revenue Service, 1 p.m., 2358 Rayburn and Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day'', 2 p.m., Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the National Park Service, 2 p.m., Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing'', 2 p.m., Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing'', 3 p.m., H–140 Capitol. This hearing is closed.

May 19, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing'', 9 a.m., 2358–A Rayburn and Zoom.

May 19, Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled ''Office of the Director of National Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency and Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security Overview'', 9:30 a.m., H–405 Capitol. This hearing is closed.

May 19, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Armed Services, May 18, Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, hearing entitled ''Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces'', 8 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

May 18, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled ''Professional Military Education and the National Defense Strategy'', 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, May 18, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 604, the ''Reopen and Rebuild America's Schools Act''; H.R. 7701, the ''Wage Theft Prevention and Wage Recovery Act''; H.R. 5407, the ''Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act''; H.R. 6493, the ''Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022''; and legislation on Mental Health Matters Act, or legislation to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify, review, and implement effective interventions in Head Start programs, and for other purposes, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, May 18, Full Committee, 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 ''Keeping Incarceration Discharges Streamlined for Child and Accommodating Resources in Education 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 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, May 18, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism, hearing entitled ''The Impact of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine in the Middle East and North Africa'', 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

May 19, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation, hearing entitled ''The Ukraine Crisis: Implications for U.S. Policy in the Indo-Pacific'', 8 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, May 18, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, hearing entitled ''Examining DHS's Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic'', 2 p.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

May 19, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5274, the ''Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act of 2021''; H.R. 7174, the ''National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022''; H.R. 7777, the ''Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act''; H.R. 7778, the ''Department of Homeland Security Seal Protection Act''; and legislation on the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act, 9 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, May 18, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Revoking Your Rights: The Ongoing Crisis in Abortion Care Access'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

May 18, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, hearing entitled ''Oversight of Immigrant Military Members and Veterans'', 3 p.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

May 19, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, hearing entitled ''Oversight Hearing on Clemency and the Office of the Pardon Attorney'', 9 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, May 18, Office of Insular Affairs Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request of the Department of Interior's Office of Insular Affairs'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, May 19, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled ''Free Speech Under Attack (Part II): Curriculum Sabotage and Classroom Censorship'', 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, May 18, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''SBA Management Review: Office of Capital Access'', 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, May 18, Full Committee, markup on legislation on the Water Resources Development Act of 2022, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, May 18, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, hearing on H.R. 3950, the ''Veterans Medical Legal Partnerships Act of 2021''; H.R. 6124, the ''Veterans Affairs Home Loan Guaranty Resiliency and Concurrency Enhancement Act of 2021''; legislation on the Tiny Homes for Homeless Veterans Act; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs an Office of Food Insecurity, and for other purposes; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to extend certain Department of Veterans Affairs programs for homeless veterans; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for, and extend authorization of, certain programs for homeless veterans; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to extend authority for supportive services for very low-income veteran families in permanent housing; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to extend Department of Veterans Affairs assistance for individuals residing temporarily in housing owned by a family member; legislation on the Emergency Relief for Servicemembers Act; legislation on the Building Credit Access for Veterans Act of 2022; legislation to expand and improve the Department of Veterans Affairs COVID–19 veteran rapid retraining assistance programs and high technology pilot programs, and for other purposes; legislation on the Empowering Veterans Against Cyberthreats Act of 2022; H.R. 2650, the ''Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act of 2021''; H.R. 4702, the ''Military Spouse Tax Act''; legislation on the Improving the VA Home Loan Benefit Act of 2022; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to provide for the eligibility of educational assistance under the Department of Veterans Affairs Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of certain individuals who receive sole survivorship discharges, and for other purposes; legislation to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with an entity to carry out a pilot program under which such entity shall connect homeless veterans to a network of supportive services, and for other purposes; and legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to provide for the approval of certain study-abroad programs for purposes of the educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes, 10 a.m., HVC–210 and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, May 18, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled ''Taxpayer Fairness Across the IRS'', 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, May 18, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''FY23 National Intelligence Program Budget Hearing'', 10 a.m., HVC–304 Hearing Room.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, May 18, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Climate Smart from Farm to Fork: Building an Affordable and Resilient Food Supply Chain'', 2:30 p.m., 1334 Longworth and Zoom.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 17

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 7691, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, post-cloture.

At 4 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to proceed to consideration to the bill. Following disposition of the motion to proceed, Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, and Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Senate will begin gathering in the Senate Chamber at 10:35 a.m. and depart at 10:40 a.m. to proceed as a body to the Hall of the House for the address to a Joint Meeting of Congress by His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Tuesday, May 17

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Joint Meeting with the Senate to Receive His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic. Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

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